American Messiahs
The Unofficial Observer today continues his discussion of Gov. Floyd B. Olson, of Minnesota, in "American Messiahs." Page 9.

The Washington Post

The Weather
Today—Fair.
Tomorrow—Showers and cooler.
Yesterday—High, 86; low, 54.

NO. 21,530 Entered as Second Class Matter, Postoffice, Washington, D. C. WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1935 ★★ THREE CENTS

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Enforcement of All Codes Suspended by Richberg As Supreme Court Unanimously Scraps the NRA; Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage Act Ruled Invalid

Police Begin Hunt For 3 Men, Woman In Boy's Kidnaping

Radicals' Revenge Plot Against 'Lumber King' Suspected.

Police View Note As Feminine Job

Weyerhaeusers Eager to Pay $200,000 Ransom Asked for Son, 9.

By the Associated Press.

Tacoma, Wash., May 27.—At least three men and a woman are sought in the kidnaping of George Weyerhaeuser, it was learned tonight as the parents of the 9-year-old heir to a timber empire made another desperate effort to start negotiations over the $200,000 ransom demand.

In reevaling official assumptions concerning the size of the kidnap band, a high State police official who asked his name be withheld asserted a woman typed the ransom note.

"Vengeful radicals," he added, are being considered as possible perpetrators of the crime.

Radicals are among the suspects, he said, because of rumors of "fancied wrongs" from the wealthy timber family, whose interests are involved in a widespread Northwest lumber workers' strike.

"Understand," said the official, "I do not mean we have eliminated the idea that an organized criminal mob is responsible, but we have seriously discussed the possibility that it was the work of radicals."

"If that is correct, it is not so much the matter of collecting ransom as it is a reprisal at the lumber family for fancied wrongs. It may be connected in some way with the lumber strike—we are not sure yet."

Like Lindbergh Case Notes?

The official said a scientific study of the ransom note, which bore sinister similarity to the Lindbergh kidnaping letters, indicated "that the note was typed by a woman."

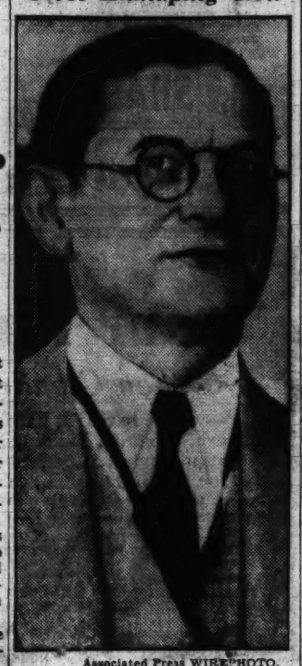
"Further, she was a woman of fine sensibilities," he explained. "For instance, the word kill does not appear in it once. Instead, she used the word "harm." We believe most of the contents were dictated to her, but that she used her own phrasing.

"In a few places there were glaring errors, but these were so obviously intentional we disregarded them."

His disclosures of investigators' theories followed close upon discovery of the first clews as to how the child had been abducted and as the parents, through a newspaper

Continued on Page 3, Column 5.

Gives Kidnaping Clew



Associated Press WIREPHOTO.
L. H. BURNETT reported seeing a suspicious car near school prior to Weyerhaeuser kidnaping.

20 Hurt in Riot At Ohio Plant

Gunfire Perils 15 School Children Caught in Strike Violence.

By the Associated Press.

Canton, Ohio, May 27.—Twenty persons were injured today, one seriously, in a burst of gunfire and rioting at the plant of the Berger Manufacturing Co., where a strike began today.

Herbert Blazer, 26, an employe of the Canton Tin Plate Co., a passerby, was shot in the back and was in serious condition. Blazer was on his way home from work as the violence broke out.

Four others were shot, three in the leg and one in the hand. Another man was clubbed on the head and suffered scalp injuries.

Fifteen school children, herded into a restaurant, suffered from tear gas, but were not sent to hospitals.

Most of the persons injured were bystanders.

The children, on their way home from school, were caught in the center of the riot. After they were taken into the restaurant, a large plate-glass window crashed as a bullet pierced it. The children were then taken into the restaurant kitchen by the proprietor. Dishes and windows continued to break around them.

Tear-gas bombs, thrown into the kitchen, forced the children to vacate again. They were removed to the basement, where they remained until the violence subsided nearly a half hour later.

House Votes District Bills For Pensions

Measures to Assist Aged, Jobless Are Passed Without Debate.

2 Railroad Bridges and Underpass, Liquor Law Changes Approved.

By James D. Secrest.

Without a word of debate the House yesterday passed in less than an hour 11 District bills, two of which authorize pensions for aged indigents and unemployed.

Chairman Mary T. Norton of the House District Committee, who brought up the bills, had anticipated a fiery session and was well fortified with arguments she was not called upon to use. Less than 50 members of the House sat by apathetically as Speaker Byrns intoned the passage of each bill with clocklike regularity.

The two pension bills are probably the most significant legislation enacted for the District by the present Congress. If passed by the Senate, they will set up pension plans affecting thousands of Washingtonians and will enable the District Commissioners to take advantage of the national social security benefits provided in the Doughton bill passed by the House.

Other important measures passed yesterday amend the local liquor law, authorize the construction of two bridges and an underpass in the Northeast and enable police and firemen to live outside the District, as long as they reside within the metropolitan area.

Bill's Provisions.

Vital provisions of the Norton old-age pension bill are:

It authorizes payment of a pension, to be determined by the District Commissioners, to any person who is a citizen of the United States, has attained the age of 65, has lived in the District for five years, is not in an insane asylum or jail, is not a habitual beggar or tramp, has no child or other person financially able and legally responsible to support him, and who makes voluntary assignment of property to the District government.

Recipients of old-age pensions will not be entitled to any other form of relief from the District government except medical, surgical and nursing care.

Mrs. Norton estimates that about 2,000 persons will benefit annually from the bill. At an average estimated pension of $20 monthly, the annual cost will be $480,000, but the Federal Government is expected to pay half this amount. She said in a report that an appropriation of $250,000 would finnce the measure for the first year. The act will take effect 90 days after passage by the Senate.

Only One Query.

The Ellenbogen unemployment insurance bill, which was expected to encounter serious opposition, passed with but a single question regarding its relation to the national security measure. In brief, it provides:

That all private employers who employ four or more persons at least 13 weeks in the year must contribute 3 per cent of their pay rolls, beginning January 1, 1936, to be

Continued on Page 3, Column 1.

Graf Forced To Land After Motor Mishap

Zeppelin Down at Moroccan City; Radioed of Trouble.

By the Associated Press.

London, May 27.—Reuters (British) News Agency dispatches from Madrid said it was learned there the Graf Zeppelin was forced to land at 9 p. m. at Larache.

Casablanca, Morocco, May 27. — The Graf Zeppelin was reported in difficulty tonight off Larache.

A wireless message picked up at the SNAI Station said one of the Zeppelin's motor compartments was damaged and asked the Seville base to prepare everything for a probable landing there.

The message also asked for information as to the amount of gas available at the Seville base.

The message, apparently directed to Seville, was overheard about 10 p. m., when the Graf was off La-Rache, about 150 miles south of Seville.

It said only that the great airship was in difficulties, owing to damage to one of the motor compartments, specifying neither the nature of the damage nor the time when the ship was expected to reach its Seville base.

Quintuplets 1 Year Old Today Parents May Not Attend Party

By the Associated Press.

Callander, Ontario, May 27.—Mr. and Mrs. Oliva Dionne, it was reported reliably tonight, will not attend the first birthday party of their quintuplets tomorrow evening.

The report was without immediate confirmation, but it was not unexpected. The Dionnes have been openly opposed to government control of their babies and have not taken part in other activities sponsored by the guardians.

The five little sisters themselves will have their supper feeding before a sterilized microphone, but whether they will broadcast a baby talk message to the world is up to themselves.

"You can't tell what they will do," said their physician, Dr. A. R. Dafoe. "They often talk among themselves at this feeding time (5 to 5:30 p. m. E. S. T.), but they may fool us."

The one birthday gift the government would like above all else to place in the quintuplets' cribs tomorrow—an end to the bitterness that exists between the parents and the government—appeared less likely of realization than ever.

There is no precedent for the situation, just as there is no precedent for quintuplets surviving a full year. That there should be disgruntlement on the part of Mr. and Mrs. Oliva Dionne because of the arrangements under which the babies became wards of the King is something the government is making every possible effort to rectify.

The difference between the parents and the government focuses down to a contention by the Dionnes that the babies belong to them and that they should have their custody.

The government feels that the first consideration is the lives of the infants themselves. The quintuplets' first birthday anniversary tomorrow is largely possible, the government believes, because of the elaborate precautions taken in their behalf.

Continued on Page 14, Column 6.

Richberg Makes Plea to Business to Keep Fair Trade Practices

4,500 Employes Lose Jobs June 16 Unless New Law Passes.

By Felix Bruner.

Bowing to the mandate of the Supreme Court, the NRA last night announced suspension of compulsory enforcement of all codes. Under this order codes ceased to exist except insofar as business affected may wish to continue observing their provisions on a voluntary basis.

The statement announcing suspension was prepared at a two-hour conference with President Roosevelt of Donald R. Richberg, chairman of the National Industrial Recovery Board; Attorney General Cummings and Solicitor General Reed. It was issued by Richberg.

In the same statement Richberg asked that employers and employes continue to observe the labor relations standards of the codes and that business continue to maintain standards of fair competition.

The statement intimated that further legislation would be sought to "maintain the gains" made by NRA. It pointed out also that contractural obligations requiring no sanction of Federal authority are not affected.

"We face now the question of maintaining the gains which have been made in the last two years and retaining the values which have been created under the National Recovery Administration," Richberg said. "It seems clear that that question must be decided by the Administration and the Congress and the people of the United States within a very short time."

The present NRA organization will continue until June 16, the date of expiration of the present law. At the Treasury it was stated that money would be available for salaries and other expenses up to that

Continued on Page 14, Column 5.

Associated Press Photo.
DONALD R. RICHBERG calling at the White House yesterday after hearing the NRA decision.

Nation's Press Gives Opinions On Decisions

New York Times Sees Satisfaction in Court's Unanimous Vote.

Editorial comment from the press of the Nation on the Supreme Court's New Deal decisions:

The New York Times.

Two incidental reasons for satisfaction with the Supreme Court's decision in the case of the national recovery act must catch every eye. The first is that Chief Justice Hughes spoke for an unanimous court. There can be no question now of asserting that the minority was right in a 5-to-4 decision; nor can there be invidious remarks about the Tories among the judges outvoting the Liberals. All are united in upholding the view that most of the provisions of NRA are invalid under the Constitution. The second cause for gratification is that the judgment of the court came so long after the enactment of the law. Had it fallen near the time when the Nation was enthusiastic about NRA it would have been bad both for the court and the country. Now it follows closely upon a marked change of public sentiment. The recovery act has done its work, the chief benefit of which was to stir the people into hopeful activity and had come to be almost universally regarded as a piece of legislation now obsolete and ineffective. Nowhere will the opinion of the Supreme Court in the matter now provoke angry resentment. The judges simply pronounced to be dead a statute which the great mass of the people had already decided to be dead."

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Unanimous decision by the Supreme Court that the late William E. Humphrey was improperly removed from the Federal Trade Commission by President Roosevelt, "to make more effective the purposes of the Administration" will serve to preserve the independence of this quasi-judicial body.

It must be so. If an incoming President could for political reasons remove members of independent agencies of the Government—the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Trade Commission and the like—then their usefulness would be destroyed.

In the opinion of the court, the President has not illimitable power in such cases. In that of the Federal Trade Commission, Congress has specifically limited the President's power with respect to mem-

Continued on Page 14, Column 6.

Writ Rescinds Ouster Order On Humphrey

High Court Holds Trade Commissioner Does Not Serve 'at Pleasure.'

President Roosevelt exceeded his authority when he summarily ousted the late William E. Humphreys from his position on the Federal Trade Commission, the Supreme Court ruled unanimously yesterday.

Delivering its third straight setback to the New Deal, the court drew the protecting mantle of the Constitution about the Trade Commission by declaring that as a quasi-judicial agency it is free from executive interference.

Though the decision was largely academic, since Mr. Humphrey did not live to witness his victory, the court's decree was considered of major consequence, in that it is broad enough to apply to the Interstate Commerce Commission and other like bodies.

Pointing out that the Trade Commission is "neither political nor executive," the court held that the Constitution does not give the President "illimitable power of removal" over officers of quasi-judicial or quasi-legislative character.

The President wrote Commission-

Continued on Page 14, Column 7.

Ruling Halts House Plans Of Extension

Stunned Congress Chiefs Look to New Deal Heads for Advice.

Harrison, Robinson See Legislation to Meet Objections Likely.

By Robert C. Albright.

All work on NRA extension was brushed roughly aside yesterday, while congressional leaders, caught badly off guard by a double-edged Supreme Court decision, hastily sought oxygen to revive the expiring Blue Eagle.

Stunned and confused by the sweeping import of the court's Schechter case action, casting its broad shadow over the AAA set-up and pending labor-disputes legislation, Congress looked expectantly to New Deal leadership to amend but cling to its recovery birthright.

The House Ways and Means Committee held requiem services over a 24-month extension bill freshly completed yesterday morning and scheduled for House action today. Special consent had been obtained to report the bill by midnight.

Expect Recommendations.

As a last precaution, the committee called an afternoon meeting—just in case the Supreme Court might have something to say. The Supreme Court did—and the committee spent the rest of the afternoon helplessly talking about it.

"We have taken no action," Chairman Robert L. Doughton said, following adjournment. "When we do, it will be only after careful study. I assume Mr. Donald R. Richberg (New Deal co-ordinator) and the Attorney General will have recommendations to make."

Senate leaders in turn looked to the House to act first. The Senate already has passed a simple nine-month NRA extension, prohibiting price-fixing and intrastate regulation. But even that modified measure was invalidated by the resounding sweep of the Supreme Court's decision.

Majority Leader Robinson and Chairman Pat Harrison, of the Senate Finance Committee, insisted the body blow was not irreparable—so far as interstate commerce is concerned. Intrastate commerce regulation, they conceded, is dead and interred.

Foes Are Jubilant.

House and Senate foes of the Blue Eagle were jubilant. Their broadcast opinion was that the recovery symbol of the New Deal has flown for the last time over the Nation's commerce—that no successful extension can be engineered at this session.

"We may have to back away from NRA entirely," one prominent House Democrat said.

The effect of the decision on business itself depended upon the school of thought or politics of the commentator. Republicans generally forecast a healthy reaction. Administration Democrats foresaw damaging confusion unless Congress acts at once to clarify the law.

"It is my opinion that the law can and should be changed to conform," said Senator Harrison. "This can be done by adopting adequate and specific amendments with ref-

Continued on Page 14, Column 3.

Congress Exceeded Authority in Giving Power to President

Roosevelt Lacks Right to Control Industry, Tribunal Holds.

Dozen New Deal Units Threatened

Thousands in Doubt of Jobs; Social Program Is Jeopardized.

Text of Supreme Court decisions, Pages 10, 11, 12 and 13.

By Franklyn Waltman, Jr.

Immediate suspension of compulsory enforcement of all NRA codes was announced last night by the Roosevelt Administration following the smashing blow which the Supreme Court earlier in the day struck at the foundations of the New Deal when it unanimously declared the heart of that measure unconstitutional.

In addition, the Supreme Court, also unanimously, held invalid the Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage moratorium act, affecting millions of dollars of property and many thousands of farmers, and ruled that President Roosevelt lacked authority to remove the late William E. Humphrey from the Federal Trade Commission.

By far the most important of the trio of adverse decisions was that striking down the validity of the NRA codes on the ground that Congress had exceeded its authority in delegating to the President unlimited power to regulate business and industry. The court held neither the President nor Congress has power to regulate wages and hours in intrastate transactions.

The decision threw the Administration and all New Dealists into a condition of bewilderment, confusion and dismay. None knew the extent of the wreckage. Certain it was that every NRA code, rule and regulation immediately became void. Great doubt existed whether Congress could draft a law to reach the NRA objectives within the requirements laid down by the Supreme Court.

Agencies Threatened.

In addition a dozen New Deal alphabetical agencies were on the brink of immediate extention and thousands of Government workers wondered last night whether they still had jobs and would receive salaries. Even more far-reaching was the contention in some quarters that the validity of the AAA, the pending amendments to that act, the Wagner labor-disputes bill and the social security program was in serious jeopardy.

President Roosevelt conferred at length with Donald R. Richberg, chairman of the NIRA board; Attorney General Homer S. Cummings and Solicitor General Stanley Reed, in an effort to appraise the damage done to his program and determine what salvage steps might be taken.

Following this meeting, Mr. Richberg, speaking for the Administration, announced no effort would be made for further compulsory enforcement of the NRA codes. He made an appeal to Congress and the people to take steps quickly to preserve the gains made under NRA.

No New Plan Reported.

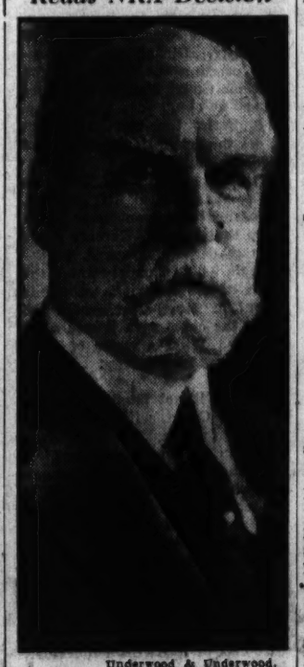
No alternative plan was projected by any Administration quarter, but it was assumed that an effort would be made at once to draft legislation that would circumvent the strongly worded objections which Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes on behalf of the Supreme Court made to the NRA.

Congressional leaders were in a quandary as to what should be done. The House Ways and Means Committee originally planned to report favorably yesterday afternoon a bill extending the NRA for two years from June 16. The committee met, but realizing that an entirely new act must be drafted—if there is to be any legislation at all—adjourned to wait developments.

Democratic Leader Joe Robinson of the Senate, which a fortnight ago voted to extend NRA nine months, was not as crushed as many of the New Dealists. With Chairman Pat

Continued on Page 14, Column 1.

Reads NRA Decision



Underwood & Underwood.
CHIEF JUSTICE HUGHES presented the decision which caused suspension of all NRA codes.

Tribunal Voids Frazier-Lemke Mortgage Law

Ousting of 200,000 Farm Families Feared by Act's Sponsor.

By Leon Dure, Jr.

Without a dissenting voice, the Supreme Court yesterday voided the Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage moratorium act, one of the broadest laws ever written upon the statute books for relief of debtors.

In a decision read by the famed liberal, Justice Louis D. Brandeis, the Court held that the act violates the fifth amendment by taking away fundamental rights of mortgage holders "without just compensation."

The Frazier-Lemke bill was passed in the closing days of the last Congress as a means to enable debt-ridden farmers to scale down their mortgages, while at the same time retaining possession of their farms by the payment of a "reasonable rental."

Reaction to the court's ruling invalidating this legislation was dwarfed somewhat by the consternation created by the Supreme Court overthrow of the NRA, but on all sides the decision was given far-reaching significance.

Representative William Lemke

Continued on Page 7, Column 1.

Text of the Statement on NRA

Following is the text of a statement by Donald R. Richberg, chairman of the National Industrial Recovery Board, announcing suspension of compulsory enforcement of NRA codes:

On June 16, 1933, when the national industrial recovery act was approved, the President stated the simple truth that the act was a challenge to industry, to labor and to our whole people—a challenge to "sink selfish interest and present a solid front against a common peril." He stated that the law put to our whole people "the simple but vital test: 'Must we go on in many groping, disorganized separate units to defeat or shall we move as one great team to victory?"

In the two years which have followed we have engaged in a great co-operative movement for the rehabilitation of trade and industry, for the improvement of the condition of the workers and their standard of living, and for the elimination of sweating wages, child labor and unfair competitive practices.

According to the opinion of the Supreme Court, the Congress did not sufficiently define in the law the policy and standards of the wise and beneficent measures which we have undertaken, but delegated to the President "unfettered discretion" to approve all provisions in codes of fair competition which he deemed "beneficial in dealing with the vast array of commercial and industrial activities throughout the country." The court held that: "The code-making authority thus conferred is an unconstitutional delegation of legislative power."

This decision of the court makes codes of fair competition unenforceable as a matter of law; and in deference to that ruling all methods of compulsory enforcement of the codes will be immediately suspended. This will not affect the enforcement of any contractual obligations which may have arisen by agreement of the parties requiring no sanction of Federal authority.

We face now the question of maintaining the gains which have been made in the last two years and retaining the values which have been created under the National Recovery Administration. It seems clear that the question must be decided by the Administration and the Congress and the people of the United States within a very short time.

Pending the determination of this question, it would be most harmful to the general welfare if unfair competitive practices, universally recognized as such, were to be revived, and if the fair standards affecting labor were to be disregarded. Therefore, pending the determination of this question, I hope that all employers heretofore operating under approved codes and all their employes will co-operate in maintaining those standards of fair competition in commercial and labor relations which have been written into the codes with practically universal sanction, and which represent a united effort to eliminate dishonest, fraudulent trade practices and unfair competition in overworking and underpaying labor.

Spelling Stars Welcomed Here With Banquet

National Matches Today to Be Broadcast; Classmates Cheer Post Entry.

Twenty champion spellers from the East and Middle West were welcomed to Washington by Eugene Meyer, publisher of The Washington Post, at a dinner in their honor, last night, in the Hotel Hamilton. This morning the boys and girls, all of whom have won spelling matches in the sections of the country from which they come, will take part in the National Spelling Bee, in the New National Museum, competing for the championship of the United States and $1,750 in cash prizes. The latter stages of the contest, from 11:45 a. m. to 1215 p. m., will be broadcast over Station WJSV and a Columbia network.

There will be one winner in that match and 19 good losers, Mr. Meyer told the spellers and their companions at last night's dinner. The training they have had in learning to spell is a lesson in accuracy which will stand them in good stead later in life, he said.

First Prize Is $500.

The Post representative in the contest is Rachel Mussetter, of Gaithersburg High School, the Maryland-Virginia champion. Forty of her classmates will be at the museum tomorrow to hear her spell in an effort to win first prize of $500. Second prize will be $300 and third prize $100. The other 17 contestants will receive $50 each.

The principal speaker at the banquet was S. D. Shankland, secretary of the division of superintendence of the National Education Association. All of the boys and girls taking part, he said, will be winners in that they never will forget the experience of coming to Washington and enjoying the week of sightseeing ahead of them.

Officials Present.

Other guests of honor were the officials at tomorrow's match. Among them were Dean George B. Woods, of American University, who will be chairman, and Mrs. Woods; Dean C. E. Hill, of George Washington University, and Dr. H. E. Warner, principal of Hine Junior High School, pronouncers; Mrs. Hill and Mrs. Warner; the judges, Belmont Farley and T. D. Martin, both of the National Education Association; the Rev. James S. Montgomery, chaplain of the House, and Mrs. Farley, Mrs. Montgomery and Mrs. Martin.

W. Murray Matten, of the Wilmington Journal-Every Evening, presided at the banquet, and Donald McWain, of the Louisville Times and Courier-Journal, director of the National Spelling Bee, spoke briefly.

Helen Emmert Given Medal at Front Royal

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Front Royal, Va., May 27.—Helen Emmert, of the senior class of the Warren County High School, was awarded the Hugh D. Hite Medal tonight at the 1935 graduating exercises, the most coveted annual award of the high school faculty, for best exemplifying the motto of the late division superintendent of schools whose name the medal bears, "Service and Efficiency." She is the daughter of Mrs. R. F. Emmert, of Front Royal.

The first three honor graduates were Christine Mills, of Browntown, and Galdys Haley and B. Ney Scheur, of Front Royal. Eight honor members of the class presented essays. There were 44 graduates.

Saar's Return Completed.

Metz, France, May 27 (U.P.).—The last official act in return of the Saar Basin to Germany took place today, when the Franco-German mixed commission revising properties along the frontier completed its work. The commission fixed special roads and thoroughfares which are to be used by property owners whose property extends on both sides of the Franco-German border. The German members signed the agreement in an atmosphere of cordiality.

"Prexy" to Try "Experiment."

Ashland, Ohio (U.P.).—Dr. Charles L. Anspach, for the past five years a member of the faculty at Michigan State Normal College at Ypsilanti, has been selected president of Ashland College here to succeed Dr. Edwin E. Jacobs, reseigned. Dr. Anspach said he would try an "educational experiment" at Ashland similar to plans at Antioch College and the University of Chicago.

In Congress

YESTERDAY.

Senate.

Met at noon and recessed at 3:55 p. m.

Debated AAA amendments; discussed likely effect of Schechter case decision on farm program.

Chairman Pat Harrison of the Senate Finance Committee said legislation can be drafted to overcome Supreme Court objections to NRA.

Received Harrison bonus bill.

Passed Johnson bill to legalize Western power projects.

House.

Met at noon and adjourned at 1:35 p. m.

Considered District of Columbia bills.

Ways and Means Committee delayed action on NRA legislation after Supreme Court decision.

TODAY.

Senate.

Meets at noon.

Considers bills on calendar.

Debates AAA amendments.

House.

Meets at 11:00 a. m.

Considers AAA amendments.

Between You and Me

Wanted—A Way to Reconcile the Constitution and Needs of Industrial America.

By Raymond Clapper

ACTS OF CONGRESS are subject to two vetoes. One is by the President, as provided for in the Constitution. He may be overridden by a two-thirds vote of both houses. A presidential veto must go forward within ten days after a bill is passed by Congress and immediately thereafter Congress votes to determine whether the veto shall stand. All of this takes place before the bill can become a law.

The other veto to which an act of Congress to subject is by the Supreme Court. It is not provided for in the Constitution. The Court under Chief Justice Marshall, assumed the power and has continued to exercise it without successful challenge. Its veto is final. Congress can not override it.

The worst feature of it is that a Supreme Court veto does not take place until months, or sometimes years, after Congress has acted. Meantime, the law has gone into effect to work its benefits on some, its hardships on others. Men may be fined, thrown in jail. Businesses may be ruined or on the other hand given profitable advantages. Whole industries are affected. In the case of NRA codes practically the whole population was affected directly or indirectly. During the interregnum pending the verdict of the Supreme Court, everything moves under a cloud of uncertainty. And if in the end the court vetoes the act of Congress, all has been for naught.

NRA is two years old. The Blue Eagle has hatched its progeny. Thousands of persons have toiled over the brood. Careers have been made and wrecked, in the struggle which has penetrated the vitals of the American economic organism. Now, after nearly two years the court says it was all a mistake. What a waste of time, bain-power and energy!

* * * *

Why is it not possible for the Supreme Court, within limits, to do what the President is required to do in vetoing legislation? If the court is to retain this power, why should it not be required to render its opinion immediately, as the President is required to do in vetoing legislation?

Lawyers doubtless can suggest many reasons why it is not practicable, but common sense will tell most people that if the Supreme Court was going to throw section 3 of NIRA into the river, it might as well have done it in June, 1933, as in May, 1935.

Not all questions could be decided in advance. But to pass on provisions insofar as the court can review them on the basis of the statute would not preclude further contests on specific matters in the courts as now. Certainly what the court said on the vital section 3 of NRA—without a dissenting voice—could have been said two years ago. It was not necessary to arrest a poultry dealer and put him through the wringer in order to provide a pretext for the court to render a basic opinion such as it did in the Schechter case.

* * * *

Specifically, the court in the Schechter case answered two questions raised by the Brooklyn poultry dealers who were convicted of violating the live poultry code—drawn and administered by AAA under authority delegated from NRA under the recovery act.

Question one: Was the poultry code adopted pursuant to an unconstitutional delegation of legislative power by Congress? Supreme Court's answer: Yes.

Question two: Did the poultry code, in this instance, in which the defendant firm bought chickens from outside of New York State but sold them only within New York State, attempt unconstitutionally to regulate intrastate commerce? Supreme Court's answer: Yes.

* * * *

In answering these questions, the court went to the heart of NRA. Substantially, it held that when Congress delegated code-making authority to the President it abdicated its functions and gave him the right to make laws involving punishment as for a crime. This was branded as delegation running riot. Congress, the court said, had given the President a roving commission.

* * * *

Hugh S. Johnson, brain-trusters and others who drafted the recovery act sought to dodge strict constitutional interpretation by declaring the existence of an emergency. At the time it was thought that this preamble, as in war-time, would sanctify a statute that otherwise might be in question. The court brushed that aside contemptuously. Necessity, real or alleged, did not make an unconstitutional act constitutional.

* * * *

The court held that a law was a law whether it was enacted by Congress or was drawn by NRA officials and representatives of an industry and called a code. In either case a person was compelled to abide by it under penalty of a fine. The Constitution has assigned Congress the duty of making laws. It could not hand this responsibility over to the President and go fishing. There goes your dictatorship out of the window.

* * * *

What constitutes interstate commerce? The Administration has sought to apply the Federal interstate commerce authority to any activity "substantially affecting" interstate commerce.

But the Supreme Court says that if you adopt that construction, then the Federal Government takes authority over practically every activity. Low wages in the South affect the textile industry in New England. For illustration, in the poultry case the court held that just because the dealers on trial bought chickens in New Jersey didn't mean that after the chickens were unloaded in Brooklyn they were still in interstate commerce. When they reacned the plant they returned to their intrastate status. So the operations of the dealers in Brooklyn, so long as they did not sell and ship across State lines, would be local commerce exempt from Federal control.

That is a legalistic definition and, as the court said, it was concerned only with whether it fitted into the Constitution, not whether it was good or bad economically. Business has trampled down interstate lines and the Supreme Court's decision on this point raises more questions than it answers.

* * * *

The court has not settled the question of delegation of powers either. Judicial powers have been delegated to the Federal Trade Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Tariff Commission and the Federal Communications Commission. These are a combination, in fact, of all three branches of the Government — legislative, executive and judicial. Complexity of modern life has broken down the air tight trinity set up by the constitutional fathers.

In its NRA decision, the court has hinted that the solution of the problem involved in the job attempted through code making lies in some pattern evolving from these various quasi-judicial administrative bodies. They have great latitude but operate under definitions and standards prescribed by Congress. Some of these are extremely broad but the court said that NIRA didn't have any definitions or standards, even broad ones.

* * * *

Finally, wages and hours in intrastate business cannot be regulated by the Federal Government.

* * * *

Does this send the labor question back to the stage of guerilla warfare? Is there no way out, except negotiations at the whim of employers, or fighting it out by strikes or lockouts?

Is business going to be forced back into the hypocritical status of the pre-NRA era when it was pretended that the anti-trust laws were in force, but when everyone knew that combinations operated openly, and with the tacit approval of the Government, except when some group incurred the displeasure of the Justice Department and was put on the spot? Or is Congress going to try to enact codes itself?

In time a way will be found to reconcile the conflict between the Constitution as interpreted by the court and the requirements of modern industrial America.

* * * *

After the Supreme Court had handed down its third decision cracking down on the Administration, a spectator came bursting out of the court room.

"The Revolution," he shouted, is over!"

Both Sides Ask New Trial in Damage Case

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Cumberland, Md., May 27.—Motions for a new trial in the damage suit of Mrs. Helen D. Elgin and two minor children against Carl J. Bruckner, were filed by both sides in circuit court. Mrs. Elgin was awarded $21,000 damages by a jury Wednesday. The case was removed here from Hagerstown.

Mrs. Elgin sued following the death of her husband in a motor truck collision. Motion to arrest judgment was filed by William C. Walsh, assistant defense counsel, in addition to the new trial ples.

Rep. Bulwinkle Recovering.

By the Associated Press.

Representative Bulwinkle (Democrat), of North Carolina, was reported resting comfortably today at Walter Reed Hospital, where he is recovering from a slight heart attack suffered last week. He will be absent from his office for about two weeks.

Dern Leaves for Arkansas.

By the Associated Press.

George W. Dern, Secretary of War, left yesterday for a week's visit at the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark.

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Flandin Seeks America's Lead In Stabilization

To Welcome Proposal by Washington for World Money Conference.

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Paris, May 27.—Premier Pierre-Etienne Flandin, battling to save the franc from another disastrous period of inflation, would welcome United States leadership in a move for stabilization of world currencies to end economic chaos, it was learned tonight.

The premier goes before the Chamber of Deputies tomorrow demanding complete powers which will make him France's financial dictator in a showdown to prevent a recurrence of the hectic inflation days of 1926.

He may be too ill to appear in person, but his cabinet voted to stand squarely behind him in his demands in the Chamber for utter confidence. His program will be submitted in general terms to the deputies by Finance Minister Louis Germain-Martin, on his behalf, and a vote of confidence will be demanded without giving details.

Two Vital Points.

But the entire policy, it was learned, is based on these two vital points:

1—The absolute and immediate need for currency stabilization—on which France will welcome any proposal from Washington for a monetary conference.

2—Possibility of invoking cheaper money to aid business recovery, without inflation, and rigorous tax reductions for the same end.

How far Flandin, a finance expert in his own right, may go on the "cheap money" angle will only be known after he has recovered from injuries suffered in a recent automobile accident, and has studied this phase of his financial problem thoroughly.

But Flandin realizes that financial measures alone will not restore soundness to the franc or revive confidence in business.

Therefore, once given complete powers by Parliament to rule by decree, the premier plans to undertake sweeping measures which may include lowering the interest rates and drastic reduction of taxes to induce economic recovery.

Ready to Step Down.

If his demand for a vote of full confidence from the chamber is rejected tomorrow, Flandin is ready to step down and let another try to keep France on the gold standard and check the attack on the franc.

Details of his plans, so far as they have been formulated, are a closely guarded secret. But for him there will be no compromise in his fight to prevent France from going through another period of inflation, such as occurred in 1926 when the franc finally was stabilized at less than 4 cents, or about one-fifth its then normal value.

He wants to reduce government expenditures, but how he can do that remains his secret. The only budgetary measure known to be planned definitely is reform of social insurance, saving 600,000,000 francs (about $39,600,000) on the deficit, totaling about 10,000,000,000 francs (nearly $660,000,000).

Whether the delicate issue of cutting veterans' pensions and dropping a number of civil servants likewise is planned was undetermined.

AAA Wins by 173 to 47 In Washington County

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Hagerstown, Md., May 27.—Two hundred and twenty of the thirteen hundred farmers eligible to vote on the question of whether the wheat adjustment program should be continued voted Saturday in Washington County. There were 173 voting in favor of continuation and 47 against.

Of the total vote cast, 195 wheat producers were contract signers, with 167 voting in favor of continuation. Of the 25 non-contract signers voting, only six were in favor of its continuation.

Miss Golibart's Play Selected at St. Joseph's

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Emmitsburg, Md., May 27.—Miss Mary Martha Golibart, of Washington, a senior at St. Joseph's College here, has been honored by the selection of her one-act play, "Aurea," which will be presented in the college auditorium Wednesday night.

The plays of three other seniors also will be staged. They are Miss Gertrude Knecht, Baltimore; Miss Mary Haggerty, Philadelphia, and Miss Mabel Edwards, of Hartford, Conn.

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Make drinking fun—with Tom Collins Senior. The *gin's* in—all mixed—all fixed—just add ice. Also try Cheer Leader Gin Buck and Whiskey Highballs—Rye, Bourbon, Scotch.
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Tom Collins Senior
THE GIN IS IN

Ex-Actress Endured Whipping For $100, She Asserts in Court

Brother of Senator Barbour Named in Woman's Testimony.

By the Associated Press.

New York, May 27.—A story of being lashed by whips in the hands of Robert Barbour and a woman named "Elizabeth" was told in a taut courtroom today by Rita Martini, once an actress.

The woman administered most of the whipping, Miss Martini testified, but she declared Barbour, president of a linen thread company and a brother of United States Senator Warren Barbour, of New Jersey, also struck her five times while she screamed with pain.

She is suing Barbour for $100,000.

Barbour denied from the stand that he whipped Miss Martini. He admitted she visited his apartment on or about September 3, 1932, alleged date of the offense, but testified she merely drank a "couple of cocktails with him and several others."

His face flushed above his 300-pound frame as the plaintiff testified that she received money for permitting herself to be whipped on previous visits to the apartment. On the stand he admitted paying her $100 on one occasion.

Miss Martini testified she understood that she was not to be lashed on the date given in her complaint.

On that date, Barbour said, he was on his yacht in Great Neck, Long Island, with three other guests.

Cross-examination of the 25-year-old brunette brought out that soon after the alleged whipping she sailed for South America with a man not her husband, although she was married. She admitted using other names.

Students' Elopement Last Month Revealed

Spring in the Alleghenies got the better of Charles B. Potter, of Washington, and Dorothea Jeanne Sedgwick, of Silver Spring, Md., it was revealed yesterday when the parental blessing was conferred upon the happy couple—Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Potter since April 26, date of their elopement.

Dorothea, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Sedgwick, was visiting friends at Lehigh, Pa., on that date when the George Washington University girl and Potter, a student at Lehigh University, quietly slipped away and were married at Stroudsburg, Pa., by Rev. J. R. Stonesifer, pastor of the Presbyterian Church.

Potter is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Potter, of Washington. He is a member of Theta Delta Pi and his bride is a member of Kappa Kappa Gamma. The couple will reside at Bethlehem, Pa., following their respective graduations this June.

Father and Son Up On Murder Trial

Former Highway Patrolman and Kin Face Court.

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Jonesville, Va., May 27.—J. S. Mise, 60, former State highway patrolman, and his son, Clayborn, went on trial here today in Lee County Circuit Court charged with the murder of Fred Arnold, 55, deputy sheriff, at the latter's home, December 26.

The shooting of Arnold allegedly resulted from his refusal to surrender to Mise a warrant for the arrest of Miss Grace Ely, who with her brother, Carl Ely, and young Mise, accompanied the highway patrolman to the deputy sheriff's home. The Elys also were indicted for the slaying.

Mrs. Arnold, widow of the slain deputy, is expected to be the State's principal witness. She is expected to testify that the Mises and Elys visited the Arnold home shortly after midnight, that the elder Mise and Miss Ely entered the residence, that Miss Ely demanded the surrender of the warrant, that an argument ensued following the refusal, and that he was shot down.

Takoma Park Church Ladies Plan Dinner

A creamed chicken dinner will be served from 5 until 7:30 p. m. today at the parish hall, Seventh and Dahlia streets, Takoma Park, by the Ladies Aid Society of the Takoma Park Lutheran Church.

Mrs. Walter Scheller, chairman of the ways and means committee, is in charge.

Grow Vegetables for Needy.

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Lynchburg, Va., May 27.—Fifty men are engaged on a FERA project on a 20-acre lot of land loaned by Lynchburg College, where vegetables are being grown by the city for distribution among old-age and unemployable cases here. The cultivation is being done under supervision of Joshua Harvey.

Little Brown Men, Silver and Tires

New York, May 27.—"As silver bullion flows into Government coffers and as the price of silver climbs higher and higher because of the Government purchases," said President W. O'Neil, of the General Tire & Rubber Co., today, "little brown men, sweating on rubber plantations in far-away Malaysia, find that their daily handfuls of rice cost a few more cents a day than they used to. So, each of these thousands of little brown men have to have a little more silver each day to buy their rice and other necessities of life. The effect of the rising price of silver on tire costs may not be noticeable next week, or next month, but sooner or later, and certainly within a year, I believe it will be felt throughout the industry."

Lynchburg Girl Is Wed.

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Lynchburg, Va., May 27.—Mr. and Mrs. James W. Myers, of Nathalie have announced the marriage Saturday of their daughter, Manada to Numa Edison Ridge, of Norton. The bride is a graduate at Radford State Teachers College. They will live at Norton.

Miss Saunders Is Engaged.

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Lynchburg, Va., May 27.—Mrs. Mary Goodloe Saunders, of Afton, has announced the engagement of her daughter, Margaret Bell Saunders, to Robert S. Brown, of this city, formerly of Blacksburg. The bride is a daughter of the late William B. Saunders, of Richmond.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GLENWOOD CEMETERY
To prevent accidents and avoid congestion, the gates of the Glenwood Cemetery will be closed to all vehicular traffice on Thursday, May 30, 1935. WALLACE E. WISE, Secretary, Board of Trustees.

WANTED—TRUCK RETURNING TO Washington to bring load of furniture from Lenoir, No. Carolina. Phone Mr. Patrick, ADams 4665.

I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY indebtedness, unless personally contracted, after this date. LOUIS MESTESKY, Washington Navy Yard.

WANT TO HAUL FULL OR PART LOAD to or from N. Y., Richmond, Boston, Pittsburgh and all way points; special rates. NAT'L DELIVERY ASSN., INC., 1317 N. Y. ave.; NAt. 1460. Local moving also

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The advantages of direct route, gigantic ships and weekly sailings are offered by Cunard White Star First Class. Famous liners, including the world's two largest ships . . . the Majestic and Berengaria . . . go first to Cherbourg, nearest port of the continent, thence to Southampton. Rooms with private bath for as little as $219 per person.
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You get much for little in Cabin Class. That gracious hospitality, which travellers associate with Cunard White Star, characterizes each Cabin Ship... and there are eighteen'. . . led by the Georgic and Britannic, Britain's largest motor liners. Sailings average two a week. Rates: Cabin Class $143 up; Tourist Class $108.50 up; Third Class $84.50.
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To France and England		To Ireland, France and England	
Berengaria	May 30	Britannic	June 1
Aquitania	June 7	Georgic	*June 15
Majestic	*June 13	To Ireland and England	
Berengaria	*June 19	Franconia	June 1
Aquitania	*June 26	Scythia	June 7

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Weekly sailings from Montreal via "St. Lawrence Route"
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VENETIAN BLINDS
Are So Attractive!
Their colors are so smart. And they're not cumbersome as I had imagined they were. I understand, too, that they are perfectly marvelous in regulating the light at the windows."
And, we might add, a big feature is their economy. They do away with awnings. Once installed, they do not have to be taken down and put up each season as do awnings.

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● Rugs stored in Steel Racks for the Summer, at moderate cost . . . and INSURED for full value, while in our care, without extra charge.
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"TAKE IT FROM THE FRENCH, MA'MSELLE . . .

that lunch will taste better after a Dubonnet"
Yes, do as the French do. Before meals, on the Paris boulevards, they drink more Dubonnet, the great French apéritif wine, than any other one drink. Because Dubonnet cheers, refreshes—yet leaves the head clear for the afternoon. Because Dubonnet sharpens the appetite, stirs the sense of taste, makes everything taste better. Today, before lunch, do as the French do—order a Dubonnet, *straight, chilled but not iced.**
* *And before dinner tonight, the famous Dubonnet Merry Widow cocktail:* ½ Dubonnet, ½ Noilly Prat, the French Vermouth. Stir with ice. Add thin slice of lemon peel.
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DUBONNET

City Pensions To Aged, Jobless Voted by House

Vital Bills, Other District Measures Are Passed Without Debate.

Continued from Page 1.

matched by a third of this amount from the District government.

Benefits, which will not become payable until January 1, 1937, on total unemployment will be paid at the rate of 40 per cent of former wages, plus 10 per cent for a dependent spouse and 5 per cent for each other dependent up to 65 per cent, or $15 a week.

To become eligible for benefits an employe must have worked at least 13 weeks in the preceding year, must be able to work, must have served a waiting period of three weeks of unemployment, and must not be engaged in a strike or jurisdictional labor dispute.

Annual Federal and District employes are exempt from provisions of the act, but District per diem workers are included.

The act will be administered by the Social Security Board appointed by the President to administer the Federal act. However, a commission of three members, representing employers, employes, and the public, will be named by the District Commissioners to act in an advisory capacity to the board.

The bill authorizes an appropriation of $750,000 for the District government's contribution during the first year. At this rate, the estimated cost would be $3,000,000 annually.

Two Bills Held Up.

Action on the District airport bill and the Dirksen "hidden bar" bill was postponed because of the absence of Representative Jennings Randolph (Democrat), of West Virginia, chairman of the airport subcommittee, and the author of the latter measure.

The ABC liquor bill carries a dozen amendments to the local liquor law, most of them designed to strengthen the authority of the Alcohol Beverage Control Board. Of most interest to consumers, no doubt, is a provision which will prohibit night clubs and other on-sale dealers from selling drinks for consumption on the premises directly prior to closing time.

Another amendment reduces the tax on wines from 35 to 15 cents a gallon, while a third defines champagne. One provision enables the ABC board to suspend as well as revoke dealer licenses.

The bill to amend the Union Terminal act of 1903, substitutes two railroad crossings—an overhead bridge and an underpass—for the original plan of three bridges to compensate the District for the closing of certain streets by the railroads.

The two proposed crossings are at the east end and the middle of the terminal yards and railroad tracks paralleling New York avenue northeast.

The proposed eastern crossing is an underpass at the junction of the Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania Railway tracks and connects by a diagonal route Fourteenth street at Rhode Island avenue with the intersection of New York and West Virginia avenues. It passes beneath the tracks near the foot of Eighteenth street.

The proposed overhead crossing would connect the intersection of Brentwood road and T street with the extension of Mount Olivet road northeast.

Roads to Bear Cost.

Cost of both crossings will be borne by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. and the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad Co.

Another bill authorizes the Pennsylvania Railroad to cross New York avenue northeast by means of an overhead bridge to serve properties south of that avenue and thereby open up a new industrial section.

Representative Howard W. Smith (Democrat), of Alexandria, who has sought for several years to remove the residential restriction on firemen and policemen, won a preliminary victory when the House passed his two bills.

The effect of the measures, if accepted by the Senate, will be to permit Washington police and firemen to reside anywhere within a 12-mile radius of the Capitol.

The only bill which passed the House yesterday that has been approved by the Senate provides for the payment of the military instructor of the high school cadets, Col. Wallace M. Craigie, retired, $1,800 a year.

Other minor bills which passed the House and go to the Senate change the name of the German Orphan Asylum Association to the German Orphan Home Association, authorize the use of public parks for the seventieth G. A. R. encampment in September, 1936, and designate the southerly thoroughfare in the Mall, Maine avenue.

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A beautiful Booklet Just Issued.

Weyerhaeuser Children and Kidnap Scene

Associated Press Photo.

The Weyerhaeuser children, left to right, Philip, jr., 10; Anne, 13, and George, 9, who was kidnaped in Tacoma, Wash., on his way home from school.

BRUCE BOWMAN

Son of Clair Bowman, former Washington State Director of Labor and Industries, was the last to see George Weyerhaeuser before he was kidnaped.

The locale of the kidnaping of George Weyerhaeuser. After leaving Lowell School (A) lower right, about noon, he was last seen near Annie Wright Seminary (B) center, where he daily waited for older sister, Anne. Weyerhaeuser home (C) uppre right.

Delaware Mother, 18, Kills Herself

Delmar, Del., May 27.—Dorothy Collins, 18-year-old wife of Luther Collins, 23, was killed this afternoon when she leaped from the sixth story of the Jewish Hospital in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Collins gave birth to a child three weeks ago at the home of her husband's parents, in Delmar, and had been taken to the hospital Sunday night.

Hospital authorities said Mrs. Collins was unbalanced when she jumped from the window. Mrs. Collins is survived by her husband and child, her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Twilley, of Salisbury, Md.; four brothers and three sisters. She was an honor graduate of the Salisbury High School. The couple had been married 18 months.

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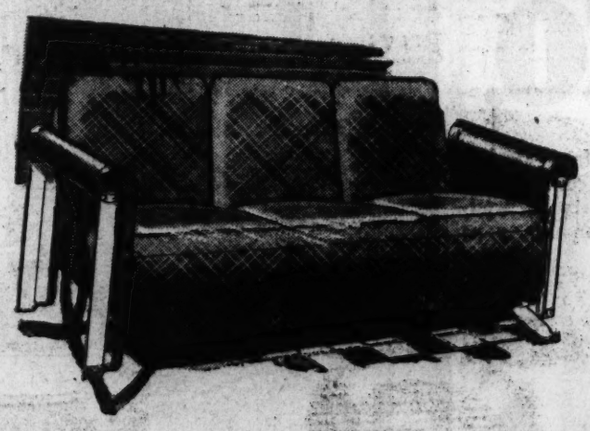

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Visit Our Complete Display of Summer Furniture

MAYER & CO.

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EXCLUSIVE WASHINGTON MEMBER GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE MAKERS GUILD

Agents Seeking 4 As Kidnapers Of Timber Heir

3 Men, Woman Suspects in Tacoma Case; Family Moves for Contact.

Continued from Page 1.

in Seattle, sought again to contact the kidnapers.

Meanwhile, speculation centered around the mission of F. Rodney Titcomb, friend of the Weyerhaeuser family, who was seen entering the home today, carrying a brief case, only to leave shortly thereafter without it.

He has been rumored a possible "contact man."

It was learned that the first effort of the parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Weyerhaeuser, to get in touch with the kidnapers had failed.

In another attempt, an advertisement appearing in the classified columns of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer read:

"Due publicity beyond our control, please indicate another method of reaching you. Hurry, relieve anguished mother."

The ad was signed "Percy Minnie," the code specified by the kidnapers.

Agents in Check.

Fearful of the curly-haired lad's life, concentrated law enforcement agencies, headed by picked Department of Justice agents, bowed to the wishes of the fabulously wealthy family in giving the kidnapers every chance to return him unharmed.

Threats against the boy's life, if the ransom is not paid soon, were contained in the ransom note—a note which investigators said bore marked similarity to those sent by the kidnaper of baby Charles Augustus Lindbergh, jr.

Indicating the child had been seized as he was taking a short cut home from school shortly before noon Friday, a handkerchief bearing the initial "G" was found today on a path near the Annie Wright Seminary.

It was hailed as pointing to the first clews in the kidnaping by persons close to the distracted parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Weyerhaeuser.

It was pointed out "Egoist," who signed the Weyerhaeuser letter, demanded the $200,000 in used bills—not gold certificates, such as figured in the apprehension of Bruno Richard Hauptmann, Lindbergh kidnaper.

Further, in both cases, the parents were warned under penalty of violence to the victim against calling in police or notifying the press although it was emphasized the kidnapers did not intend to do any harm hastily.

Grass Trampled.

Trampled grass, a broken branch and scars on the smooth bark of a tree near where the handkerchief was found suggested the possibility the kidnaper had climbed it to peer over a tall hedge while watching for his victim.

There were 21 specific instructions in the "egoist's" note, but the first attempt of Mr. and Mrs. Weyerhaeuser to contact the abductor apparently had failed.

The note instructed the Weyerhaeusers to have the $200,000 ready in bills of $20, $10 and $5 denominations, specifying they must have been in circulation and their numbers must not be taken.

"You are not to notify the police, Department of Justice or any private detective agentcy," it said. "If you do it will be all off."

The word agency was misspelled, recalling the mistake of "boad" for boat in the Lindbergh case.

"You have got five (5) days to raise the money. Better have it.

"We know what we are doing," the writer boasted. "We have it all planned. It has been all planned for three years. In the meantime we have looked for places where we might slip, but have found none.

"We are educated, and pride says we are fairly intelligent. So if you just stop and reason for a minute you'll see that it is best to follow our rules.

"We don't want to hurt anyone if we can get out of it."

Possibility that a second letter had been received by the parents was seen in the fact a blue sweater was draped over a porch of the palatial Weyerhaeuser home and an open umbrella placed there yesterday. A sheet previously had been hung on the porch.

If the porch is being used for signals, the actions would mean the Weyerhaeusers had received a second note, as the first said nothing about displaying any signs.

The missing boy's father sifted great stacks of mail in the hope of uncovering new instructions from the abductors.

Self-appointed emissaries meanwhile descended on the Weyerhaeuser home, anxious to aid in the return of the boy.

Scores of fortune tellers and seers sent their offers to the distracted parents.

A divining rod was brought personally by an "expert" from Bellingham, Wash., who traveled 100 miles to make his offer.

All offers were politely refused.

Search for a tan-colored automobile, reported seen near where George was kidnaped, continued as it became known that State Trooper Carson stopped a speeding auto near Oregon City because it was without license plates. Carson permitted the car to proceed. He had not been given a description of the tan automobile.

Aid of American Federation of Labor members in the Pacific Northwest was pledged by Rowland Watson, representative in the area.

"This is something in which differences of social position are erased," Watson said in a plea to the 100,000 or more labor members.

"Look for the boy, all of you. Learn his description. Report any suspicions to proper authorities. Crimes such as this must be cured and we will help."

Advice from June Robles.

From June Robles, 7, held captive for 19 days in an Arizona desert grave, came advice to young Weyerhaeuser.

"My mother told me today you were kidnaped, George, and I know you must be afraid," the little girl said in a copyrighted statement. "I know those men must have scared you when they took you away from the school.

"I guess they kidnaped you like I was kidnaped. A man picked me up when I was leaving school.

"I hope they don't put you in an iron box and chain your legs like they did me. . . .

"I don't think they'll hurt you. . . . I hope they give you lots of toys to play with. . . .

"Be real brave. Eat the food they give you, even if it isn't good like you get at home. When you feel lonesome and want to cry just think: 'My mother and daddy wouldn't want me to cry and so I won't.'

"I know your mother and daddy are trying to get you back. I know they'll pay the men the money if they find them. Then you'll be taken home. But please don't cry."

Dear Wilbur,
Youre just too dumb to disregard price tags. You pay $18 to $25 for summer suits. I buy on sale at Falk's for $6.95 and $8.95. Why don't you get next to yourself? P.S. Jack could better act quickly!
FRED AND JACK DRESS LIKE MILLIONAIRES ALL SUMMER WHILE I LOOK LIKE A TRAMP. THEY MAKE LESS THAN I. HOW DO THEY DO IT ??
DON'T be like
Wrong Wilbur
. . . he judges by the price tag.
FOR STYLE and Ease
at HIGH DEGREES
Choose your Summer Wardrobe during
FALK'S SALE of
SUMMER SUITS
You can be really well dressed this summer . . . buy two summer suits for the price you usually pay for one!
Choose from an even larger and more varied stock than we offered last year.
Seersuckers and Crash—
All models, double and single breasted. Sport backs. Sizes 34 to 46.
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TROPICALS and ALL WOOL TWISTS
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All Wool TROPICALS
All models; shorts, stouts and longs. Full range of sizes.
$13.95
New SHIPMENT—500 all wool Twists. All new patterns and new sport models. Light and dark colors. All sizes, 34 to 42 .....$16.75
EVERY GARMENT Sanforized Guaranteed Not to Shrink Guaranteed FAST COLOR
All Wool Sport Pants Pleated $3.95
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STYLES—Sport backs in all models . . . yoke, pleated.
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Small Charge for Alterations On Summer Goods (Averages 50 Cents)
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Mary McElroy's Kidnaper Wins Death Reprieve

Victim's Plea for Abductor Saves Him From the Gallows.

Jefferson City, Mo., May 27.—Dark-eyed Mary McElroy, who resigned herself to death when kidnaped for $30,000 exactly two years ago, succeeded today in saving her abductor, Walter McGee, from hanging.

Gov. Guy B. Park, heeding her tearful plea, commuted McGee's sentence to life imprisonment—only four days before the stocky kidnaper was scheduled to become the first person in the United States to hang for the offense.

"This is a big load off my mind," the 27-year-old victim, who had no desire for revenge, sighed when told of the commutation at the home of her father, City Manager H. F. McElroy, in Kansas City.

"Now maybe I can enjoy a good night's sleep."

McGee first was sentenced to hang May 10. Gov. Park granted a stay to May 31 after Miss McElroy visited the Governor and pleaded for McGee's life "for my own peace of mind."

Held in Chains.

The heavy-browed McGee, who led three companions in kidnaping Miss McElroy May 27, 1933, and holding her chained to a dungeon-like basement wall for 29 hours, was slouched in his death cell at Kansas City when the news was carried to him today.

"The Governor couldn't have given me a better birthday present," he shouted.

McGee will be 30 years old tomorrow.

Relating her experiences after the kidnaping, Miss McElroy said that "at no time did I expect to be returned alive. It appeared the best thing to hope for was quick death."

Will Continue to Aid.

But today, happy over the commutation, she said she planned to continue helping the kidnapers.

"I believe I have done all I could for Walter McGee," whose brother, George, another of the kidnapers, is serving a life sentence in State penitentiary here, Miss McElroy said.

She announced, however that she plans to "get a job" for Clarence Click, third member of the gang who is serving eight years, when he is freed. Clarence Stevens, fourth kidnaper, still is at large.

Giving his decision, Gov. Park said he was "not convinced that the hanging of this man would prevent kidnaping any more than that the hanging of a murderer would prevent further murders."

He added he was convinced that McGee "received a sentence which he would not have received under normal conditions of a calm state of public mind."

Miss McElroy has been under severe mental strain.

Last February 10 she slipped out of her home, boarded a bus and was not found until the bus had reached Normal, Ill.

"I don't know why I fled from Kansas City unless last night for a time I was completely 'haywire' from brooding" over the fate of her kidnapers, she said at the time.

Within a few hours after the kidnaping, telephone negotiations were begun—the abductors demanding $60,000 ransom of Judge McElroy.

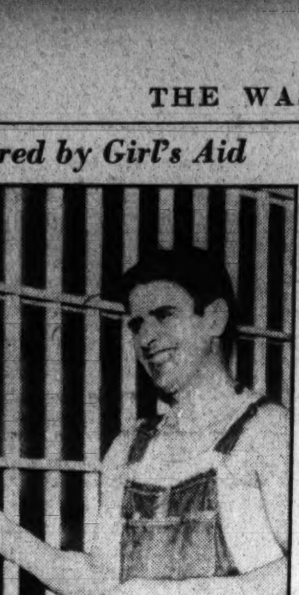
He persuaded them to cut the amount to $30,000. It was paid Sunday, March 28, the girl being released near a country club.

Most of the ransom money was recovered.

Kidnaper Spared by Girl's Aid

Associated Press WIREPHOTO.

"The Governor couldn't have given me a better birthday present," said Walter McGee yesterday when informed by Sheriff Bash in Kansas City that Gov. Park has commuted his death sentence. He will be 30 today.



Associated Press WIREPHOTO.

MARY McELROY

Who was kidnaped by McGee, but interceded with the Governor to spare his life.

Ship Movements

At New York.
Arrived Yesterday.
American Banker from London.
Bremen from Bremen.
Kungsholm from Gothenburg.
Sailing Today.
Bremen for Bremen.
Cypria for Lisbon.
Exeter for Naples.
Koningstein for Antwerp.
Sailing Tomorrow.
Albert Ballin for Hamburg.
Examilia for Genoa.
President Harding for Havre.
Stavengerfjord for Bergen.
Sailing Thursday.
Berengaria for Southampton.
Reported by Radio.
Conte Grande, due Thursday, pier 97, North River.
Lafayette, due Thursday, pier 57, North River.
Washington, due Thursday, pier 60, North River.
Deutschland, due Friday, pier 86, North River.
Franconia, due Friday, pier 56, North River.

Britain to 'Call' Reich on Offer To Ban U-Boats

Plan to Discuss Proposal of Hitler at Naval Talk Is Reported.

By the Associated Press.

London, May 27.—Great Britain will "call' Adolf Hitler on his offer to abolish submarines when Anglo-German naval talks open here on June 4, well-informed quarters said tonight.

Hitler, in his speech to the Reichstag Tuesday, offered to meet other powers in curbing armaments, even to the scrapping of U-boats, dreaded German weapon during the World War.

Other nations, including the United States, will be informed of the specific limitations which Germany may be willing to accept.

Great Britain is determined that a general naval conference be held before the end of 1935 in order to fulfill naval treaty obligations. In view of Hitler's projected naval building program, Germany's participation as well as Russia's is considered important.

It was believed that at the Anglo-German talks and afterward London will press for such a conference, even if only a perfunctory meeting of ambassadors and naval attaches is possible.

The signatories to the expiring London naval treaty—the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy—would be expected to attend.

The British are not confident on prospects of any naval agreement, in view of the failure of preliminary talks with Americans and Japanese last year. But officials are hopeful the world still will have a treaty for navies in 1937, even if the agreement applies only to one or two categories of warships.

By that time the Washington naval treaty, denounced by Japan, will have expired.

It was stated authoritatively that British delegates will take full advantage of Hitler's offer to restrict his navy to 85 per cent of the French strength and 35 per cent of Britain's by seeking detailed proposals for submission to other powers.

First Heat Victim Employe of District

Doubtful honors as the season's first heat victim went to Booker T. Wilson, colored, 28, of 913 Fifth street southeast, yesterday.

Wilson, an employe of the District Refuse Department, was overcome while working in the 3000 block of Cathedral avenue northwest. He was taken to Georgetown Hospital and treated for heat exhaustion.

D. C. Woman Accuses Motorist Of Throwing Her From Bridge

By the Associated Press.

Baltimore, May 27.—City and county police were engaged in an intensive search today for a man alleged to have beaten Mrs. Mary Branch, 31-year-old Washingtonian, and thrown her off a 35-foot bridge into the Patuxent River.

The authorities were working on clews supplied them by Mrs. Branch, who dragged herself from the water in a dazed condition to the home of Sylvester Cugle, near Ilchester. She had been struck on the head and face and suffered cuts above and below her eyes and a deep gash on her forehead.

Cugle summoned Catonsville police and said Mrs. Branch described her assailant as a "friend" of hers with whom she had left Washington for Baltimore early today. The name of the man was not disclosed.

At Ellicott City, she said, the man drove off the Frederick road into a road bordering the Patapsco River, and stopped the machine at an old mill near Ilchester. There, she said, he struck her several times, beating her into a semiconscious condition.

Then, Mrs. Branch asserted, she was flung bodily over the bridge parapet and fell 35 feet into water which police estimated was about 4 inches deep.

Revived by the water, she said, she dragged herself to shore and made her way to Cugle's house nearby.

Lieut. Edward A. Poehlmann, of the Catonsville police, said he believed the man had thrown Mrs. Branch into the water in the belief she was unconscious and would drown.

"He thought her body would be found floating in the river some time later today," Lieut. Poehlmann said.

Mrs. Branch asserted she could give no reason for the attack.

Mrs. Branch lives at 1441 Harvard street northwest. She has returned home. Persons at the apartment said that she was not badly hurt.

Transfers

Army and Navy Shifts Are Announced Here.

By the Associated Press.

Army orders yesterday included:

MAJORS.

Romeo H. Freer, Q. M. C., to Fort Wayne, Mich. Laurent L. La-Roche, M. C., to Fort Leavenworth, Kans. Paul H. Street, M. C., to Hot Springs National Park, Ark.

CAPTAINS.

Willson Carter Williams, M. C. (Reserve), to duty at Carlisle Barracks, Pa. Herbert L. Earnest, now on duty with Tenth Cavalry, Fort Myer, Va., is assigned to the Third Cavalry, Fort Myer, Va. Alexander B. Macomb, now on duty with the Third Cavalry, Fort Myer, Va., is assigned to the Tenth Cavalry, Fort Myer, Va. Walter Hitzfeldt, Q. M. C., to San Antonio, Tex. Thomas H. Ramsey, Q. M. C., to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Lewis S. Norman, Infantry, to University of Idaho. Harvey C. Maxwell, M. C., to Fort Sam Houston, Tex. Raymond L. Hill, C. O. E., to Colorado School of Mines. George W. Gillie, M. C. (Reserve), to duty at Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Hoy D. Davis, jr., C. O. E., to Iowa State University, Iowa City.

Navy orders included:

COMMANDERS.

Clarkson J. Bright, U. S. S. Saratoga, to command U. S. S. Vega. James C. Clark, U. S. S. Lexington, to duty as commander Destroyer Division 7. Spencer S. Lewis, Naval Operations, Navy Department, to U. S. S. Northampton. Carleton H. Wright, Bu. Ord., Navy Department, to duty as commander Destroyer Division 18.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDERS.

Andrew Crinkley, Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corp., Farmingdale, Long Island. John J. Mahoney, U. S. S. Decatur, to U. S. S. Lexington. Logan C. Ramsey, VS Squadron 10S, to Naval War College, Newport, R. I. Frank N. Sayre, U. S. S. Utah, to command U. S. S. Crowninshield. George A. Seitz, Bu. Aero., Navy Department, to command VF Squadron 1B. Jerauld Wright, Naval Academy, to duty as aid to Assistant Secretary of Navy, Navy Department.

LIEUTENANTS.

Hampton M. Ericsson, U. S. S. Overton about June 30, resignation accepted effective August 31. William L. Manson, Navy Yard, Washington, to C. F. O., U. S. S. Reid; orders of February 20 and April 18 revoked. William T. Rassieur, U. S. S. Wright, to VS Squadron 10S (U. S. S. Portland). Aurelius B. Vosseller, U. S. S. Arizona, to U. S. S. Ranger.

LIEUTENANTS (JUNIOR GRADE).

Charles T. Booth, U. S. S. Oklahoma, to VF Squadron 6B (U. S. S. Saratoga). George N. Butterfield, U. S. S. Lexington, to VF Squadron 1F, aircraft squadrons based at Pearl Harbor. T. H. Paul W. Card, to Naval Academy, instead of receiving ship at New York. Richard J. H. Conn, U. S. S. Ranger, to VF Squadron 6F, aircraft squadrons based at Pearl Harbor. James G. Land, U. S. S. Wright, to VF Squadron 10F, aircraft squadrons based at Pearl Harbor. John H. Lewis, U. S. S. S-20, to C. F. O., U. S. S. Porpoise. Reginald R. McCracken, U. S. S. Saratoga, to VS Squadron 1B (U. S. S. Ranger). Roscoe L. Newman, U. S. S. Lexington, to VF Squadron 1F, aircraft squadrons based at Pearl Harbor. Robert J. Stroh, U. S. S. Ranger, to VF Squadron 6F, aircraft squadrons based at Pearl Harbor.

Medical Corps.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER

Harrison L. Wyatt, Navy Recruiting Station, Minneapolis, Minn., to U. S. S. Northampton.

Supply Corps.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDERS.

Webster Gross, Submarine Base, Coco Solo, Canal Zone, to Pensacola, Fla. Frank W. Hathaway, U. S. S. Bridge, to San Diego. Wilson S. Hullfish, to instruction, Army Industrial College, Washington.

LIEUTENANT.

Lloyd H. Thomas, base force to Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.

LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE).

William J. Nowinski, Sunnyvale, Calif.

Casement Attacks U. S. Farm Policies

Stockman Bitter Despite Favorable Referendum.

By the Associated Press.

Kansas City, May 27.—Undaunted by results of a referendum showing farmers overwhelmingly in favor of continued Government crop control, Dan D. Casement, implacable foe of New Deal farm policies, loosed a new attack tonight on Secretary Wallace and the AAA.

The Manhattan, Kans., farmer and stockman charged in a statement made public here that "the AAA as an agency is fast undermining a form of government which served us well."

In Casement's own State, where the Government's corn-hog program was defeated last year, returns today from last week's referendum on the wheat-control program showed producers approximately 7 to 1 for continuance.

But the hard-fisted stockman, who is expected to lead a fight against the AAA at the Midwestern Republican conference in Springfield, Ill., next month, declared he would not relax his efforts.

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JUNE 15—JULY 27
S.S. PENNSYLVANIA
JUNE 29—AUGUST 10

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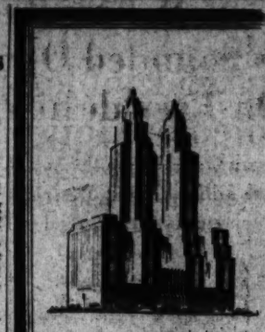

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U. of M. Faculty Is Sounded Out On Presidency

Attitude Toward Pearson Sought by Regents in Questionnaire.

A confidential questionnaire, designed to bring out opinions as to Dr. Raymond A. Pearson's fitness to continue as president of the Universesity of Maryland, has been distributed among members of the faculty by the board of regents, The Post learned yesterday.

"Has your official relationship with the president of the university been satisfactory?

"Are you familiar with the policies of the president of the university? Are you in sympathy with these policies? Are faculty conferences held to discuss these policies? Do you believe such conferences beneficial to the university? Do you believe there is an absence of administrative policy?

"Do you believe there is a lack of administrative ability on the part of the president?

"Have you been handicapped in your work due to any lack of cooperation from the president of the university? Do you believe there is a lack of confidence in the president or his efforts?

"In your contacts have you found the president to evade responsibility? Has the president procrastinated in decisions? Do you believe the morale of the faculty is low due to the administrative policy of the president?

"Do you believe that the president has effectively co-ordinated the work of the various departments of the university? Do you believe that conditions are such that a change in the presidency of the university might be for the best interests of the university and the State of Maryland?

"Do you believe that with a clear statement of administrative policies from time to time, or more definitive allocation of duties and responsibilities, and a more general exchange of views on the problems of the university there might be realized an effective conduct of the affairs of the university under the present executive head?

"If your answer is in the affirmative, do you feel that under such circumstances you could extend to the present executive head your support and cooperation in an effort to promote the best interests of the university and the State of Maryland?"

Cornwell Heads Ticket In Bridgeport Election

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Bridgeport, W. Va., May 27.—Walter W. Cornwell heads a third ticket for the biennial municipal election here June 4. He is the nominee of the Independent Party for mayor and will oppose Joseph A. Deegan on the Citizens' ticket and the present mayor, J. Watson Johnson, nominee of the People's Party.

All three parties have nominees for council, and all of them nominated P. N. Sheets for re-election as recorder.

Lodge Plans Sunrise Rites.

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Clarksburg, W. Va., May 27.—The Masonic lodge at Bridgeport will hold a sunrise communication at 5 a. m. Thursday for work in the third degree. After the members of the class have been made master Masons, the lodge in a body will dcorate the graves in three departed Bridgeport cemeteries. The Order of the Eastern Star will then serve a breakfast for the members.

Leeds Arrives in Florida City Surprised Over Search for Him

Bad Weather Blamed for Delay, Fears for Safety at Sea.

By the Associated Press.

Fort Lauderdale, Fla., May 27.—Surprised to learn President Roosevelt had ordered the Navy and Coast Guard to search for him, William B. Leeds, jr., reached here today and told of rough water preventing him from entering Bimini Harbor last night after a voyage from Miami in his 26-foot cruiser.

Arrival of the tin-plate heir, former husband of the Princess Xenia, of Russia, and possessor of a fortune estimated at not less than $7,000,000, ended a search by Coast Guard amphibians, cutters and Federal border patrolmen that started at 3 a. m.

"Except for some rough water, the launch would have reached the yacht (the Moana) at Bimini early last night," said Leeds. "We arrived off Bimini and because of the heavy sea we were unable to enter the harbor so we went to Gun Cay and tied up for the night.

"This morning we could not calculate our drift so we headed for the Florida coast and arrived here without difficulty. I am sorry to have caused such a stir and unless something unforeseen happens we probably will reach the yacht tonight or tomorrow morning at the latest."

With two crewmen, the young millionaire, whose life has been starred with adventure because of his fondness for speed, left Miami

Associated Press Photo.

WILLIAM B. LEEDS, JR.

at 6 p. m. yesterday for Bimini after flying from the Moana with his friend, Woolworth Donahue, one of the dime store heirs and cousin of the former Barbara Hutton.

Coleman Issues An Ultimatum For Gamblers

Betters to Face Grand Jury Action Unless Virginia Gaming Abates.

By the Associated Press.

Fredericksburg, Va., May 27.—Unless gambling here abates within the next 90 days, Judge Frederick W. Coleman will order grand jury action against patrons of bookmakers and "numbers" salesmen.

The action was threatened today by the jurist as he adjourned until May 31 the special grand jury conducting an inquiry into alleged activities of "bookies" and policy game operators. The grand jury requested a recess, stating that its report was ready now, but that it preferred to submit findings after it had conferred with Commonwealth's Attorney B. F. Cole. Several indictments are expected to be brought in with the report.

Judge Coleman said that if the current investigation did not halt gambling the wagerers themselves would come under grand jury scrutiny.

Fifty witnesses who testified before the grand jury were granted immunity. Judge Coleman announced that witnesses would not be paid for their services because, he said, to pay them would be tantamount to letting them profit from their wrongdoing if they were guilty of any.

2 Accused of Counterfeiting.

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Sutton, W. Va., May 27.—Charged with passing counterfeit $1 bills at Flatwoods, Braxton County, Earl Ruffin, 25, and William McBride, both said to be from New York City, are in the Braxton County Jail here awaiting a hearing.

Bishop Brennan Is Critically Ill

Prelate Suffers Relapse After Gaining in Health.

By the Associated Press.

Scranton, Pa., May 27.—The Right Rev. Andrew J. Brennan, Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Richmond, Va., suffered a relapse today and is reported in a critical condition.

Bishop Brennan suffered a stroke of paralysis more than a year ago at Richmond. He came here several weeks ago and entered a hospital. He was able to take an automobile ride last week and appeared to be gaining in health until the sudden change today.

Bishop Brennan is a native of Towanda, Pa. Before going to Richmond he was auxiliary bishop of the Scranton diocese.

LeVale P.-T. Group Names New Officers

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Cumberland, Md., May 27.—The LaVale Parent-Teacher Association elected the following officers for the year 1935-36, last night: Fred Dodge, president; George W. Brown, vice president; Miss Mary Bryant, secretary, and Arthur Lancaster, treasurer.

Mrs. J. Claude Martin was elected president of the West Side Parent-Teacher Association for the year 1935-36. Other officers are: Vice president, Carl McIntyre; secretary, Mrs. John Bestwick; treasurer, Wayne Buckle. The association recently joined the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Boys Plan 1,400-Mile Trip.

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Lynchburg, Va., May 27.—Lawrence A. Green, industrial secretary of the Y. M. C. A. here, will be in charge of a 1,400-mile trip to be taken in July by 25 Y. M. C. A. boys. The trip will start July 1 and will be by bus. It will include Niagara Falls and Lake Chautauqua.

271 Candidates For Graduation At Virginia Tech

33 Women Among Those Seeking B. S. Degrees; Exercises June 11.

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Blacksburg, Va., May 27.—Candidates for bachelor of science degrees at Virginia Tech number 271, the registrar announced today. Of this number six are women. Candidates for the master of science degrees number 33, of whom three are women.

Diplomas will be presented by Dr. Julian A. Burruss, president, in exercises at 10:30 a. m. Tuesday, June 11, at which Ashton Dovell, of Williamsburg, member of the Virginia House of Delegates, will make the graduation address. Locklin S. Bell, Louisville, Ky., will make the class valedictory, and George V. Beamon, Suffolk, will give the salutatory.

Candidates for degrees include:

Agricultural economics—C. C. Adkins, Chatham; W. B. Allen, Prospect; P. G. Craddock, Whitlies Depot; S. E. Hardwick, jr., Dublin; W. E. Harvey, Appomattox; R. E. Huffman, Culpeper; H. G. Jennings, Madisonville; D. W. Lanford, Roanoke; W. W. Lewis, Culpeper; R. W. Quillen, Castlewood, and C. D. White, Newport News.

Agricultural education—J. H. Copenhaver, Rural Retreat; J. A. Hardy, Bedford; S. W. Lee, Drewryville; P. J. Myers, Nathalie; H. D. Quessenberry, Willis; R. A. Tavenner, Kernstown; G. P. Todd, Baywood, and M. O. Via, Critz.

Agricultural engineering—R. E. Brown, Richmond; J. M. Fore, Fort Mitchell; W. B. Grissard, Drewryville; R. B. Hicks, Charlie Hope; P. L. Sweeker, Crabbottom, and W. B. Winsfield, jr., Richmond.

Animal husbandry—A. V. Allen, Duffield; H. B. Eller, Radford; A. J. Jessee, Cleveland; H. W. Craun, Burke; H. M. Hamilton, jr., Swoope; H. C. Jackson, Ivanhoe; C. S. McLearen, Herndon; E. C. Minnich, Richmond; R. D. Praisgraf, Fairfax, and W. I. White, Whites, Va.

Horticulture—B. C. Campbell, Waynesboro; A. L. Fry, Lucketts, and R. W. Holberton, Columbia.

Architectural engineering—N. R. Archer, Richmond; C. B. McElroy, Wise, and J. F. Poulton, Hollins.

Chemical engineering—F. W. Aldridge, Petersburg; C. E. Anderson, Petersburg; J. F. Benson, jr., Portsmouth; M. J. Sogess, Hopewell; R. A. Bondurant, jr., Roanoke; J. S. Chewning, Corning, N. Y.; H. L. Cobbs, Wirtz; L. C. Cole, Bluefield, W. Va.; R. R. Cook, Newport News; J. F. Cooney, Richmond; J. D. Eliett, Pocahontas; R. C. Fruit, Madison; W. J. Kerns, Roanoke; K. L. Kibler, Waynesboro; E. A. Pais, Pocahontas; M. J. Reid, Staunton; R. C. Skinner, Richmond; G. B. Smith, Harrisonburg; D. R. Smoak, Washington; J. P. Tokarz, Port Richmond; G. R. Unger, Richmond; W. A. Waldman, Norfolk; H. A. Wells, jr., Lynchburg; R. S. R. Yates, Lynchburg.

Honors curriculum in chemical engineering—C. W. Baber, Richmond; F. P. Doering, jr., Roanoke; R. W. Sternberg, Vanderpool, and J. J. Strobel, Washington.

Civil engineering—F. C. Broyles, West Graham; W. H. Dickerson, jr., G. M. Smith, Petersburg; W. L. Turner, jr., Roanoke, and J. D. Wood, Flint Hill.

Electrical engineering—J. C. Adams, Richmond; P. L. Bailey, Roanoke; J. W. Bates, jr., Richmond; H. E. Campbell, Lynchburg; H. L. Daly, jr., R. Early, East Radford; A. J. Francis, jr., White Gate; R. H. Moore, Lynchburg; C. R. Neher, jr., Lynchburg; W. Nelson, Buffalo Springs; G. H. Orchard, jr., Lynchburg; D. F. Tyler, Richmond; John Vodar, jr., Disputanta.

General engineering—E. B. Forrest, Norfolk, and C. E. Hines, Clarendon.

Industrial engineering—F. R. Anderson, Petersburg; W. E. Appel, Richmond; E. C. Brandon, jr., Suffolk; W. G. Buchanan, jr., Glade Springs; R. S. Calhoun, Belspring; J. M. Cleland, Lynchburg; J. C. Cole, Richmond; L. M. Copenhaver, East Radford; M. K. Coulter, Roanoke; A. L. Cunningham, Lexington; R. S. Faison, Dendron; W. D. Garvin, jr., Berryville; Jean Gillman, jr., Hampton; H. A. Hedly, Norfolk; W. D. Holaclaw, Charleston, W. Va.; M. A. Hopkins, Richmond; F. L. Kilmartin, Washington; W. S. Kusterer, Richmond; C. H. McCloud, Norfolk; W. E. Manning, Sutherlin; B. E. Pritchard, Norfolk; C. M. Pritchard jr., Hilton Village; S. S. Robinson, jr., Falls; R. F. Saunders, jr., Richmond; Samuel Tabet, Norfolk; V. E. Tillman, Edgewaville and M. R. Young, Occoma.

Mechanical engineering—J. H. Abernathy jr., Lovingston; C. C. Ahalt, Lucketts; R. L. Arnold, Lucketts; A. N. Bodine, Bowling Green; W. F. Cantlert, Lynchburg; W. F. Cooke, Richmond; W. S. Cox, jr., Shackleford; E. V. Creasy, Roanoke; M. L. Davis, Chase City; J. W. Drewry, Richmond; J. T. Ewell, jr., Norfolk; R. P. Fulton, Richmond; C. H. Hinnant, jr., Lynchburg; W. A. Jamison, Roanoke; J. A. Jones, Dinwiddie; J. W. Leonard, Chincoteague; A. R. Long, jr., Madison Heights; C. S. Revell, Hampton; H. E. Robertson, Roanoke; W. D. Sydnor, jr., Hamilton; P. E. Watkins, Stephens Church; J. E. Wilkinson, Evington, and W. G. Good, Roanoke.

Metallurgical engineering—T. E. Crowley, jr., Roanoke.

Mining engineering—J. L. Campbell, Hampton; Woolston Harvey, Radford.

Business administration—G. T. Beckett, Logan, W. Va.; W. H. Bowen, jr., Richmond; R. J. Britton, Richmond; R. L. Brooks, jr., Bowling Green; P. W. Bruks, Big Island; H. P. Cavendish, Hot Springs; W. C. Childress, Richmond; A. D. DeShazo, Roanoke; J. P. Dean, Forest; W. M. Ewing, Richmond; P. P. Flournoy 3d, Baltimore, Md.; O. M. Gilliam, Roanoke; G. W. Harding, North Emporia; S. Y. Harding, jr., North Emporia; A. A. Hudnall, Hardings; H. M. McCarthy, Richmond; M. W. Mason, Luray; W. A. Mudd, jr., Richmond; F. H. Nash, Blackstone; E. S. O'Connor, Richmond; C. A. Reid, Emporia; L. H. Ripley, Roanoke; J. M. Scott, Marion; C. P. P. Sheffield, Boydton; H. B. Spence, Browns Store; E. F. Thacker, jr., Dante, and N. P. Yeat, Richmond.

Biological sciences—M. G. Bowles, Cardwell; H. H. Chelf, Pine Hill; J. B. Clark, Milford; J. R. Gay, Richmond; J. M. Grayson, jr., Max Meadows; S. Hasan, Clarendon; G. H. S. King, Fredericksburg; Miss Mary V. Overbey, Zon Air; Miss Dorothy V. Snoddy, Ore Bank, and E. L. Vanderslice, Hampton.

Chemistry—J. L. Frieden, Norfolk; T. S. Jones, Richmond; F. O. Reese, Lawrenceville.

General science—Miss Mary L. Bersch, Ore Bank, and Miss Elsa Gudheim, Blacksburg.

Candidates for master of science degrees include R. A. Wall, Stephens City; Miss Victoria Harris, Orange; Miss Frieda Mae Price, Cambria; D. T. Thomas, Hyattsville, Md.; W. A. Fuller, Dejarnette; W. W. Sweeney, jr., Lynchburg; W. D. Chiles, jr., Louisa; G. I. Earnest, jr., Franklin; M. A. Tschantre, Clarendon; C. W. Smith, Scottsville; J. B. Cunningham, Washington; J. B. Goodall, Locust Dale; F. Q. Saunders, Richmond, and C. E. Sears, jr., Roanoke.

Virginia Seeks Federal Funds For Fisheries

State Commission Wants Indefinite Sum to Use on Oyster Grounds.

By the Associated Press.

Newport News, Va., May 27.—Application for the allocation of an indefinite sum from Federal relief funds, as much as can be made available, for replenishment of depleted oyster grounds in Virginia waters will be made immediately by the Virginia Commission of Fisheries, the body decided in its May session here today.

Richard Armstrong, chairman, who had conferred in Washington last week with Col. Joseph H. Pratt, of the FERA, on the subject, said the FERA does not know as yet how much money will be available for the work, but that such a relief program will be inaugurated for the dual purpose of conserving resources and providing employment.

The work will be done, he added, with the co-operation of and under the supervision of the United States Bureau of Fisheries, and will be only on publicly owned oyster bottoms. It will consist of placing oyster shell, slag, or other acceptable "clutch" on depleted bottoms, to provide a place for infant oysters to attach themselves and develop.

One of the principal objectives, the commissioner said, is the development of additional seed-oyster supplies. At the present time, he asserted, a large proportion of the oyster cultivators have to come long distances to the James River for seed, and new seed areas would effect economy. In addition, he declared, industrial pollution already has ruined seed in the York River and if certain developments should take place on the James the supply there, too, might be vitiated or destroyed.

Victim of Hit-Run Driver.

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Frederick, Md., May 27.—Struck by a hit-and-run driver yesterday, Clyde Duvall, 24, of near Walkersville, is at the City Hospital with a crushed arm and other injuries. Duvall was walking along the highway when the machine going in the same direction struck him and continued at high speed. State police are looking for the driver.

German Prize Awarded To Morgantown Student

Morgantown, W. Va., May 27.—Elizabeth Carroll, of Morgantown, is the winner of the prize awarded to the best student in the German department of West Virginia University during the year 1934-35, as announced by Prof. Allen W. Porterfield, head of the department.

The award is made each year by the Freies Deutsche Hoch Stift, of Frankfurtam-Main, and made in this country by the Carl Schurz Foundation, of Philadelphia.

A Timely GIFT Suggestion ....

—Just one of many at Small's, for the Bride, the Hostess, your Home.

Fostoria REGENCY

SPECIAL!

There's an irresistible charm in the lovely lines of Fostoria's famous Westchester shape. And it is now styled in the popular Regency motif . . . the very latest vogue in design.

24-piece Service

8 each of the pieces shown—regularly $24

Special until June 1st Only

$19.50

By the piece. Cocktails are 85c—Goblets and Saucer Champagnes, 90c each.

2nd Floor Small's

DUPONT CIRCLE

WOODWARD & LOTHROP

10TH 11TH F AND G STREETS PHONE DISTRICT 5300

—late news in PRINT for those who play the role of decorative spectator—

Frostone Satin

You will never realize what a blessing a frock of this type can be until you own one—the satin, one of those cool, pure-dye satins—the colors as luscious as their names sound—Glacial Iris, Vanilla, Creme de Menthe, Arctic Blue, Frost Pink—and the prints, subtly introducing darker contrasting tones in the smartest manner possible. 39 inches wide.

$1.95 yard

SILKS, SECOND FLOOR

ONCE IN A LIFETIME YOU FIND A "NATURAL" LIKE THE

10 second rickey

Save trouble . . . save time . . . save half the usual cost . . . and make delicious rickeys always!

Ice—a jigger of gin—and then simply pour everything else you need for as cool and delightful a gin rickey as you ever tasted right out of the emerald bottle of Canada Dry's Lemon-Lime Rickey.

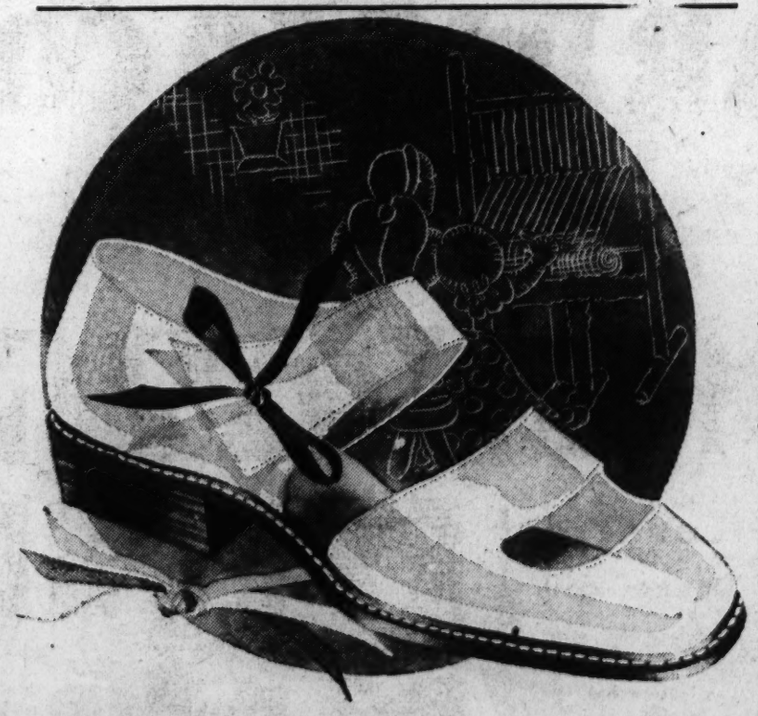
Its flavor is true . . . alive with the natural juice of choice, ripe limes and lemons. It's proportioned just right to make delightful rickeys every time. And its sparkle is that lasting sparkle which Canada Dry alone puts in beverages.

The 10-second rickey is especially delightful made with Canada Dry's Gin. This is the gin of liqueur quality . . . smooth as satin even when taken "neat" . . . exceptionally mellow and dry *all*-ways.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP

10TH 11TH F AND G STREETS PHONE DISTRICT 5300

Wear a V. F. W. Buddy Poppy on Memorial Day.



ARNOLD says

"Look PEASANT, Please"

—and introduces another smart member of that already famous peasant family—Kitzbuhel. An open sandal fashioned on the comfortable Authentic last—of a hand-woven Austrian linen crash. Adding greatly to its interest, the four sets of colored leather lacings to match four different costumes—exclusive, of course, with Woodward & Lothrop.

$10.50

WOMEN'S SHOES, THIRD FLOOR

WOODWARD & LOTHROP

WHITE plus FLOWERS plus a BRIM means

Smart Hats for Women

White—and therefore perfect to wear with most Summer frocks—engagingly trimmed with flowers (some of them softly fashioned of feathers) and delightfully flattering as to brim. Of finely woven straw, very light and cool.

We show a hat refreshingly daisy trimmed, with depth cleverly added in back to make it fit beautifully.

$12.75

MILLINERY SALON, THIRD FLOOR

Lloyd C. Willey Funeral Rites Set for Today

Prominent Business Man of Front Royal Retired 18 Months Ago.

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Front Royal, Va., May 27.—Funeral services for Lloyd C. Willey, 59, former merchant and prominent business man, who died in his home here yesterday afternoon, will be held at 3 p. m. tomorrow with Masonic honors.

Mr. Willey was a native of Frederick County. For five years, until his retirement 18 months ago, he was manager of Baker & Co., of Riverton, wholesale grocers. He was a thrtyi-second degree Mason, past worthy grand patron of order of Eastern Star of Virginia, prominent Odd Fellow and member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

The widow, the former Miss Lillian Yates, of Frederick County, survives with two sons and two daughters—L. Yates Willey, Mrs. Vanelia Kittleberger and Miss Janet Willey, of Front Royal, and Edward E. Willey, of Richmond. Surviving brothers and sisters are Theodore Willey, of Middletown, and Howard Willey, of Greenville, S. C., and Mrs. Arthur McInturff, Mrs. Wilbur Mowery and Miss Winnie Willey, of Middletown, and Mrs. Frank Sperry, of Harpers Ferry, W. Va.

Spurgeon M. Lomax.

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Warrenton, Va., May 27.—Spurgeon M. Lomax, 72, of Bristerburg, life-long resident of Fauguier and a native, died at his home yesterday. He is a brother of Eugene Lomax, of the same community. Funeral services will be held at 1 p. m. tomorrow at his home, with burial at the Lomax home place nearby. Mr. Lomax was a prominent farmer of the Calvertson-Bristersburg locality and served many years as an election judge at Bristersburg. He is survived by the widow and three daughters, Mrs. William Tullos, Washington, and Mrs. Isaac Peters and Mrs. Alma Peters, of Bristersburg.

Miss Frances Di Zerega.

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Aldie, Va., May 27.—Miss Frances Di Zerega, 51, member of a prominent Loudoun County family, died early this morning at her home in Aldie from heart disease. She was the daughter of the late A. L. B. Di Zerega, and had resided in this community all of her life. One brother, Augustus Di Zerega, and a sister, Miss Emily A. Di Zerega, both of Aldie, survive.

Funeral services will be held Wednesday at her home. Burial will be in New York.

Russell White.

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Frederick, Md., May 27.—Funeral services for James Russell White, 53, who died Saturday after an illness of some weeks, were conducted today by the Rev. Dr. Amos John Traver, pastor of the Lutheran Church. He was a son of J. Thomas White, Middletown, and besides his father, is survived by three daughters, Mrs. Evelyn Tyeryar, Mrs. Lena Davis and Mrs. Catherine Kaufman, this city; two stepsons, Benjamin Adams and Frank Adams, and a stepdaughter, Mrs. Wilmuth Abrecht, this city. He was a member of the Independent Fire Company, oldest volunteer fire fighting organization in the city, and was active in Republican Party circles.

Burial was made in Mount Olivet Cemetery.

Cyrus W. Blickenstaff.

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Frederick, Md., May 27.—Funeral services for Cyrus W. Blickenstaff, 71, retired farmer near Ellerton, upper Middletown Valley, were held today in the Grossnickle church of the Brethren by the Rev. Clarence Bowman. He died at the City Hospital Saturday after a long illness. Besides the widow, Mrs. Florence Blickenstaff, he is survived by four daughters, Mrs. Roy W. Grossnickle, Myersville; Mrs. John Grossnickle, Ellerton; Mrs. Frank Harshman, Ellerton, and Mrs. Irving Rice, Middletown, and five sons, Charles Blickenstaff, Smithsburg; Russell Blickenstaff, Salem, Ohio; Foster Blickenstaff, this city; LeRoy Blickenstaff, Middletown, and Dorsey Blickenstaff, Myersville.

Burial was made in the cemetery adjoining the church.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bell Grove.

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Culpeper, Va., May 27.—Mrs. Elizabeth Bell Grove, 70, widow of Ritchie S. Grove, died at her home in Culpeper yesterday after an illness of three days. She was a native of Madison Run, Orange County. She conducted a millinery shop for many years.

Surviving are two sisters, Mrs. Graham Winn, of Orange, and Miss Cleopatra Bell, of Madison Run, and several brothers. Funeral services will be held tomorrow in the Culpeper Methodist Church. Burial will be in Fairview Cemetery.

Lions at Cumberland Elect R. Mason Hill

Cumberland, Md., May 27.—R. Mason Hill, deputy clerk of the Board of County Commissioners and prominent as a chorister, will be the new president of the Lions Club, according to a report of the nominating committee. The election will be held next month and Hill will be unopposed.

Others nominated are United States Commissioner William A. Vandegrift, first vice president; Lester B. Feaga, second vice president; William Torkington, third vice president; F. Allen Weatherholt, secretary; Lynn C. Lashley, treasurer; Dr. Lloyd W. Patterson, lion tamer; Hugo Keller, tail twister; Thomas LeClear and R. S. Wilkinson, directors for one year.

POST WANT ADS PAY

This advertisement is not, and is under no circumstances to be construed as, an offering of these Bonds for sale or as a solicitation of an offer to buy any of such Bonds. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

NEW ISSUE

$50,000,000

National Steel Corporation

First (Collateral) Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, 4% Series

To be dated June 1, 1935 To be due June 1, 1965

PRICE **100½%** AND ACCRUED INTEREST

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from any of the undersigned,

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Brown Harriman & Co. Incorporated

White, Weld & Co. Lee Higginson Corporation

New York, May 28, 1935

VAT 69

Liqueur SCOTCH WHISKY

BOTTLED IN BOND IN THE UNITED KINGDOM UNDER GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION

BLENDED AND BOTTLED IN SCOTLAND BY Wm. Sanderson & Son

PARK & TILFORD IMPORT CORPORATION 485 Fifth Ave., New York

Exclusive U. S. Representative

"Quality Tells"

To the **PACIFIC COAST** via **CANADA'S ROCKIES**

$92.10 Round Trip 45-day Limit

From WASHINGTON

Good in coaches only, west of Toronto or Chicago. Tickets good in sleeping cars all the way at slightly higher fares.

to **Vancouver, B.C. Victoria, B.C. Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore., San Francisco** and **Los Angeles**

Make the trip this year—at least one way—through the Canadian Rockies. See Jasper, America's Largest National Park, Majestic Mt. Robson, glaciers, waterfalls—1200 miles of scenic wonders.

Special 3-day Stopover at JASPER PARK LODGE **$21.50**

Room and meals included 7 days $47.50

Full particulars from George L. Bryson, Dist. Pass. Agt.

Southern Railway Building, 922 15th St. N. W. Washington, D.C.

Telephone National 2333

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

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Tribunal Voids Frazier-Lemke Mortgage Law

Ousting of 200,000 Farm Families Feared by Act's Sponsor.

Continued from Page 1.

(Republican), of North Dakota, joint sponsor of the farm measure, declared that the "unfortunate result" of the decision will be the ultimate ousting of 200,000 farm families from their homes.

Adding that he is unconvinced by the logic of the Supreme Court opinion, Lemke asserted that new legislation will be prepared quickly in an effort to continue in some form at least the protection afforded farm owners by the Frazier-Lemke act.

No definite figures are available on the actual number of pending court cases involving this law, but potentially the Frazier-Lemke act affected several billions invested in farm mortgages.

The broad purpose of the act, in granting a partial six-year moratorium on the paying off of farm mortgages, was to stop foreclosures and to speed up voluntary conciliation of debts—a program now being carried out by the Farm Credit Administration.

Not only did the act prevent foreclosure on farm property for a period of five years, however, but it also stipulated that the farmer could retain full title to his property at the end of that time by paying its "appraised" value, without regard to the amount of the mortgage.

In deciding that this carried the relief of bankrupts too far, the Supreme Court reversed the rulings of two circuit courts of appeal, which had upheld the validity of the law in cases originating in Kentucky and Maryland.

In the Maryland case, Federal Judge W. Calvin Chesnut, of Baltimore, was the first district judge to rule the act unconstitutional. Decisions in other lower courts have varied, with a considerable number holding in favor of the Frazier-Lemke measure.

Case Involved.

The case decided by the Supreme Court came from the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals, which held that William W. Radford, sr., was within his rights in invoking the moratorium act to retain possession of his 170-acre Kentucky farm.

After defaulting on a $9,000 mortgage to the Louisville Joint Stock Land Bank, Radford refused an offer of $9,205.09 made by the bank, it was set out. The bank also refused to sell the mortgaged property to Radford for $4,445, which was the value placed on the farm by appraisers.

Thereupon, the referee ordered that all proceedings be stayed for a period of five years, leaving Radford in possession of the property for a first-year rental fixed at $325. This arrangement was protested by the bank, which held that its investment was being jeopardized without "due process."

Indicating the court's sympathy with this view, Justice Brandeis commented:

"No instance has been found, except under the Frazier-Lemke act, of either a statute or decision compelling the mortgagee to relinquish the property to the mortgagor free of the lien unless the debt was paid in full."

Deprived of Rights.

The opinion further stated that the bank's investment might well be impaired by waste, by the nonpayment of taxes, or by other cause. Holding the Frazier-Lemke act against the laws of Kentucky, the Supreme Court found that it deprived the bank of five specific rights:

1. The right to retain the lien until the debt was paid; 2. The right to realize on the security by a public sale; 3. The right to determine when such sale should be held; 4. The right to protect its interest by bidding at that sale; 5. The right to control the property during the period of default.

"We have no occasion to consider either the causes or the extent of farm tenancy; or whether its progressive increase would be arrested by the provisions of the act," the court held in disposing of the argument that the measure was necessary in the public interest.

"The province of the court is limited to deciding whether the Frazier-Lemke act as applied has taken from the bank without compensation, and given to Radford, rights in specific property which are of substantial value.

"As we conclude that the act as applied has done so, we must hold it void. For the fifth amendment commands that, however great the Nation's need, private property shall not be thus taken even for a wholly public use without just compensation."

Payment by Taxation.

The only way such property rights could be taken from mortgage holders, the court ruled, would be by reimbursement of the individual mortgagees out of the public treasury. On this point, the decision said:

"If the public interest requires and permits, the taking of property of individual mortgagees in order to relieve the necessities of individual mortgagors, resort must be had to proceedings by eminent domain; so that, through taxation, the burden of the relief afforded in the public interest may be borne by the public."

A brief reference was made to the Minnesota moratorium case, in which the Supreme Court last fall upheld the right of States, in a time of "emergency," to hold up foreclosures for a specified length of time. In this instance, the only issue was an extension of maturity, it was pointed out, and at all times the rights of mortgage holders were upheld.

The overthrow of the Frazier-Lemke act completes the downfall, on constitutional grounds, of two major measures passed by Congress in the throes of adjournment last June. The other measure was the railroad retirement act, which was invalidated by the Supreme Court some weeks ago.

Though it was authored by Lemke and Senator Lynn J. Frazier (Republican), of North Dakota, the farm moratorium bill was engineered through Congress largely by the filibustering tactics of Huey P. Long, Louisiana "Kingfish."

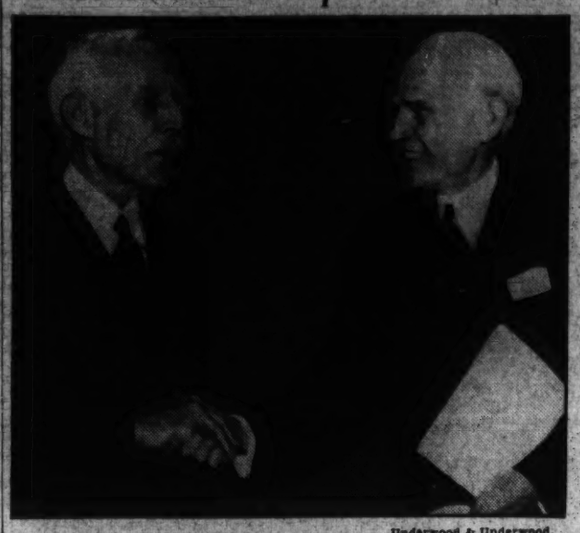
President Roosevelt allowed it to remain on his desk for the maximum length of time and then, in a surprise last-minute decision, affixed his name to it, declaring:

"The bill is in some respects loosely worded and will require amendment at the next session of Congress. Nevertheless, the reasons for signing it far outweigh the arguments on the other side."

While both Frazier and Lemke expressed hope the act can be amended to meet Supreme Court objections, neither was in a position to say just what can be done, pending further study. Lemke suggested the possibility of asking the Supreme Court for a rehearing of the case.

The North Dakota Representative expressed the opinion that the Supreme Court was impressed less with the fact that the act was for the relief of bankrupts than with "the idea of maintaining 6 per cent interest."

Corcoran Art Expert Testifies



Underwood & Underwood.

Andrew W. Mellon, left, and C. Powell Minnigerode.

Presbyterian Session Bars Three Ministers

Cincinnati, May 27 (AP).—The 147th general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America today refused to seat three fundamentalist ministers as commissioners to the assembly.

The decisive vote followed long, bitter debate. Overriding attempts to delay the vote, the assembly—supreme legislature of the church—went on, its resolution said, "to guard itself against giving countenance in any way to actions and statements which are defiant of the authority of the general assembly and schismatic in their tendency and aim."

Denied the seats they have occupied since last Wednesday by special vote of the assembly, were the Rev. H. McAllister Griffiths, of Philadelphia; the Rev. Carl McIntire, Collingswood, N. J., and the Rev. Merril T. MacPherson, Philadelphia.

Referee Holds Banker Liable In Stock Suit

Mitchell and Other Bank Officers Must Repay $1,703,703 Losses.

By the Associated Press.

New York, May 27.—A referee's report filed with the Supreme Court today recommended that Charles E. Mitchell, former president of the National City Bank, and other former officers and directors of the bank and its former subsidiary, the National City Co., be held liable to stockholders for losses totaling $1,703,703 from 1922 to 1928.

Referee Frank C. Laughlin, citing 1,625 pages of testimony, said the sum should have been computed as losses sustained by Cuban sugar companies financed by the bank.

Laughlin was appointed referee last July in the suit brought by Mrs. Celia Gallin, of Brooklyn, for an accounting of $70,000,000 she and other minority stockholders alleged had been lost.

The defendants included Gordon S. Rentschler, now president of the bank; E. P. Swenson, James A. Stillman and other officials and the majority stockholders.

The bank contended losses were due to the depression, over which it had no control.

The referee said he found no evidence of waste of money in connection with the distribution of a management fund which had been set up, although he declared that the fund should not have been computed annually by the officers who shared in it.

Officials of the National City Bank hailed the referee's report as "clearing the directors of both institutions on the charges of fraud and bad faith in the establishment of these funds and of negligence in authorizing the distributions to individual executives."

Miss Eure to Wed Minister.

Lynchburg, Va., May 27.—Mrs. John Walter Eure, of Lynchburg, has announced the engagement of her daughter, Elizabeth Cabell Eure, to the Rev. Louis Cabe Shearer, of Altavista, a member of the Virginia Methodist Conference. The wedding is scheduled for the early summer.

A THRIFTY GUEST DECLARES HIMSELF

Mr. H. H. Eager is a pharmaceutical salesman. Many times he has been our guest at the McAlpin. He frankly complimented the McAlpin by writing:

"...and the McAlpin is one hotel where I get everything I pay for... plus a lot of service I don't pay for... yet regardless of what I could afford to spend, my respect for value would direct me to the McAlpin."

** From the private files of the McAlpin*

That's the way all thrifty visitors to New York feel about the McAlpin. Large, luxurious rooms, exceptionally convenient location, 100% service, fine food... and all at a cost which has made the McAlpin famous for hotel value.

JOHN J. WOELFLE, Manager

from $2.50 SINGLE — from $4.00 DOUBLE — from $4.50 TWIN-BEDDED

FREE: An interesting folder fully describing ALL the features of Hotel McAlpin. Please write for it.

HOTEL McALPIN

"The Centre of Convenience"

BROADWAY at 34th STREET, NEW YORK CITY

FIND YOUR APARTMENT *READ* THE POST CLASSIFIED LIST

Cows in Clover, Men in White

IT is the nature of cows to make milk.

It is the business of dairymen to let nature take its course.

Where nature leaves off, the business of the corporate milkman begins.

Cows may know all about clover. The milkman knows cleanliness through and through. All along the milky way from the cow to the consumer, purity is the watchword. From dairy to doorstep, milk is untouched by human hands.

A modern milk processing plant is an object lesson in scientific housekeeping.

Glassware sparkles, metal mechanisms gleam, walls and floors are spotless. Attendants are immaculate in white uniforms.

Vehicles and route men provide an external accent on this passion for purity.

Cleanliness, by Wesley's reverberating declaration, is next to godliness.

Cleanliness in the hospital and surgical sense is a practical preachment practiced daily by the corporate milkman.

Henry N. Brownell Jr. PRESIDENT

CHESTNUT FARMS-CHEVY CHASE DAIRY

We who make whiskey say:

"DRINKING AND DRIVING DO NOT MIX"

LIQUOR has no place in the front seat of an automobile . . . alcohol and gasoline do not mix.

These statements may seem to work directly against our self-interest.

But actually they do not.

It is very much to our self-interest to see that the privilege of drinking is not abused. It is to our interest to see that liquor is consumed as it should be consumed.

Even more important—as one of America's leading distillers we have a definite social responsibility. We must recognize and fulfil this responsibility in all its implications.

The true Place of Whiskey

Down through the ages, whiskey has played an honorable part in the scheme of gracious living. Fine whiskey (and only fine whiskey) can lend grace and friendliness to any occasion.

But—as we have said elsewhere—whiskey is a luxury and should be treated as such. It should be taken in moderation—and only in its proper place.

Neither whiskey nor any other alcoholic liquor has any place at the wheel of an automobile.

This conviction must be shared by everyone who reads the newspapers . . . by every thinking person who drives a car . . . by thoughtful people everywhere.

Therefore, we invite you to join us in the crusade for safer, saner driving. We invite you to cooperate with the police and highway departments of the nation.

We repeat—fine whiskey—when taken moderately . . . with a true appreciation of its taste, bouquet and character . . . brings a sense of friendliness and well-being to any social gathering.

But . . . and here we quote from a public statement made by Seagram's more than 6 months ago . . . "The pleasure which good whiskey offers is definitely a luxury . . . Treat whiskey as a luxury . . . The principle of moderation is not at variance with what common-sense suggests as the right course for us today . . . We feel sure that you will agree with us."

H. E. Pepper

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM & SONS, INC.

FINE WHISKIES SINCE 1857

Seagram's

NOTE: Copies of this advertisement furnished on request to Highway Departments, Police Officials, Chambers of Commerce, Automobile Clubs, and any other interested civic groups or persons. Address: Seagram-Distillers Corp., Chrysler Bldg., N. Y.

"Mama," whispered little Willie as the great conductor took his place in the orchestra pit and the famous soprano began her aria, "what's the man shaking the stick at her for?"

"Shut up!" Mama explained. "That's his baton. He isn't shaking it at her."

"Then what's she hollerin' for?"

That, we are sad to report, is little Willie's reaction to good music. The case of his sister is even worse. She just loves to prattle about how much she adores good music, but when she has an opportunity to listen to a great symphony she stays home and tunes the radio to Cab Calloway's band. She thinks that *arpeggio* is an island in the Pacific and that Chaikovski was a Russian general. You see, little Willie and his sister have not read the excellent articles by Ray C. B. Brown in The Washington Post; and, therefore, are not *en rapport* with things musical. But there is hope for them even now, and we are starting a subscription to The Post for them in order that they may learn the intellectual pleasure to be derived from listening to classical music.

Mr. Brown is one of America's best known music critics, and his authoritative, intelligent, sensitive articles are required reading for music lovers. Washington is becoming more and more music conscious, and The Post is proud of the part Mr. Brown has played in explaining the works of great composers to new listeners. For two years he was managing editor of *Musical America* and his writings are studied closely by students. In his "Postlude" column, discussing the programs presented by symphony orchestras, choral groups and others, he strikes a new note in criticism.

Like his good friend, Dr. Sigmund Spaeth, the "tune detector," Mr. Brown can listen to Tin Pan Alley's latest song hit and tell you instantly the symphony from which the theme was stolen, and, if you question him closely, he might remember the older work from which the symphony composer borrowed a few bars!

In The Sunday Post you'll find an entire page devoted to music, and the leading article, always written by Mr. Brown, will give you a deeper, more sympathetic understanding of all things musical. Nowadays, when Stravinski's "Firebird" suite is discussed at the dinner table along with the New Deal and Europe's war scare, you'll find Ray C. B. Brown's brilliant articles of great help in convincing your hostess that you, too, can recognize Bloch's "Schelomo" and that you can discuss Hindemith with the best of them. If you are a lover of good music you'll appreciate his clear, authentic criticisms; if you are just learning to listen to the great symphonies you'll demand his help. You'll find it in

The Washington Post

The Washington Post

Eugene Meyer, Publisher.

Eugene MacLean, General Manager. Floyd R. Harrison, Comptroller.

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Tuesday, May 28, 1935.

The NRA Decision.

In an unanimous decision of extraordinarily sweeping character the Supreme Court has declared section 3, the heart of the recovery act, which outlines the code-making procedure, unconstitutional. Emphasis is placed upon the failure of Congress to lay down policies or establish standards for the guidance of organized industries and the President. The court said that the purpose was to authorize new and controlling prohibitions through codes of law embracing what the formulators proposed and what the President would approve or prescribe as wise or beneficient measures.

Not only did the court dismiss the Government's contention that the statute must be viewed in the light of an emergency, but it asserted positively that Congress may not delegate to trade associations authority to enact laws which they deem wise or benevolent, nor may it bestow large discretionary powers upon the President to legislate for industry through the medium of the codes.

In view of the uncompromising refusal to give the force of law to code provisions, it is clear that the structure of the recovery organization will have to be radically remodeled. It looks as if very little room would be left under a revised law for code-making subject to enforcement by the Federal authorities in the manner now provided for. There would still be room for a type of voluntary industrial organization under a liberalized anti-trust law—a solution of our industrial problem that many business men would have originally preferred to the over-ambitious effort which took the form of the recovery law.

It is significant, for instance, that the court should emphasize the fact that the present law did not seek "merely to endow voluntary trade or industrial associations or groups with privileges or immunities." It is also worth noting that the court objects to section 3 because it supplies no standards for any trade.

More than a hint is given, moreover, concerning the kind of administrative set-up that the court might be willing to approve in the references to the laws and procedure governing the activities of the Federal Trade Commission and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

However, it would obviously be a task of impossible magnitude and complexity to try to outline in the law the standards of fair practice which the various industries desire to incorporate into codes. And voluntary acceptance of these standards by a majority of the industry would often be of no value unless compliance could be enforced by a threat of fines and punishments. Consequently it looks as if the court had seriously and permanently circumscribed the activities of the NRA, if it has not entirely destroyed its reason for existence.

Certainly that portion of the decision which distinguishes between transactions in or affecting interstate commerce and intrastate commerce, will make it impossible for the Federal Government to employ fair trade codes as a means of regulating wages and hours in large numbers of industries. Indeed, it is an open question whether a large majority of the codified manufacturing industries about which little question has so far been raised would not be classified as intrastate businesses for purposes of regulation of hours and wages.

Thus whatever interpretation is placed upon the decision in the Schechter case, it serves warning that the era of administrative law-making under loose legislative grants of power, and the effort to invade the field of law-making reserved under the Constitution to the several States has come to an end.

Let's Hear The Governor.

Senator Tydings' Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs has evinced great interest in the assorted charges of graft and malfeasance brought by a dismissed official against the administration of the Virgin Islands. A special sub-committee was named some time ago to investigate the situation. Few people understand exactly why there should have been such a sudden spurt of interest in these small island possessions.

Senator Reynolds, of North Carolina, ultimately found himself delegated to make an inspection tour in company with several specially appointed counsels and auditors. Which he did, only to return in short order leaving the auditors in the West Indies to collect data for further hearings to be held "in October." Just why a special audit should be necessary, when both PWA inspectors and Comptroller McCarl's office regularly scrutinize the island accounts, is another obscurity.

In any case, a mighty hue and cry has been raised. Throughout, the Senate committee has loudly expressed its desire to trace down the reasons for the commotion. Let it then communicate with the Division of Territories and Insular Affairs at the Interior Department. There will be found Gov. Pearson, the Republican appointee whose administration is under fire. He has just flown North from the islands. Perhaps he would have something to contribute, and that without unduly monopolizing senatorial time.

More Haste, Less Speed.

May 27, 1935, will long stand out as a date of real significance in the history of the United States. For the three separate and distinct opinions handed down by the Supreme Court yesterday will go far to restore our governmental procedure to the orderly and constructive lines mapped out by the framers of the Constitution.

It would be absurd to call these decisions the end of the "New Deal." Indeed, in one of the cases at issue—the Frazier-Lemke bill—the legislation now voided was strongly opposed by Administration leaders. It would, however, be just as foolish to suppose that the collective action of the court will be unimportant in determining forthcoming legislative and executive conduct. The line which separates legal from illegal government has, for the first time in this Administration, been clearly defined along a broad front. It was high time for that definition to be made.

Even more noteworthy than the character of the opinions is the fact that all three of them were unanimous. Liberal and conservative jurists joined in convicting both Congress and the President of unconstitutional acts. The verdict is that Congress overstepped its authority in the case of the farm-mortgage moratorium law; that the President did the same in ousting William E. Humphrey from the Federal Trade Commission, and that both these branches of government have violated the Constitution in certain phases of the NRA program. Thus the traditional balance of power between the legislative, executive and judicial arms of our Government is restored. And it is convincingly demonstrated that the Supreme Court does not merely follow the elections.

The unanimity of these three opinions, furthermore, replaces squarely upon Congress that responsibility for careful law-making which has been so lightly cast aside since March of 1933. The Frazier-Lemke farm bankruptcy bill was rushed through both House and Senate, under threat of filibuster in the latter case, on the eve of adjournment of the last session. In this, as in many other recent laws, the supposedly deliberative character of Congress was completely jettisoned. It was said at the time that many votes were cast for this bill in the expectation of a presidential veto which failed to materialize. In a way it is fortunate that Mr. Roosevelt affixed his signature, for the present declaration of unconstitutionality carries an object lesson for Congress which use of the veto power could not have conveyed so pointedly.

The same lesson is brought home in even stronger terms by the NRA decision. Here two principles of the utmost political significance were made by the court. One is that temporary emergency legislation can not be drafted with less regard to exactitude and definition than bills which have no time-limit provision. The other principle is embodied in the statement that "extraordinary conditions do not create constitutional power." In both respects the obligation upon Congress to legislate with care and foresight is given strong and salutary emphasis.

This is important primarily because a legislative body starts to commit suicide, and thereby paves the road to dictatorship, whenever and wherever it surrenders its corporate critical faculty to the executive will. The extent to which Congress has abandoned its essential role as a deliberative body has been a matter of much thoughtful comment during the past two years. Even the confusion into which the NRA is now thrown is a relatively small price to pay for the essential lesson in the first principles of good government which the court has now read to Congress.

Of course the NRA decision of the court is not to be regarded as an opinion on the merits or the social desirability of that organization. It is merely an allocation of the responsibility for painstaking legislation to the part of our Government—Congress—where that responsibility belongs. Perhaps pending legislation can be redrafted to assure constitutionality for the threatened organ of the New Deal. If not it is always the prerogative of Congress to initiate constitutional amendments—no matter how sweeping—which will give itself greater powers. All that the court suggests is that it should not be asked to approve legislation which it unanimously holds to be at variance with our organic law. That refusal to let Congress pass the buck is both merited and long overdue.

The opinion on the Humphrey ouster is somewhat overshadowed by the other decisions, but its vast importance must not for that reason be minimized. President Roosevelt asked Mr. Humphrey to resign from the Federal Trade Commission because he felt that its work "can be carried out more effectively with the personnel of my own selection." Such an attitude, especially in the case of a quasi-legislative and quasi-judicial commission, is dangerously arbitrary personal government. It verges on the tactics of the dictator. Here the lesson of the Supreme Court opinion is directed entirely to the Executive. It is as intolerable that he should overstep his prerogative as it is that Congress should abandon the duties assigned to the legislative branch.

Haphazard, personal, planless government, cavalier and contemptuous in its attitude toward the fundamental law, was given a smashing three-fold blow yesterday. It is to be hoped that this marks the end of irresponsible governmental experimentation. And after the first shock has passed, the Administration should welcome this development. For the objective of the New Deal is social progress. And without defined rules, faithfully observed, no permanent progress, social or otherwise, is possible.

Hasty Denunciation.

Comptroller General McCarl's letter to Senator Norris is an important document. Mr. McCarl was at one time associated with Senator Norris. Ever since he took his present office as Comptroller General he has been regarded as a Norris man. By this it was meant that he first served with Senator Norris and that he has had the Senator's backing and confidence in his work as Comptroller General.

But now Senator Norris denounces him. The reason as stated by Mr. McCarl is that the Comptroller's office found that the officials charged with the responsibility of administering TVA were not granted authority "to disregard all laws applicable to the manner of conducting the public business and involving the paying out of public moneys."

The virtuous purposes of Senator Norris and those in charge of the TVA seem, in their opinion, to endow them with an exemption from the observance of the laws which the Comptroller General has the responsibility of enforcing. There has been too much disregard of the legality and propriety of the methods by which assumed virtuous purposes have been carried out in many departments of the Government.

Although it is well known that hell is paved with good intentions, it has been assumed that a high moral purpose can of itself justify disregard of the proper observance of the law in administration. In law-making, as well as in administration, methods have been used that have tended to create a lack of confidence among those interested in orderly processes that are established in law and based on long experience.

If more of the officials would carry out the law as it appears Mr. McCarl is trying to do, there would be a growth of confidence in our government administration, which, unfortunately, is not now universally present.

Wards Of The King.

On May 28, 1934, a modest notice appeared in this paper which said that "Five baby girls, the largest weighing 3 pounds and 4 ounces and the smallest a pound less, were born today to Mrs. Oliva Dionne in her farm home * * *" Today, one year later, Annette, Cecile, Marie, Emilie and Yvonne Dionne are enjoying their first birthday anniversary while an admiring world beams approval.

Since their first newspaper notice last May and consequent advent into headlines, many changes have taken place on the little Callander farm where they were born. A scientifically equipped hospital has been built especially for them; their wise and gentle doctor has had a pumpkin-coach trip to New York City; Papa and Mama Dionne have been on the vaudeville stage billed as "Papa and Mama;" and the Canadian government has appointed itself guardian of this big-eyed bumper crop of babies. It is a foregone conclusion that no chamber of commerce ever accomplished more for any city than the quint has for Callander.

These famous baby girls were the subject of disputes, legal wars and even Dominion interference before they had learned to crawl. Vaudeville agents and publicity shysters have argued in vain with Dr. Dafoe; Dr. Dafoe has in turn had to argue with Papa and Mama; and Papa and Mama are now arguing with the Canadian government. But in spite of all this, the quintuplets' routine is disturbed not one whit; teeth come through, little bones strengthen, and, temperament permitting, the coos and gurgles of five healthy, normal babies will be heard today over a national hookup. If the babies are good, as the radio officials are hoping, their cries or coos will reach thousands of listeners over the air. But if they are like most babies, of which every indication to date has been given, they will probably maintain a stubborn silence, thus exercising their infantile prerogative of refusing to show off.

But whether they broadcast or whether they league against the mike is of little consequence. The important thing is that today, thanks to an inherited backwoods sturdiness, a country physician skilled in the business of life, and a wise government, five little sisters have successfully reached the first milestone of what promises to be a rosy, famous future. Happy birthday, daughters of Dionne, and God go with you!

"You can hold a crocodile's mouth closed with one hand," says a naturalist. Maybe we can, but we aren't.

Relief Lists Should Not Be Public.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Placing the names of relief recipients on public record would merely aggravate the misfortune of those who through no fault of their own must depend upon public charity for their families' sustenance.

The suggestion, made before the State Senate investigating commitee, for publication of such a list presumably was fostered by desire to eliminate chiselers from the rolls. But there are more effective means of getting rid of the undeserving. The relief authorities know who are on the list. By scrupulous check-ups they can keep the chiselers weeded out, and by prosecution and punishment of all those discovered they can discourage others, from taking the dole fraudulently. The public can help by reporting to the relief board every case of known chiseling.

Meanwhile, there should be no move to make a public spectacle out of the parade of the poor to the dole line. These people are suffering enough without putting them in the public stocks for inspection.

From the New York Times.

"This Is The Voice Of The People Speaking."

During the temporary absence of Mr. Elderman, The Post's cartoonist, a symposium of editorial reaction to current national and foreign affairs will be published from day to day in this space. The reprinted drawings will not necessarily represent our own viewpoint, but are selected as reflections of considered opinions on the passing scene. The editors of The Post wish to make full acknowledgment of the courtesy of their contemporaries in granting permission for this procedure.

Letters To The Editor

The Post welcomes letters from its readers. All communications must be signed with the writer's name and address. Upon publication initials or pen names will be used if requested. Letters are subject to condensation, and in no case should they exceed 250 words.

Bonus Veto Reaction.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: Now that the bonus has been vetoed, I wonder what the unemployed veteran will think when he casts his vote in 1936. Guess we'll let Boss Jim Farley and the present Administration political machine do some deep thinking on that subject. All the editorials you can write on this subject will also be forgotten by these forgotten men by that time.

And, to pour oil on the fire, along comes Mr. Elmer C. Crowell, of Washington, with his letter in The Post of May 26, stating it would also be reasonable to cancel the entire obligation, stating that the bill discriminates against the masses of people in favor of a few. This so-called "few" were mighty popular with the masses in 1917-18. I would like to ask Mr. Crowell, through your column, where he was in 1917 and 1918, or if he ever was in need, as so large a percentage of our veterans are today?

Some of the veterans who were wounded in action, and are able to earn a living today, are possibly slightly indifferent to the outcome of bonus legislation. However, we all are in sympathy with the unemployed veteran who is in need, and feel that it is imperative that something be done for them at this time.

I have submitted two articles on the bonus, some not in accord with the policy of your paper, and one on the housing situation, and you have published all of them. You have been very fair-minded.

ROBERT SLATER.

Washington, May 26.

"Stupid" Naval Policy.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: Your editorial on the loss of eight lives in our naval maneuvers in the far Pacific should have wide public indorsement. One does not have to be a pacifist to resent the stupidity of a policy which flaunts our naval strength under the very nose of Japan.

I almost wish that Japan would try some naval maneuvers off the Virginia Capes, just to see how we would like it.

WILBUR LAROE, Jr.

Washington, May 24.

George, Economic Savior.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: It is rather significant that the economic reform for which Henry George lived and died, has never even been mentioned by the higher-ups as a possible solution of this and a prevention of future depressions.

George realized that gambling in the natural resources is inimical to the public welfare and proposed to stop it by making it as costly to hold valuable land idle as putting it to its best use. This, he showed, can be done in a simple, practical manner by collecting its full annual rental value for public expenses of government to the exclusion of all other taxes. He contends that economic rent belongs to all the people because it is a socially created value and therefore the natural source of revenue.

By adopting this plan we would stop confiscating private property for government expenses in addition to solving a multitude of perplexing economic questions. Some day George will be hailed as our economic savior. E. B. SWINNEY.

Los Angeles, Calif., May 18.

A Presbyterian Speaks.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: Cardinal O'Connell speaks like a true disciple of his Master. His address can be heartily commended by all Christians. We need more of the "salt" of Christianity to preserve our God-given liberties and privileges—too much of it "has lost its savor and is fit for nothing."

We do not need more politicians in the churches but more Christianity in politics and "the still small Voice" instead of bellowing and class wars. A Presbyterian sends greetings to Cardinal O'Connell. M. M. STOCKWELL.

Annapolis, Md., May 26.

Oaths At Virginia?

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: I have read with interest the letter in your issue of May 22 from the National Student League of the University of Virginia. This university must have a weak faculty to permit the development of such ideas as were expressed in that letter.

Students of a university are supposed to be receptive; to be instructed in manners and morals, not to dictate. This Student League apparently does not know the difference between liberty and license. The greatest act of loyalty to Thomas Jefferson's traditions ever brought to my attention was that shown by those students who objected to their university being turned into a field for disseminating propaganda tending to destroy our Government.

All honor to those students, be they few or many, who were willing to fight for our religion and for our Constitution. I congratulate them and I congratulate their parents. Virginia is called the Mother of Statesmen because of such loyalty and bravery. No man should hold the high office of instructor in the University of Virginia until he has taken an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States and sworn to protect and defend the Constitution. Neither should any youth be allowed to matriculate at the university until he also has taken this oath. It would be advisable to have an investigation of all colleges and universities to find who are teaching our children and what they are being taught.

Again, I congratulate those students of the University of Virginia who were willing to fight to keep their lecture halls from being polluted and to keep their minds from being dragged through muck and mire of teachings subversive of the high standards set by Washington, Jefferson, Madison and many other great men who were the cofounders of the highest form of Christian citizenship and authors of the greatest document ever conceived by the mind of man—the Constitution of the United States.

MARIE GRAVES BONHAM.

Gordonsville, Va., May 25.

Conservative Teachers.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: May I congratulate you on your editorial, "A Futile Declamation," which appeared in your paper on May 16, and in which you approved of Gov. Nice's veto of the so-called "Teachers' Oath Bill." You are absolutely correct in saying that that bill was not only inept but unsound in principle.

More than 99 per cent of the teachers of this country are conservative, loyal and patriotic and the few radicals who are in the profession would not be deterred by any oath which they might be required to take.

The radicalism which is cropping out now and then among the young people of this country will be cured most effectively, not by hampering teachers with suppressive regulations, but by free and frank discussions of our social, economic and political problems under the guidance of teachers whose training has been adequate enough to give them a wholesome background and a balanced point of view.

I am glad that you have taken a statesmanlike attitude in connection with this very important problem. T. D. MARTIN.

Chevy Chase, Md., May 24.

Strong Argument For The Bonus.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: Uncle Sam paid me $1.25 per day during 19 months in American Expeditionary Forces. My division suffered 126 per cent casualties. I walked into machine guns; went hungry and bedless; helped bind up or bury my comrades; was perpetually scared by a death that always miraculously went elsewhere. My Government gave me $1.25 per day for killing and living with death; for doing the most dangerous, dirtiest, most offensive job in the world. But to its navy-yard workers, its war-time railroad workers and other civil employes back here, my Government paid $5, $10 and up per day. Industry paid on that scale, too. And the workers had their jobs when the war ended. I didn't.

I served 550 days overseas. Had I been paid on the lower comparative basis of $5 a day, I would have received $2,750; instead of $685 less my war-risk insurance and other deductions which was my pay. The difference is $2,065. Interest on that amount since 1919 is another $2,000. The total is $4,065. This is morally due me, I feel sincerely.

The Government admitted the injustice when, in its bonus laws, the Congress said, "Yes. We'll give you $3 a day on top of that $1.25. But you'll have to wait until 1945." They offer $1,565, against my bill of $4,065. Several of our Presidents, either financially misinformed or timid, advised us in effect during the roaring boom years that payment of this debt would wreck the Treasury. I accepted this. If it would harm the Government, I would hold my claim. Now President Roosevelt has spent $10,000,000,000 in times of distress, and the Nation's credit is the best in the world. I am irritated at the excuses made for nonpayment of my 16-year-old bill.

I am in need now. A million, probably, of my war-time buddies are, also—in real, actual need.

I gave my Government everything I had in its time of need. The Nation might, I feel keenly, pay what it owes me now in my time of need. CARROLL R. MILLER.

Martinsburg, W. Va., May 23.

The Post Impressionist

The Charge Of the 700.

Post Office, Tuesday.

ISN'T it just possible that we Americans have—most of us—been slandering our children?

If the pupils of the Junior Franklin High School of Green Bay, Wis., are typical—if they collectively form a criterion—the answer to this question would seem to be a most uncomfortable affirmative.

* * *

Thousands of us adult citizens of these United States have been worrying over the disastrous appeal of gangster motion-pictures and "sexy" films to the general run of teen-aged Americans.

Whereas a survey of the cinema-tastes of the Franklin Junior High School's pupils shows that they have a near-taboo against the former sort of film and "a healthy scorn" of the latter.

* * *

There were 700 of these surveyed pupils. The head of the school's English department, Miss Grace Andrews, herself, conducted the surveillance.

* * *

Of course, film preferences varied more or less according to the age of the individuals surveyed.

Critics in the seventh and eighth grades showed a strong Greeley tendency to "go West" (Far West, not Mae West) when they "went to the movies." They were pretty strong for mystery films, too. And—we observe it with regret, though without surprise—they enjoyed that primitive sort of comedy too well known as "slapstick."

The worldly-wise ninth graders, on the other hand, preferred historical and political pictures for their regular cinema meals—"as well as those which place emphasis upon social values." (Why that "as well as?") They evinced a natural taste for musical comedy by way of an occasional dessert.

* * *

Favorite stars? Shirley Temple won first place in all grades. The ninth grade voted Will Rogers into second place and gave Dick Powell third rank.

* * *

We note a note of just possible sophistication in only some of the second and third star-preferences of the cinema-experts in the eighth and seventh grades:

The eighth gave Will Rogers the same position that the ninth gave him, but substituted for Powell another Rogers: Ginger—the Ginger of "Roberta," we take it.

And the seventh grade moved her to second place, with Powell for third and Will a runner-up.

* * *

Still: There was unanimity in the dislike for gangster films and sex films. And the four pictures most popular with all grades were "Bright Eyes," "Little Colonel," "Little Women" and (The Washington Post foresaw as much long ago!) "Anne of Green Gables" . . .

* * *

This voluntary juvenile avoidance of the gang-film and the sex-film is very sad—for those thousands of us who enjoy detecting the growth of depravity within the breasts of our young. Nor is that the end of the lesson indicated by Miss Andrews' report.

* * *

"Whatever *kind* of movies our children go to, they go to *too many* movies." So have thousands of us adults been saying, no matter how frequently we ourselves all went to the movies—and without taking the trouble to count our childrens' cinema visits.

Well, Miss Andrews' report shows that the children she reported on are rather temperate in such attendance. Only 12 per cent of them are accustomed to seeing two motion pictures a week; 48 per cent habitually see but 1 per week; 35 per cent do not average one picture weekly. This leaves a pretty small percentage for the chronic class—and less than 1 per cent go to the cinema as often as four times a week.

* * *

Of course, these Green Bayers may not form a criterion. They may not be typical American young people. It is possible that they aren't American at all.

We have a friend who says Iowa has been out of the Union for the past ten years. We doubt him—but, if Iowa, why not Wisconsin?

Besides, the population of Green Bay may be 100 per cent Esquimau. The pupils of its Franklin Junior High School may all be the unnaturalized children of full-blood Anamese.

The Post Impressionist doesn't, of his own knowledge, know anything to the contrary. It is a long while since he has been within the borders of Wisconsin. He has never visited that Franklin Junior High School. Indeed, he has never visited Green Bay.

* * *

Nevertheless, he has diligently inquired of his frequently fairly well-informed fellow laborers on The Post's editorial page. And they are rather of the opinion that Wisconsin is a State of, and still at least nominally in, the Union—that Green Bay, county seat of Brown County, is a typical American commercial and manufacturing town of some 32,000 inhabitants, largely American-born—and that, therefore, Green Bay's high school pupils, junior as well as senior, may safely be assumed to represent the bulk of the teen-age Americans of this year of grace, 1935.

Along The Potomac

Title Registered, U. S. Patent Office.

With

Carlisle Bargeron

End of the Bluff

WHEN the Supreme Court with three successive blasts shot the props from under the so-called New Deal yesterday the word passed rapidly around the Capitol that the revolution was over. It seemed to be a phrase that came readily to the mind of everybody, and it was amazing in view of the dire prophecies that had been made if the court should do what it did, that there was so much cackling and outcropping of secret pleasure. Several Democratic Senators echoing the wise-crack about the revolution being over, remarked "and thank God" with an unusual fervency.

Such an attitude will not be reflected in the published statements this morning, of course. There will be a lot of stuff about passing an NRA bill to conform to the court's decision. Privately, the Senators agree it would take about seven years to do this.

But it's not really the revolution that is over, because there has been no revolution. What the court's decisions do mean, very probably, is the end of Government by bluff. It was plain bluff, part of the great game of bluff, when the President removed the late William E. Humphreys from the Federal Trade Commission. His legal advisers, assuming they really know the law, must have known it was illegal at the time. The effect of yesterday's decision should mark the end of bluffing independent agencies of the Government.

Some friends of Don Richberg, in an effort to save his face presumably, sought hastily to explain that even he knew the NRA was unconstitutional that being the great lawyer he is he had to know this. The unfortunate thing for him is that some weeks ago he privately passed out the word he was willing to risk his legal reputation on the Supreme Court's upholding of the NRA and he made a grand gesture of taking off his coat and going into retreat to prepare the case.

And to see him yesterday one would not get the impression he had known the act was unconstitutional at all. He was the most forlorn figure one has seen in the Nation's Capital in many a day.

• • • •

Yet regardless of what Donald really thought about the NRA it was a bluff from beginning to end. The early administration of it was attended by bluff. They were bluffing about it to the last and will probably try to keep on bluffing a few more weeks. And unquestionably Donald and the others thought they could bluff the matter through. First they thought they could bluff it through by forecasting disastrous consequences if it were not upheld. They were convinced this had worked well in the gold decision.

For some weeks, too, "Labor," the organ of the Railroad Brotherhoods has been saying what labor would do if the act was not approved. And then last week Willie Green, the Federation of Labor head, went to New York and threatened a general strike if labor could not keep its NRA.

All the time, Donald's strategy was to get another NRA bill through Congress so if the Court invalidated the present one he could keep it out of the court for another two years. Nothwithstanding Donald's reputed confidence in his NRA it is significant that he tried to keep it out of the Supreme Court. He withdrew the Belcher case which was to be a test and only substituted another case when his action was denounced by friends and foes of NRA alike.

Right along with the NRA they were bluffing with the so-called AAA clarifying amendments which didn't clarify anything but which gave the Agricultural Administration licensing control over every wholesale handler of farm products in the country. Only a few days ago the bill was limited to the wholesalers as a great concession to the opponents of the bil land with this supposed great modification it was to be tacked onto the Bankhead cotton bill and passed within a few days.

Notwithstanding that Henry Wallace and Chester Davis are always telling of what they have done for the farmer in the past two years they insisted that without this added authority their whole structure of helping the farmer was gone. Well, it seems to be gone.

The Frazier-Lemke mortgage bill reveals an entirely different phase of the New Deal, of course. The Administration didn't sponsor it. A filibuster was revolving around it in the closing days of the last session. The White House told the Senators there was no need to hold up adjournment fighting it, to let it come to the White House for a veto. Then, so help me goodness, the President signed it.

China And Silver

American Trade Mission May Represent Bid For Restoration Of Chinese Goodwill Which Has Favored Britain And Japan Since Institution of U. S. Silver Policy.

By Mark J. Ginsbourg.
Special Correspondence of The Post.

Shanghai.

SOME years ago, when Secretary Stimson was addressing to Tokyo courageous, albeit ineffective notes on Manchuria, and the silverites did not run the Congress, Americans were very popular in China. In contrast to the records of other powers in China, America's was clear of territorial or political designs. The Chinese remembered with appreciation the American insistence at the Washington conference on the return of Shantung to China; the wheat loan in the disastrous flood of 1931; the efforts to mobilize world opinion in defense of the "open door" in Manchuria, and, finally, the wheat and cotton loan of the summer of 1933—a friendly political gesture.

But last year came the silver purchase act, avowedly adopted to make Mr. Average Chinese's dollar worth two. The desired effect was achieved—after a third of China's silver stocks was pumped out of the country by profit-seeking speculators.

The Chinese government early recognized the dangers inherent in the act, but took no action, hoping that Chinese traders' protests to President Roosevelt would dispose of the theory that the enhancement of the price of silver would improve Sino-American trade.

When Prof. Rogers was sent here to study the silver problem, every one felt sure that China's sorrows were coming to an end. The belief was sadly erroneous and reams of official notes which followed failed to save China from the disastrous effects of the silver act.

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THE immediate economic result of the law was a drain of silver, causing a severe contraction of currency and credit. During the operation of the act the interest rate charged by native banks rose from 6 to about 30 per cent per annum for a month's loan. It resulted also in a severe drop in the value of government and industrial securities and real estate. It brought innumerable industries to the brink of collapse, necessitating the issuance of special bonds. It caused widespread business failures and unemployment.

The political effects of the silver act were even more important. The Nanking politicals had recognized that the Chinese dollar was a the mercy of the Capitol Hill legislators, who were not immediately concerned with the welfare of the Chinese Tom, Dick and Harry. Nanking resented and feared the fact that every time Washington changed its price of sliver the Chinese market had financial jitters.

This political alienation of affection between China and the United States led the former to approach America's chief rivals in the Orient, Japan and Great Britain.

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IT is, of course, an exaggeration to say that the silver crisis was the only factor throwing Nanking into Tokyo's tender embraces. Geographical proximity, fear of the "Manchukuozation" of north China, the impresive nearness of the Japanese Kwantung army, the necessity to regularize the economic relations with one of China's major customers, strong dipolmatic pressure—have all contributed to Nanking's volte face. If a Sino-Japanese agreement has already been concluded, the fact has been kept secret. The existence of an understanding is, however, undoubted here.

Mr. Akira Ariyoshi, Japanese Minister to China, has just returned to Tokyo to report on his efforts to bring about a rapproachement. He will probably never return here, for, so the Japanese reports aver, he favors patience, moderation and cooperation with the Chinese, while the Kwantung army suspects the Chinese and favors positive action.

Great Britain has been playing a clever game in China, and in the last few weeks the Japanese have exhibited genuine concern over the British successes. China approached Downing street last December with a request for a loan for currency stabilization. Although the request was turned down at that time, London apparently did not drop the negotiations.

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THE present status of the conversations is unknown. It is reported, however, that the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Great Britain's financial arm in the Far East, has recently extended considerable credits to the special fund for the settlement of foreign exchange transactions of the Bank of China.

"The Japanese government is convinced that this extension of credits is merely a business measure designed to facilitate transactions," said a spokesman of the Tokyo foreign office, branding the reports of a British loan to China as "absurd."

The arrival here of the American trade mission thus forms the United States' bid for the restoration of Chinese goodwill and a Yankee reply to British and Japanese advances. The mission arrived here at a moment when it can watch at first-hand the effects of new silver price increases on China's economic structure. The Chinese hope that the group pays especial attention to the question as the crux of this country's troubles.

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"WHILE we are now striving to build a new China, any assistance from friendly United States would materially help us in recovering our purchasing power and eventually help the development of the Sino-American trade. This, we humbly submit, is our first hope in the Mission," says the *Shun Pao*, China's leading daily.

"Since the rise of silver price there has been a continued exodus of Chinese silver, amounting to the huge sum of between $400,000,000 and $500,000,000, a situation evidently unexpected by the United States. The Chinese silver stock is estimated at $1,500,000,000 and the reduction in her stock has so far resulted in no proportionate increase of her purchasing power," the newspaper continues.

"In the event this stock is exhausted, a radical change in the Chinese monetary system will be unavoidable, a course which would not help Sino-American trade but cast a dark shadow on the friendly relations between the two countries maintained during the last few decades. This is the second point to which we call the attention of the mission," the article concludes.

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AMERICAN trade with China is worth preserving. In the first 11 months of 1933 it amounted to slightly less than United States $150,000,000, two-thirds of which represented exports to China. In the first 11 months of last year the trade fell to roughly $100,000,000, of which one-fourth represented purchases from China. But despite this drop America continued to maintain her place as the leading trader with this country. The percentages for the three leading nations for the eleventh-month periods of 1933 and 1934 were:

	1933	1934
U. S. A., imports from	21.62%	26.06%
exports to	16.93	17.62
Japan, imports from	9.55	12.03
exports to	15.50	15.11
U. K., imports from	11.48	11.88
exports to	7.95	9.52

These figures do not give the exact picture of the national standings, omitting British India, Hong Kong and the Japanese Kwantung Leased Territory. But even with these additional data America retains her supremacy.

Even more important than this trade are the commercial prospects. American school children know the cheerful little story of the textile magnate who dreamed of multiplying his millions by selling a foot of cloth to each of China's 400,000,000 people. But in addition to cloth the Chinese use a multitude of things from lamp oil to sewing machines, aeroplanes (84 in 1933, 132 in 1934) and automobiles (1,804 in 1933, 4,379 in 1934).

Under the aegis fof Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Nanking's strong man, China has enjoyed three years of practically uninterrupted peace—a novel state of affairs for a habitually war-torn country. Had she also escaped the silver storm, China would have easily been one of the leaders in the world recovery from depression.

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THE American Mission is perhaps the best equipped group ever to come here for research purposes. Its membership includes such men as Mr. Cameron Forbes, leader of the Mission, who has had long Oriental experience and has been in this country before. Prof. C. F. Remer, of Michigan University, taught here for 12 years and is a recognized authority on American investments in China. Mr. Charles J. Carroll, vice chairman of the group, was once engineer-in-chief of the Hukuang railways in China. Mr. Harold M. Bixby is well acquainted with this country, being the president of the China Airways, Inc., and a director of the Sino-American China National Aviation Corporation.

The schedule of the mission provides for a two-month study, with air trips to Nanking, Hankow, Peiping, Tientsin and Canton. One characteristic of the group, which was noted with approval even by the slightly jealous Britishers, is the taciturnity of its spokesmen. Not a single political utterance has yet escaped any member of the group either in Japan or here, thus providing a curious contrast with the British industrial mission headed by Lord Barnby, which recently banqueted its way across Japan and Manchukuo.

On its return to the United States the American mission will undoubtedly issue a report, a major portion of which will, just as doubtlessly, deal with silver. What the effect of such a report may be on the American policies toward this country is difficult to predict, but the Chinese hope to see a reversal of the present—possibly unwittingly—unfriendly and harmful policy.

"It's all right, officer. He just wanted to see how it would look in daylight."

No End of Books

By

Theodore Hall

Credo.

ONCE in a while, you must understand, I get around to reading what the other gentlemen-with-a-book have to say. A reviewer doesn't find it good form to do this before he himself has tackled the same book—in fact, the practice is dangerous. It's so easy for the sponge-like brain, with which nature in infinite wisdom and irony has provided all reviewers, to sop up a bright idea here, a new slant there, even the embryo of a phrase or two—and lo and behold, two or three such make a coincidence beyond mathematical chance and the result, to say the least, is embarrassing.

No, one must read other reviews after the fact. Then it becomes rather sporting, as if the two of us had gone out on a paper-chase after a book. And how many clues did he bring in? Five? Well, I got six, and am set up for the day. Or vice versa.

But looking over these other book-columns of newspapers and magazines, one point comes out. What almost every reviewer of books seems to forget, I notice, is that the book around which he spins his irrelevant cocoon will not be read by a thinking machine, an intelligence pure and simple existing in a vacuum.

The book, if it is read at all, if it is to fare out into the world and not remain dim in a library, will find its way into the hands of Mrs. Escrow, flushed with winning $11 at bridge and able to think of little else but that halcyon third hand, or of Mr. Benn, trying to keep in the back of his head the dismal reality of the day's sales report. In short, the book will be read by people who happen to be unabashedly and unmitigatedly living.

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NOW it is extraordinarily rare to come upon a reviewer who opens his eyes to that obviousness. Think back, and have you discovered many comments which are not, when reduced to lowest terms, such hollow categoricals as: "The author paints his characters with a light and acid touch" in the case of a novel, or for non-fiction: "He derives from Goethe" or "The picture of the decade is full and spirited?" Did you ever see much else but generalities for a general intellect?

The reason, and the fatuity, of it are plain enough. The reviewer, by and large, is professional; he writes for an audited circulation of large dimensions and absurd diversity; his aims have been fossilized by the exigency of his position, and as a result he commits himself to something impossible, something that approaches the monstrous. For a review is a reaction, and how in the name of common sense can one man "react" for a multitude?

Confronted with the problem, the reviewer solves it in the broadest way—and therefore does not solve it at all. He reduces his opinions to generalities, when not one person in 30 will read for generalities. He writes for the "group mind," the "core of human nature," the "learned tradition," the "long view of literature," what you will. But Mrs. Escrow and Mr. Benn and the rest of us (all but a very unamusing handful) are not thinking of cores and traditions and the hierarchy of books—we are thinking of ourselves, and our relationships. Which, as it happens to be the way of things, is also very much the way it should be. (Objectors may form in line at the right—and then go home and explain to their wives why they forgot to send flowers on their spouses' birthdays).

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SO no one, in all truth, can do a review for you. You must come to the book yourself, in yourself. The author expects that—he deplores middlemen as acutely as does the farmer. The book he has written for you is for you alone, where you are sitting, with the kind of lunch you have had and such prospects for the evening as confront you. Insofar as the author approaches greatness, he has written his book for the wholeness of your life. And that is gospel.

But reviewers exist and draw pay checks. Now a certain wing of opinion declares that they should "place" the book, give its genealogy and home environment and intelligence-quotient. Which is not entirely to be gainsaid. But notice that a full-time credo on that line would produce the counterpart of one of the curses of our age—I mean the picayune, dull, lifeless, essentially silly "outlines of knowledge" which moil on every hand. Precious few reviewers have the stature of H. G. Wells or even Will Durant—the rest sound woefully like J. K. Pinwick's "Outline of Sewing Circles During the Saracen Conquest."

How long would you listen to a friend who talked like an "outline?"

No, all that a reviewer can properly and honestly do is to tell you what happened to and in him while he read the book. He may not dissemble, he may not pretend either to have all learning at his elbow or to be a serene and disembodied spirit.

And your blithe, vivacious correspondent happens today to be in the golly-blue doldrums. Which is just the time, you know, when a man starts preaching.

Lisbon Then And Now

By

Wm. Lyon Phelps.

ON May 27, 1819, Julia Ward Howe was born; on May 27, 1919, the first trans-Atlantic airflight was finished at Lisbon.

Mrs. Howe lived until 1910; when she was born, there were exactly the same methods of transportation that were used in the time of Abraham; during her life came the railways and steamboats, bicycles, automobiles, dirigibles and airplanes.

I wonder if during the century from 1919 to 2019, as many new methods of locomotion will or can be discovered. The only way to make as great an advance over previous methods as took place during Mrs. Howe's lifetime would take us from the earth to the moon, and perhaps to Mars. Or, to discover some method—as provable as an airplane—by which the inhabitants of the earth could communicate with the spiritual world?

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We landed at Lisbon late at night, because our steamer would not take the trouble to land us in the daytime; I wanted to go to Cintra, I wanted to go to the cemetery and visit the grave of the great novelist Henry Fielding, I wanted to see if there were any traces anywhere of the earthquake of November 1, 1755; which is still the most famous earthquake in history.

The beautiful city stands on high ground at an estuary of the ocean running into the mouth of the River Tagus.

We drove about the town, and visited the cathedral (built about 1492) by scratching matches on the seats of our trousers. A cathedral by matchlight would be a good title for an essay.

At midnight we walked along the crowded main streets; it was February and the climate was perfect, soft, almost balmy, no cutting edge to the air. Lisbon has about 600,000 inhabitants, and on this February night there were none of them at home.

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American Messiahs

By The **Unofficial Observer**

(Copyright, 1935, Simon & Schuster, Inc.)

Installment X—Viking Invaders (Part 2)

This is the tenth installment of "American Messiahs," by the Unofficial Observer, author of the "New Dealers," which appeared last year. While "American Messiahs" does not necessarily reflect the editorial opinion of The Post, it is commended as a most candid discussion of the mavericks, the reformers and the radio spellbinders now booming their way across the American political stage.

"Because is scared the devil out of Minnesota," was his reply, slightly paraphrased.

Olson is a gusty liver—as hearty in his way as Roosevelt. He is perfectly at home in a full-dress suit but wears it as though he were just a little contemptuous of it, and, like many leaders of the "underdog," he rather enjoys annoying people who attach importance to social conventions.

For example, in the spring of 1932, when the Governors' Conference was held in Richmond, Va., President Hoover invited all the Governors to dine with him at the White House the evening after the conference ended. Everyone showed up but Olson. The Governors were kept herded in line by the White House ushers—the mechanics of entertaining reached their highest point of engineering efficiency under the Hoovers—for about half an hour, while ushers, police and a battery of telephone operators tried to locate the contrary-minded Viking from Minneapolis. He was finally located, out spending the evening with some political and newspaper friends, with whom he continued to spend the evening, saying that he had wired declining the White House invitation—itself a thing "not done" —the day before. The telegraphic refusal was somehow never located by the White House social secretariat.

With the help of Burt Wheeler, Roosevelt took Olson into camp in 1932. Before his nomination for the Presidency, F. D. R. went to Minneapolis in the spring of that year and sounded a call to arms in the farm belt. He paid a long visit to Olson's office and lavished praise on him in his speech. As a matter of fact, the wing of the Democratic Party which then controlled what was left of the party machinery in Minnesota was in alliance with the Farmer-Labor crowd and was conducting a bitter fight with the Irish Catholic group in St. Paul, who came out for Al Smith as against Roosevelt in 1932 and got partial control of the party machinery in 1934. Olson tagged along with Roosevelt in 1932 and has been pretty friendly with him ever since.

In 1934, Roosevelt again tried to keep the Farmer-Labor people in line for the New Deal, by giving Senator Shipstead an audience on his way back to Washington from the Pacific Coast and by patting Olson on the back in passing. Later on, however, "Big Jim" and his statistical wizard, Emil Hurja, went out to Minnesota, were rendered giddy by visions of a straight Democratic victory in a State where the Democrats were the "Third Party," and generally balled things up for the Administration's major strategy. Hurja even went back and delivered a radio speech, bitterly attacking Olson and saying that the "Administration" wanted him and Shipstead defeated. Hurja's charges of improper handling of relief by Olson were quickly refuted by Harry Hopkins, and Louis McHenry Howe had to spend a couple of tortured days cleaning up the mess.

Since, then, however, Olson has not changed his tune. With the air of one making positive statements of fact rather than delivering himself of a hope, he says that there will be a Third Party movement in 1936 if Roosevelt goes too conservative but that the big break won't come until 1940 if Roosevelt carries out the liberal promises of the New Deal. Until recently at least, Olson has doubted that 1936 would be the year of victory for a national ticket headed by Olson. Instead, he has plans to run for the Senate. This doesn't mean that Olson ould refuse to support a Third Party candidate in 1936. He would probably back Wheeler if the latter should run—but Wheeler won't run unless he can get Farmer-Labor support pledged in advance.

For the present, in fact, Olson is distinctly on the defensive. The Farmer-Laborites are in a minority in both of the branches of the State Legislature. Practically none of his program passed this year, and a legislative committee has been appointed to investigate his conduct of the State's departments and of the handling of Minnesota's relief.

He won the 1934 election by considerably less than a 100,000 plurality in a three-cornered fight and he lost most heavily in the country districts. The Scandinavian farmers are stubborn and don't like to be branded as "Reds" although they are pretty liberal, on the Swedish order of liberalism. Besides, his State tax program is very heavy.

Recently the Minnesota Republicans have picked up courage and plan to fight against his senatorial ambitions for 1936. For the first time the Republican former Governor Theodore Christianson has not turned a deaf ear to the suggestion that he go out against Schall, the blind mud-slinger, in the primary. Olson could beat Schall but is not certain that he could beat Christianson. At the same time, Olson's relations with other radical candidates are not discreet. Huey Long is reported to have sent an emissary to Olson about the same time the Kingfish approached Coughlin, but Olson turned him down, saying that he had ambitions of his own. Moreover, his "practicality" as a politician has led him to use his office to build up a personal political machine which distresses the lily-white reformers.

Olson's judgment of opportunity is excellent and he possesses personal caution, but he is vulnerable in that his Farmer-Labor following could be weakened and possibly split by a conservative Republican campaign on the order of the one devised to beat Upton Sinclair in California. If, as many believe inevitable, the trend of national politics is to accentuate cleavages between the left and the right, a considerable number of his slow-thinking, stubborn, conservative farmers will desert him, while the vote of labor is always and quite naturally, dictated by short-range considerations. A man whose living depends on a weekly pay-envelope can not indulge the same liberty of political action which is permitted to a farmer who, after all, has a house —even if mortgaged—from which he can not be easily evicted and who possesses the means to produce the food and fuel needed for his household.

Olson may be more important to Roosevelt as a weather cock than as an active political power. He is not a national figure—yet. And, if he decides to wait for 1940 to try for the Presidency, he has an important hurdle to clear in the senatorial election of 1936. He might be licked. It is just possible that if Christianson were to go out for the Republican nomination for Senator, with every prospect of victory, Olson would decide to take a gamble on a third party national ticket. If he ran for the Senate, however, he would be in the market for a coalition with the Democrats—in which case he would probably do better by refraining from attacking Roosevelt. Olson, in his attitude toward the New Deal, is likely to be a fairly accurate barometer of the state of mind of those people in the North Central States whose votes can make and break presidents, parties and administrations. As a presidential candidate, he would lack the liabilities of Long and Coughlin, while he might well reap the benefits of their support.

Continued Tomorrow.

CATHOLICISM IN MEXICO

What a review in "The Commonweal" says of

Frank Tannenbaum's PEACE BY REVOLUTION: ". . . none has essayed such a sober, rational and fair-minded summary of the most hallowed of Mexican institutions, the Church, as has Frank Tannenbaum in this PEACE BY REVOLUTION. Mexican historians have either been piously clerical or violently Jacobin; and American writers have rarely found better poise. Dr. Tannenbaum has approached the religious problem without anti-clerical prejudices and with a commendable sanity of judgment . . . No more fair and impartial statement of this age-old conflict in Mexico has been made than Dr. Tannenbaum gives in this book . . . PEACE BY REVOLUTION is the most important study of Mexico to appear since Humboldt's *Essai sur la Nouvelle Espagne*."—Frank C. Hanighen.

PEACE BY REVOLUTION, $3.50. COLUMBIA

Venus stepped down from her pedestal at the Corcoran Art Gallery and sighed enviously. There was a wistful look in her eyes as she patted her hair back into place.

"You don't know what breaks these modern women get," she moaned. "Now, in my day, things were different."

We leaned against a glass case and listened to her plaintive tale.

"Why," she continued, "when I wanted vanishing cream or a new lipstick I had to send that flighty daughter-in-law of mine, Psyche, over to Proserpine's house across the River Styx to get it and, would you believe it, I tramped all the way from Olympus to the Parthenon without finding a single decent Beauty Shoppe! And you know how catty those Athenian newspapermen could be. That awful Aristophanes, who had that scurrilous column in the Daily Gazette, actually said that if I got another wrinkle my face would look like a prune skin.

"But these modern women have all their beauty and personality problems solved by Frances Mangum, of The Washington Post, and she knows ever so much more about beauty than I did." She smiled shyly. "But then, I had my moments. There was that dear boy, Praxiteles . . ."

Well, since Beauty is Truth, Venus was right: Miss Washington does get a break. All she has to do to keep her nose from being shiny or her chins from doubling is to follow Frances Mangum's advice in The Post. Frances knows her cosmetics, whether they're to be used to please a sweetheart, hold a husband, or make the blonde next door jealous. She tells you where to get 'em, how to apply 'em, and, when the date is over, how to peel 'em off. In short, Frances' column is the answer to a perplexed maiden's prayer.

And Handsome being what Handsome does, Frances also advises you on ways to develop your personality . . . how to acquire that charm which will make men want to shower you with attentions . . . and other women long to cut your throat. Even Madame de Stael could have profited from our Frances' column.

If you have wrinkles instead of dimples . . . circles instead of curves . . . girl-friends instead of boy-friends . . . let Miss Mangum tell you the reason why. Follow her advice and you'll have that movie-actress figure . . . that peaches-and-cream complexion . . . those come-hither eyes . . . and a lot more fun. Her column is found each Sunday on the Household Pages of

The Washington Post.

Text of Schechter Decision Voiding NRA Code-Making Powers

Recovery Law Exceeds Limits Of Constitution, Court Holds

Economic Crisis Does Not Justify Attempt of Congress to Abdicate Its Powers, Opinion of Justice Hughes Adds.

Text of the Supreme Court's decision, read by Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, declaring unconstitutional the NRA code-making authority in the so-called Schechter poultry case, was as follows:

Mr. Chief Justice Hughes delivered the opinion of the Court.

Petitioners in No. 854 were convicted in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of New York on 18 counts of an indictment charging violations of what is known as the "Live Poultry Code," and on an additional count for conspiracy to commit such violations. By demurrer to the indictment and appropriate motions on the trial, the defendants contended (1) that the code had been adopted pursuant to an unconstitutional delegation by Congress of legislative power; (2), that it attempted to regulate intrastate transaction which lay outside the authority of Congress; and (3), that in certain provisions it was repugnant to the due process clause of the fifth amendment.

The Circuit Court of Appeals sustained the conviction on the conspiracy count and on 16 counts for violation of the code, but reversed the conviction on 2 counts which charged violation of requirements as to minimum wages and maximum hours of labor, as these were not deemed to be within the congressional power of regulation. On the respective applications of the defendants (No. 854) and of the Government (No. 864) this court granted writs of certiorari, April 15, 1935.

Commission House Business, Court Shows

New York City is the largest live-poultry market in the United States. Ninety-six per cent of the live poultry there marketed comes from other States. Three-fourths of this amount arrives by rail and is consigned to commission men or receivers. Most of these freight shipments (about 75 per cent) come in at the Manhattan Terminal of the New York Central Railroad, and the remainder at one of the four terminals in New Jersey serving New York City. The commission men transact by far the greater part of the business on a commission basis, representing the shippers as agents, and remitting to them the proceeds of sale, less commissions, freight and handling charges. Otherwise, they buy for their own account. They sell to slaughterhouse operators, who are also called market men.

The defendants are slaughterhouse operators of the latter class. A. L. A. Schecter Poultry Corporation and Schechter Live Poultry Market are corporations conducting wholesale poultry slaughterhouse markets in Brooklyn, New York City. Joseph Schechter operated the latter corporation and also guaranteed the credits of the former corporation which was operated by Martin, Alex and Aaron Schechter. Defendants ordinarily purchase their live poultry from commission men at the West Washington Market in New York City or at the railroad terminals serving the city, but occasionally they purchase from commission men in Philadelphia. They buy the poultry for slaughter and resale. After the poultry is trucked to their slaughterhouse markets in Brooklyn, it is there sold, usually within 24 hours, to retail poultry dealers and butchers who sell directly to consumers. The poultry purchased from defendants is immediately slaughtered, prior to delivery, by shochtim in defendants' employ. Defendants do not sell poultry in interstate commerce.

Divisions of Code Indicate Its Scope

The "Live Poultry Code" was promulgated under Section 3 of the national industrial recovery act. That section—the pertinent provisions of which are set forth in the margin—authorizes the President to approve "codes of fair competition." Such a code may be approved for a trade or industry, upon application by one or more trade or industrial associations or groups, if the President finds (1) that such associations or groups "impose no inequitable restrictions on admission to membership therein and are truly representative," and (2) that such codes are not designed "to promote monopolies or to eliminate or oppress small enterprises and will not operate to discriminate against them, and will tend to effectuate the policy" of Title I of the act. Such codes "shall not permit monopolies or monopolistic practices." As a condition of his approval, the President may "impose such 'conditions (including requirements for the making of reports and the keeping of accounts) for the protection of consumers, competitors, employes, and others, and in furtherance of the public interest, and may provide such exceptions to and exemptions from the provisions of such code as the President in his discretion deems necessary to effectuate the policy herein declared." Where such a code has not been approved, the President may prescribe one, either on his own motion or on complaint. Violation of any provision of a code (so approved or prescribed) "in any transaction in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce" is made a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than $500 for each offense, and each day the violation continues is to be deemed a separate offense.

The "Live Poultry Code" was approved by the President on April 13, 1934. Its divisions indicate its nature and scope. The code has eight articles entitled (1) purposes, (2) definitions, (3) hours, (4) wages, (5) general labor provisions, (6) administration, (7) trade practice provisions, and (8) general.

The declared purpose is "To effect the policies of Title I of the national industrial recovery act." The code is established as "a code for fair competition for the live poultry industry of the metropolitan area in and about the City of New York." That area is described as embracing the five boroughs of New York City, the counties of Rockland, Westchester, Nassau and Suffolk in the State of New York, the counties of Hudson and Bergen in the State of New Jersey, and the county of Fairfield in the State of Connecticut.

Code Fixed 40-Hr. Week 50-Cent Hourly Wage

The "industry" is defined as including "every person engaged in the business of selling, purchasing for resale, transporting, or handling and/or slaughtering live poultry, from the time such poultry comes into the New York metropolitan area to the time it is first sold in slaughtered form." and such "related branches" as may from time to time be included by amendment. Employers are styled "members of the industry," and the term employe is defined to embrace "any and all persons engaged in the industry, however compensated," except "members."

The code fixes the number of hours for work-days. It provides that no employe, with certain exceptions, shall be permitted to work in excess of forty (40) hours in any one week, and that no employe, save as stated, "shall be paid in any pay period less than at the rate of fifty (50) cents per hour." The article containing "general labor provisions" prohibits the employment of any person under 16 years of age, and declares that employes shall have the right of "collective bagaining," and freedom of choice with respect to labor organizations, in the terms of section 7(a) of the act. The minimum number of employes, who shall be employed by the slaughterhouse operators, is fixed, the number being graduated according to the average volume of weekly sales.

Provision is made for administration through an "industry advisory committee," to be selected by trade associations and members of the industry, and a "code supervisor" to be appointed, with the approval of the committee, by agreement between the Secretary of Agriculture and the administrator for industrial recovery. The expenses of administration are to be borne by the members of the industry proportionately upon the basis of volume of business, or such other factors as the advisory committee may deem equitable, "subject to the disapproval of the Secretary and/or administrator."

Trade Practices Are Prescribed in Code

The seventh article, containing "trade practice provisions," prohibits various practices which are said to constitute "unfair methods of competition." The final article provides for verified reports, such as the Secretary or Administator may rquire, "(1) for the protection of consumers, competitors, employes, and others, and in furtherance of the public interest and (2) for the determination by the Secretary or administrator of the extent to which the declared policy of the act is being effectuated by this code." The members of the industry are also required to keep books and records which "will clearly reflect all financial transactions of their respective businesses and the financial condition thereof," and to submit weekly reports showing the range of daily prices and volume of sales" for each kind of produce.

The President approved the code by an executive order in which he found that the application for his approval had been duly made in accordance with the provisions of Title I of the national industrial recovery act, that there had been due notice and hearings, that the code constituted "a code of fair competition" as contemplated by the act and complied with its pertinent provisions, including clauses (1) and (2) of subsection (a) of section 3 of Title I; and that the code would tend "to effectuate the policy of Congress as declared in section 1 of Title I." The executive order also recited that the Secretary of Agriculture and the administrator of the national industrial recovery act had rendered separate reports as to the provisions within their respective jurisdictions. The Secretary of Agriculture reported that the provisions of the code "establishing standards of fair competition (a) are regulations of transactions in or affecting the current of interstate and/or foreign commerce and (b) are reasonable," and also that the code would tend to effectuate the policy declared in Title I of the act, as set forth in section 1. The report of the administrator for industrial recovery dealt with wages, hours of labor and other labor provisions.

Of the 18 counts of the indictment upon which the defendants were convicted, aside from the count for conspiracy, two counts charged violation of the minimum wage and maximum hour provisions of the code, and ten counts were for violation of the requirement (found in the "trade practice provisions") of "straight killing." This requirement was really one of "straight" selling. The term "straight killing" was defined in the code as "the practice of requiring persons purchasing poultry for resale to accept the run of any half coop, coop, or coops, as purchased by slaughterhouse operators, except for culls." The charges in the ten counts, respectively, were the defendants in selling to retail dealers and butchers had permitted "selections of individual chickens taken from particular coops and half coops."

Codes Held Statutory, Not Merely Voluntary

Of the other six counts, one charged the sale to a butcher of an unfit chicken; two counts charged the making of sales without having the poultry inspected or approved in accordance with regulations or ordinances of the City of New York; two counts charged the making of false reports or the failure to make reports relating to the range of daily prices and volume of sales for certain periods; and the remaining count was for sales to slaughterers or dealers who were without licenses required by the ordinances and regulations of the City of New York.

First. Two preliminary points are stressed by the Government with respect to the appropriate approach to the important questions presented. We are told that the provision of the statute authorizing the adoption of codes must be viewed in the light of the grave national crisis with which Congress was confronted. Undoubtedly, the conditions to which power is addressed are always to be considered when the exercise of power is challenged. Extraordinary conditions may call for extraordinary remedies. But the argument necessarily stops short of an attempt to justify action which lies outside the sphere of constitutional authority. Extraordinary conditions do not create or enlarge constitutional power. The Constitution established a National Government, with powers deemed to be adequate, as they have proved to be both in war and peace, but these powers of the National Government are limited by the constitutional grants. Those who act under these grants are not at liberty to transcend the imposed limits because they believe that more or different power is necessary. Such assertions of extra-constitutional authority were anticipated and precluded by the explicit terms of the Tenth Amendment—"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

The further point is urged that the national crisis demanded a broad and intensive cooperative effort by those engaged in trade and industry, and that this necessary cooperation was sought to be fostered by permitting them to initiate the adoption of codes. But the statutory plan is not simply one for voluntary effort. It does not seek merely to endow voluntary trade or industrial associations or groups with privileges or immunities. It involves the coercive exercise of the law making power. The codes of fair competition which the statute attempts to authorize are codes of laws. If valid, they place all persons within their reach under the obligation of positive law, binding equally those who assent and those who do not assent. Violations of the provisions of the codes are punishable as crimes.

Second. The question of the delegation of legislative power. We recently had occasion to review the pertinent decisions and the general principles which govern the determination of this question. *Panama Refining Company vs. Ryan*, 293 U. S. 388. The Constitution provides that "All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives." Art. I, sec. 1. And the Congress is authorized "To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution" its general powers. Art. I, sec. 8, par. 18. The Congress is not permitted to abdicate or to transfer to others the essential legislative functions with which it is thus vested. We have repeatedly recognized the necessity of adapting legislation to complex conditions involving a host of details with which the national legislature can not deal directly. We pointed out in the Panama Company case that the Constitution has never been regarded as denying to Congress the necessary resources of flexibility and practicality, which will enable it to perform its function in laying down policies and establishing standards, while leaving to selected instrumentalities the making of subordinate rules within prescribed limits and the determination of facts to which the policy as declared by the legislature is to apply. But we said that the constant recognition of the necessity and validity of such provisions, and the wide range of administrative authority which has been developed by means of them, can not be allowed to obscure the limitations of the authority to delegate, if our constitutional system is to be maintained.

Accordingly, we look to the statute to see whether Congress has overstepped these limitations, whether Congress in authorizing "codes of fair competition" has itself established the standards of legal obligation, thus performing its essential legislative function, or, by the failure to enact such standards, has attempted to transfer that function to others.

The aspect in which the question is now presented is distinct from that which was before us in the case of the Panama Company. There, the subject of the statutory prohibition was defined. National Industrial Recovery Act, Sec. 9 (c). That subject was the transportation in interstate and foreign commerce of petroleum and petroleum products which are produced or withdrawn from storage in excess of the amount permitted by State authority. The question was with respect to the range of discretion given to the President in prohibiting that transportation. * * * As to the "codes of fair competition," under Section 3 of the act, the question is more fundamental. It is whether there is any adequate definition of the subject to which the codes are to be addressed.

Unfair Competition Is Limited Concept

What is meant by "fair competition" as the term is used in the act? Does it refer to a category established in the law, and is the authority to make codes limited accordingly? Or is it used as a convenient designation for whatever set of laws the formulators of a code for a particular trade or industry may propose and the President may approve (subject to certain restrictions), or the President himself may prescribe, as being wise and beneficent provisions for the government of the trade or industry in order to accomplish the broad purposes of rehabilitation, correction and expansion which are stated in the first section of Title I?

The act does not define "fair competition." "Unfair competition," as known to the common law, is a limited concept. Primarily, and strictly, it relates to to palming off of one's goods as those of a rival trader. *Goodyear Manufacturing Co. vs. Goodyear Rubber Co.*, 128 U. S. 598, 604; *Howe Scale Co. vs. Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict*, 198 U. S. 118, 140; *Hanover Milling Co. vs. Metcalf*, 240 U. S. 403, 413. In recent years, its scope has been extended. It has been held to apply to misappropriation as well as misrepresentation, to the selling of another's goods as one's own—to misappropriation of what equitably belongs to a competitor. *International News Service vs. Associated Press*, 248 U. S. 215, 241, 242. Unfairness in competition has been predicated of acts which lie outside the ordinary course of business and are tainted by fraud, or coercion, or conduct otherwise prohibited by law. But it is evident that in its widest range, "unfair competition," as it has been understood in the law, does not reach the objectives of the codes which are authorized by the National Industrial Recovery Act. The codes may, indeed, cover conduct which existing law condemns, but they are not limited to conduct of that sort. The Government does not contend that the act contemplates such a limitation. It would be opposed both to the declared purposes of the act and to its administrative construction.

The Federal Trade Commission Act (section 5) introduced the expression "unfair methods of competition," which were declared to be unlawful. That was an expression new in the law. Debate apparently convinced the sponsors of the legislation that the words "unfair competition," in the light of their meaning at common law, were too narrow. We have said that the substituted phrase has a broader meaning, that it does not admit of precise definition, its scope being left to judicial determination as controversies arise. *Federal Trade Commission vs. Raladam Co.*, 283 U. S. 643, 648, 649; *Federal Trade Commission vs. Keppell*, 291 U. S. 304, 310-312. What are "unfair methods of competition" are thus to be determined in particular instances, upon evidence, in the light of particular competitive conditions and of what is found to be a specific and substantial public interest. *Federal Trade Commission vs. Beech-Nut Co.*, 257 U. S. 441, 453; *Federal Trade Commission vs. Klesner*, 280 U.S. 19, 27, 28; *Federal Trade Commission vs. Raladam Co., supra; Federal Trade Commission vs. Keppel, supra; Federal Trade Commission vs. Algoma Co.*, 291 U. S. 67, 73. To make this possible, Congress set up a special procedure. A Commission, a quasi-judicial body, was created. Provision was made for formal complaint, for notice and hearing, for appropriate findings of fact supported by adequate evidence, and for judicial review to give assurance that the action of the Commission is taken within its statutory authority. *Federal Trade Commission vs. Raladam Co., supra; Federal Trade Commission vs. Klesner, supra.*

In providing for codes, the national industrial recovery act dispenses with this administrative procedure and with any administrative procedure of an analogous character. But the difference between the code plan of the recovery act and the scheme of the Federal Trade Commission act lies not only in procedure but in subject matter. We can not regard the "fair competition" of the codes as antithetical to the "unfair methods of competition" of the Federal Trade Commission act. The "fair competition" of the codes has a much broader range and a new significance. The recovery act provides that it shall not be construed to impair the powers of the Federal Trade Commission, but, when a code is approved, its provisions are to be the "standards of fair competition" for the trade or industry concerned, and any violation of such standards in any transaction in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce is to be deemed "an unfair method of competition" within the meaning of the Federal Trade Commission act. Sec. 3(b).

Authorization of New Controls Declared Aim

For a statement of the authorized objectives and content of the the "codes of fair competition" we are referred repeatedly to the "Declaration of Policy" in section one of Title I of the recovery act. Thus, the approval of a code by the President is conditioned on his finding that it "will tend to effectuate the policy of this title." Sec. 3(a). The President is authorized to impose such conditions "for the protection of consumers, competitors, employes, and others, and in furtherance of the public interest, and may provide such exceptions to and exemptions from the provisions of such code as the President in his discretion deems necessary to effectuate the policy herein declared." The "policy herein declared" is manifestly that set forth in section one. That declaration embraces a broad range of objectives. Among them we find the elimination of "unfair competitive practices." But even if this clause were to be taken to relate to practices which fall under the ban of existing law, either common law or statute, it is still only one of the authorized aims described in section one. It is there declared to be "the policy of Congress"—

"To remove obstructions to the free flow of interstate and foreign commerce which tend to diminish the amount thereof; and to provide for the general welfare by promoting the organization of industry for the purpose of co-operative action among trade groups, to induce and maintain united action of labor and management under adequate governmental sanctions and supervision, to eliminate unfair competitive practices, to promote the fullest possible utilization of the present productive capacity of industries, to avoid undue restriction of production (except as may be temporarily required), to increase the consumption of industrial and agricultural products by increasing purchasing power, to reduce and relieve unemployment, to improve standards of labor, and otherwise to rehabilitate industry and to conserve natural resources."

Under section 3, whatever "may tend to effectuate" these general purposes may be included in the "codes of fair competition." We think the conclusion is inescapable that the authority sought to be conferred by section 3 was not merely to deal with "unfair competitive practices" which offend against existing law, and could be the subject of judicial condemnation without further legislation, or to create administrative machinery for the application of established principles of law to particular instances of violation. Rather, the purpose is clearly disclosed to authorize new and controlling prohibitions through codes of laws which would embrace what the formulators would propose, and what the President would approve, or prescribe, as wise and beneficent measures for the government of trades and industries in order to bring about their rehabilitation, correction and development, according to the general declaration of policy in section 1. Codes of laws of this sort are styled "codes of fair competition."

We find no real controversy upon this pont and we must determine the validity of the code in question in this aspect. As the Government candidly says in its brief: "The words 'policy of this title' clearly refer to the 'policy' which Congress declared in the section entitled 'Declaration of Policy'—section 1. All of the policies there set forth point toward a single goal—the rehabilitation of industry and the industrial recovery which unquestionably was the major policy of Congress in adopting the national industrial recovery act." And that this is the controlling purpose of the code now before us appears both from its repeated declarations to that effect and from the scope of its requirements. It will be observed that its provisions as to the hours and wages of employes and its "general labor provisions" were placed in separate articles, and these were not included in the article on "trade practice provisions" declaring what should be deemed to constitute "unfair methods of competition." The Secretary of Agriculture thus stated the objectives of the live poultry code in his report to the President, which was recited in the executive order of approval:

Code Aimed to t Obstructions in de

"That said code will tend effectuate the declared policy of title I of the national industrial recovery act as set forth in section 1 of said act in that the terms and provisions of such code tend to: (a) Remove obstructions to the free flow of interstate and foreign commerce which tend to diminish the amount thereof; (b) to provide for the general welfare by promoting the organization of industry for the purpose of cooperative action among trade groups; (c) to eliminate unfair competitive practices; (d) to promote the fullest possible utilization of the present productive capacity of industries; (e) to avoid undue restriction of production (except as may be temporarily required); (f) to increase the consumption of industrial and agricultural products by increasing purchasing power; and (g) otherwise to rehabilitate industry and to conserve natural resources."

The Government urges that the codes will "consist of rules of competition deemed fair for each industry by representative members of that industry—by the persons most vitally concerned and most familiar with its problems." Instances are cited in which Congress has availed itself of such assistance; as *e. g.*, in the exercise of its authority over the public domain, with respect to the recognition of local customs or rules of miners as to mining claims, or, in matters of a more or less technical nature, as in designating the standard height of drawbars. But would it be seriously contended that Congress could delegate its legislative authority to trade or industrial associations or groups so as to empower them to enact the laws they deem to be wise and beneficient for the rehabilitation and expansion of their trade or industries? Could trade or industrial associations or groups be constituted legislative bodies for that purpose because such associations or groups are familiar with the problems of their enterprises? And could an effort of that sort be made valid by such a preface of generalities as to permissible aims as we find in section one of title I? The answer is obvious. Such a delegation of legislative power is unknown to our law and is utterly inconsistent with the constitutional prerogatives and duties of Congress.

The question, then, turns upon

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Text of Disputed Section

Text of section 3 of the NRA act declared unconstitutional yesterday by the Supreme Court is as follows:

Codes of Fair Competition.

Section 3 (a). Upon the application to the President by one or more trade or industrial associations or groups, the President may approve a code or codes of fair competition for the trade or industry or subdivision thereof, represented by the applicant or applicants, if the President finds (1) that such associations or groups impose no inequitable restrictions or admission to membership therein and are truly representative of such trades or industries or subdivisions thereof, and (2) that such code or codes are not designed to promote monopolies or to eliminate or oppress small enterprises and will not operate to discriminate against them, and will tend to effectuate the policy of this title:

Provided, that such code or codes shall not permit monopolies or monopolistic practices; provided further, that where such code or codes affect the services and welfare of persons engaged in other steps of the economic process, nothing in this section shall deprive such persons of the right to be heard prior to approval by the President of such code or codes. The President may, as a condition of his approval of any such code, impose such conditions (including requirements for the making of reports and the keeping of accounts) for the protection of consumers, competitors, employes and others, and in furtherance of the public interest, and may provide such exceptions to and exemptions from the provisions of such code, as the President in his discretion deems necessary to effectuate the policy herein declared.

(b) After the President shall have approved any such code, the provisions of such code shall be the standards of fair competition for such trade or industry or subdivision thereof. Any violation of such standards in any transaction in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce shall be deemed an unfair method of competition in commerce within the meaning of the Federal Trade Commission act, as amended; but nothing in this title shall be construed to impair the powers of the Federal Trade Commission under such act, as amended.

(c) The several district courts of the United States are hereby invested with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of any code of fair competiton approved under this title; and it shall be the duty of the several district attorneys of the United States, in their respective districts, under the direction of the Attorney General, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations.

(d) Upon his own motion, or if complaint is made to the President that abuses inimical to the public interest and contrary to the policy herein declared are prevalent in any trade or industry or subdivision thereof, and if no code of fair competition therefor has theretofore been approved by the President, the President, after such public notice and hearing as he shall specify, may prescribe and approve a code of fair competition for such trade or industry or subdivision thereof, which shall have the same effect as a code of fair competition approved by the President under subsection (a) of this section.

(e) On his own motion, or if any labor organization, or any trade or industrial organization, association, or group, which has complied with the provisions of this title, shall make complaint to the President that any article or articles are being imported into the United States in substantial quantities or increasing ratio to domestic production of any competitive article or artcles and on such terms or under such conditions as to render ineffective or seriously to endanger the maintenance of any code or agreement under this title, the President may cause an immediate investigation to be made by the United States Tariff Commission, which shall give precedence to investigations under this subsection, and if, after such investigation and such public notice and hearing as he shall specify, the President shall find the existence of such facts, he shall, in order to effectuate the policy of this title, direct that the article or articles concerned shall be permitted entry into the United States only upon such terms and conditions and subject to the payment of such fees and to such limitations in the total quantity which may be imported (in the course of any specified period or periods) as he shall find it necessary to prescribe in order that the entry thereof shall not render or tend to render ineffective any code or agreement made under this title. In order to enforce any limitations imposed on the total quantity of imports, in any specified period or periods, of any article or articles under this subsection, the President may forbid the importation of such article or articles unless the importer shall have first obtained from the Secretary of the Treasury a license pursuant to such regulations as the President may prescribe. * * *

(f) When a code of fair competition has been approved or prescribed by the President under this title, any violation of any provision thereof, in any transaction in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce shall be a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof an offender shall be fined not more than $500 for each offense, and each day such violation continues shall be deemed a separate offense.

Trade Agreement in Question Outside Scope of I. C. C. Clause

'Unfair Competition' Not Defined in Poultry Charter, Tribunal Points Out; Business Concerned Is Held Purely Intrastate.

Justice Cardozo's Concurring Opinion in Schechter Poultry Case

No Such Plenitude of Power Held Susceptible of Transfer.

Text of the concurring opinion of Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo in the Schechter NRA case was as follows:

The delegated power of legislation which has found expression in this code is not canalized within banks that keep it from overflowing. It is unconfined and vagrant, if I may borrow my own words in an earlier opinion. Panama Refining Co. vs. Ryan, 293 U. S. 388, 440.

This court has held that delegation may be unlawful though the act to be performed is definite and single, if the necessity, time and occasion of performance have been left in the end to the discretion of the delegate. Panama Refining Co. vs. Ryan, supra. I thought that ruling went too far. I pointed out in an opinion that there had been "no grant to the executive of any roving commission to inquire into evils and then, upon discovering them, do anything he pleases." 293 U. S. at p. 435. Choice, though within limits, had been given him "as to the occasion, but none whatever as to the means." Ibid. Here, in the case before us, is an attempted delegation not confined to any single act nor to any class or group of acts identified or described by reference to a standard. Here in effect is a roving commission to inquire into evils and upon discovery correct them.

Finds No Standard.

I have said that there is no standard; definite or even approximate, to which legislation must conform. Let me make my meaning more precise. If codes of fair competition are codes eliminating "unfair" methods of competition ascertained upon inquiry to prevail in one industry or another, there is no unlawful delegation of legislative functions when the President is directed to inquire into such practices and denounce them when discovered. For many years a like power has been committed to the Federal Trade Commission with the approval of this court in a long series of decisions. Cf. Federal Trade Commission vs. Keppel & Bro., 291 U. S. 304, 312; Federal Trade Commission vs. Raladam Co., 283 U. S. 643, 648; Federal Trade Commission vs. Gratz, 253 U. S. 421. Delegation in such circumstances is born of the necessities of the occasion. The industries of the country are too many and diverse to make it possible for Congress, in respect of matters such as these, to legislate directly with adequate appreciation of varying conditions. Nor is the substance of the power changed because the President may act at the instance of trade or industrial associations having special knowledge of the facts. Their function is strictly advisory; it is the imprimatur of the President that begets the quality of law. Doty vs. Love, 294 U. S. —. When the task that is set before one is that of cleaning house, it is prudent as well as usual to take counsel of the dwellers.

But there is another conception of codes of fair competition, their significance and function, which leads to very different consequences, though it is one that is struggling now for recognition and acceptance. By this other conception a code is not to be restricted to the elimination of business practices that would be characterized by general acceptation as oppressive or unfair. It is to include whatever ordinances may be desirable or helpful for the well-being or prosperity of the industry affected. In that view, the function of its adoption is not merely negative, but positive; the planning of improvements as well as the extirpation of abuses.

Fairness Nicely Defined.

What is fair, as thus conceived, is not something to be contrasted with what is unfair or fraudulent or tricky. The extension becomes as wide as the field of industrial regulation. If that conception shall prevail, anything that Congress may do within the limits of the commerce clause for the betterment of business may be done by the President upon the recommendation of a trade association by calling it a code. This is delegation running riot. No such plentitude of power is susceptible of transfer. The statute, however, aims at nothing less, as one can learn both from its terms and from the administrative practice under it. Nothing less is aimed at by the code now submitted to our scrutiny.

The code does not confine itself to the suppression of methods of competition that would be classified as unfair according to accepted business standards or accepted forms of ethics. It sets up a comprehensive body of rules to promote the welfare of the industry, if not the welfare of the Nation, without reference to standards, ethical or commercial, that could be known or predicted in advance of its adoption. One of the new rules, the source of ten counts in the indictment, is aimed at an established practice, not unethical or oppressive, the practice of selective buying. Many others could be instanced as open to the same objection if the sections of the code were to be examined one by one. The process of dissection will not be traced in all its details. Enough at this time to state what it reveals. Even if the statute itself had fixed the meaning of fair competition by way of contrast with practices that are oppressive or unfair, the code outruns the bounds of the authority conferred. What is excessive is not sporadic or superficial. It is deep-seated and pervasive. The licit and illicit sections are so combined and welded as to be incapable of severance without destructive mutilation.

But there is another objection, far-reaching and incurable, aside from any defect of unlawful delegation.

Serious Fault Examined.

If this code had been adopted by Congress itself, and not by the President on the advice of an industrial association, it would even then be void unless authority to adopt it is included in the grant of power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States." United States Constitution, Art. 1, Sec. 8, Clause 3.

I find no authority in that grant for the regulation of wages and hours of labor in the intrastate transactions that make up the defendants' business. As to this feature of the case little can be added to the opinion of the court. There is a view of causation that would obliterate the distinction between what is national and what is local in the activities of commerce. Motion at the outer rim is communicated perceptibly, though minutely, to recording instruments at the center. A society such as ours "is an elastic medium which transmits all tremors through its territory; the only question is of their size." Per Learned Hand, J., in the court below. The law is not indifferent to considerations of degree. Activities local in their immediacy do not become interstate and national because of distant repercussions. What is near and what is distant may at times be uncertain. Cf. Board of Trade v. Olsen, 262 U. S. 1. There is no penumbra of uncertainty obscuring judgment here. To find immediacy or directness here is to find it almost everywhere. If centripetal forces are to be isolated to the exclusion of the forces that oppose and counteract them, there will be an end to our Federal system.

No Satisfactory Code.

To take from this code the provisions as to wages and the hours of labor is to destroy it altogether. If a trade or an industry is so predominantly local as to be exempt from regulation by the Congress in respect of matters such as these, there can be no "code" for it at all.

This is clear from the provisions of Section 7(a) of the act with its explicit disclosure of the statutory scheme. Wages and the hours of labor are essential features of the plan, its very bone and sinew. There is no opportunity in such circumstances for the severance of the infected parts in the hope of saving the remainder. A code collapses utterly with bone and sinew gone.

I am authorized to state Mr. Justice Stone joins in this opinion.

Finds No Authority in Grant to Regulate Hours and Wages.

Text of Decision Denying President Right to Oust Humphrey

Justice Sutherland Reads Ruling of the Supreme Court

Removal of Late Member of Federal Trade Commission by Roosevelt Is Held Excessive to President's Power; History of Case Is Recalled.

Text of the decision of the Supreme Court, holding the President lacked authority to remove the late William E. Humphrey as a member of the Federal Trade Commission, as read by Justice George Sutherland, was as follows:

Plaintiff brought suit in the Court of Claims against the United States to recover a sum of money alleged to be due the deceased for salary as a Federal trade commissioner from October 8, 1933, when the President undertook to remove him from office, to the time of his death on February 14, 1934. The court below has certified to this court two questions (Act of February 13, 1925, 43 (a), c. 229, 43 Stat. 936, 939, 28 U. S. C. § 288), in respect of the power of the President to make the removal. The material facts which give rise to the questions are as follows:

William E. Humphrey, the decedent, on December 10, 1931, was nominated by President Hoover to succeed himself as a member of the Federal Trade Commission, and was confirmed by the United States Senate. He was duly commissioned for a term of seven years expiring September 25, 1938; and, after taking the required oath of office, entered upon his duties. On July 25, 1933, President Roosevelt addressed a letter to the commissioner asking for his resignation, on the ground "that the aims and purposes of the Administration with respect to the work of the commission can be carried out most effectively with personnel of my own selection," but disclaiming any reflection upon the commissioner personally or upon his services. The commissioner replied, asking time to consult his friends. After some further correspondence upon the subject, the President on August 31, 1933, wrote the commissioner expressing the hope that the resignation would be forthcoming and saying:

"You will, I know, realize that I do not feel that your mind and my mind go along together on either the policies or the administering of the Federal Trade Commission, and, frankly, I think it is best for the people of this country that I should have a full confidence."

Removed by Order Of the President

The commissioner declined to resign; and on October 7, 1933, the President wrote him:

"Effective as of this date you are hereby removed from the office of Commissioner of the Federal Trade Commission."

Humphrey never acquiesced in this action, but continued thereafter to insist that he was still a member of the commission, entitled to perform its duties and receive the compensation provided by law at the rate of $10,000 per annum. Upon these and other facts set forth in the certificate, which we deem it unnecessary to recite, the following questions are certified:

"1. Do the provisions of section 1 of the Federal Trade Commission act, stating that 'any commissioner may be removed by the President for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office, restrict or limit the power of the President to remove a commissioner except upon one or more of the causes named?

"If the foregoing question is answered in the affirmative, then—

"2. If the power of the President to remove a commissioner is restricted or limited as shown by the foregoing interrogatory and the answer made thereto, is such a restriction or limitation valid under the Constitution of the United States?"

Must Issue Complaint, Give Hearing Notice

The Federal Trade Commission act, c. 311, 38 Stat. 717; 15 U. S. C. sections 41, 42, creates a commission of five members to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and section 1 provides:

"Not more than three of the commissioners shall be members of the same political party. The first commissioners appointed shall continue in office for terms of three, four, five, six and seven years, respectively, from the date of the taking effect of this act, the term of each to be designated by the President, but their successors shall be appointed for terms of seven years, except that any person chosen to fill a vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the commissioner whom he shall succeed. The commission shall choose a chairman from its own membership. No commissioner shall engage in any other business, vocation, or employment. Any commissioner may be removed by the President for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office . . ."

Section 5 of the act in part provides:

"That unfair methods of competition in commerce are hereby declared unlawful.

"The commission is hereby empowered and directed to prevent persons, partnerships, or corporations, except banks, and common carriers subject to the acts to regulate commerce, from using unfair methods of competition in commerce."

In exercising this power, the commission must issue a complaint stating its charges and giving notice of hearing upon a day to be fixed. A person, partnership, or corporation proceeded against is given the right to appear at the time and place fixed and show cause why an order to cease and desist should not be issued. There is provision for intervention by others interested. If the commission finds the method of competition is one prohibited by the act, it is directed to make a report in writing stating its findings as to the facts, and to issue and cause to be served a cease and desist order. If the order is disobeyed, the commission may apply to the appropriate circuit court of appeals for its enforcement. The party subject to the order may seek and obtain a review in the circuit court of appeals in a manner provided by the act.

Section 6, among other things, gives the commission wide powers of investigation in respect of certain corporations subject to the act, and in respect of other matters, upon which it must report to Congress with recommendations. Many such investigations have been made, and some have served as the basis of congressional legislation.

Section 7 provides:

"That in any suit in equity brought by or under the direction of the Attorney General as provided in the antitrust acts, the court may, upon the conclusion of the testimony therein, if it shall be then of opinion that the complainant is entitled to relief, refer said suit to the commission, as a master in chancery, to ascertain and report an appropriate form of decree therein. The commission shall proceed upon such notice to the parties and under such rules of procedure as the court may prescribe, and upon the coming in of such report such exceptions may be filed and such proceedings had in relation thereto as upon the report of a master in other equity cases, but the court may adopt or reject such report, in whole or in part, and enter such decree as the nature of the case may in its judgment require."

Questions Cited For Consideration

1. The question first to be considered is whether, by the provisions of section 1 of the Federal Trade Commission act already quoted, the President's power is limited to removal for the specific causes enumerated therein. The negative contention of the Government is based principally upon the decision of this court in Shurtleff vs. United States, 189 U. S. 311. That case involved the power of the President to remove a general appraiser of merchandise appointed under the act of June 10, 1890, 26 Stat. 131. Section 12 of the act provided for the appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of nine general appraisers of merchandise, who "may be removed from office at any time by the President for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office." The President removed Shurtleff without assigning any cause therefor. The Court of Claims dismissed plaintiff's petition to recover salary, upholding the President's power to remove for causes other than those stated. In this court Shurtleff relied upon the maxim expressio unius est exclusio alterius; but this court held that, while the rule expressed in the maxim was a very proper one and founded upon justifiable reasoning in many instances, it "should not be accorded controlling weight when to do so would involve the alteration of the universal practice of the Government for over a century and the consequent curtailment of the powers of the Executive in such an unusual manner." What the court meant by this expression appears from a reading of the opinion. That opinion—after saying that no term of office was fixed by the act and that, with the exception of judicial officers provided for by the Constitution, no civil officer had ever held office by life tenure since the foundation of the Government—points out that to construe the statute as contended for by Shurtleff would give the appraiser the right to hold office during his life or until found guilty of some act specified in the statute, the result of which would be a complete revolution in respect of the general tenure of office, effected by implication with regard to that particular office only.

Circumstances Are Called Exceptional

"We think it quite inadmissible," the court said (pp. 316, 318), "to attribute an intention on the part of Congress to make such an extraordinary change in the usual rule governing the tenure of office, and one which is to be applied to this particular office only, without stating such intention in plain and explicit language, instead of leaving it to be implied from doubtful inference . . . We can not bring ourselves to the belief that Congress ever intended this result while omitting to use language which would put that intention beyond doubt."

These circumstances, which led the court to reject the maxim as inapplicable, are exceptional. In the face of the unbroken precedent against life tenure, except in the case of the judiciary, the conclusion that Congress intended that, from among all other civil officers, appraisers alone should be selected to hold office for life was so extreme as to forbid, in the opinion of the court, any ruling which would produce that result if it reasonably could be avoided. The situation here presented is plainly and wholly different. The statute fixes a term of office, in accordance with many precedents. The first commissioners appointed are to continue in office for terms of three, four, five, six and seven years, respectively; and their successors are to be appointed for terms of seven years—any commissioner being subject to removal by the President for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office. The words of the act are definite and unambiguous.

The Government says the phrase "continue in office" is of no legal significance and, moreover, applies only to the first commissioners. We think it has significance. It may be that, literally, its application is restricted as suggested; but it, nevertheless, lends support to a view contrary to that of the Government as to the meaning of the entire requirement in respect of tenure; for it is not easy to suppose that Congress intended to secure the first commissioners against removal except for the causes specified and deny like security to their successors. Putting this phrase aside, however, the fixing of a definite term subject to removal for cause, unless there be some countervailing provision or circumstance indicating the contrary, which here we are unable to find, is enough to establish the legislative intent that the term is not to be curtailed in the absence of such cause. But if the intention of Congress that no removal should be made during the specified term except for one or more of the enumerated causes were not clear upon the face of the statute, as we think it is, it would be made clear by a consideration of the character of the commission and the legislative history which accompanied and preceded the passage of the act.

Commission Must Act Impartially

The commission is to be nonpartisan; and it must, from the very nature of its duties, act with entire impartiality. It is charged with the enforcement of no policy except the policy of the law. Its duties are neither political nor executive, but predominantly quasi-legislative. Like the Interstate Commerce Commission, its members are called upon to exercise the trained judgment of a body of experts "appointed by law and informed by experience." Illinois Cent. etc. R. R. vs. Interstate Commerce Commission, 206 U. S. 441, 454; Standard Oil Co. vs. United States, 283 U. S. 235, 238-239.

The legislative reports in both Houses of Congress clearly reflect the view that a fixed term was necessary to the effective and fair administration of the law. In the report to the Senate (No. 597, 63d Cong., 2d Sess., pp. 10-11), the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, in support of the bill which afterwards became the act in question, after referring to the provision fixing the term of office at seven years, so arranged that the membership would not be subject to complete change at any one time, said:

"The work of this commission will be of a most exacting and difficult character, demanding persons who have experience in the problems to be met—that is, a proper knowledge of both the public requirements and the practical affairs of industry. It is manifestly desirable that the terms of the commissioners shall be long enough to give them an opportunity to acquire the expertness in dealing with these special questions concerning industry that comes from experience."

The report declares that one advantage which the commission possessed over the Bureau of Corporations (an executive subdivision in the Department of Commerce which was abolished by the act) lay in the fact of its independence, and that it was essential that the commission should not be open to the suspicion of partisan direction. The report quotes (p. 22) a statement to the committee by Senator Newlands, who reported the bill, that the tribunal should be of high character and "independent of any department of the Government . . . a board or commission of dignity, permanence and ability, independent of executive authority, except in its selection, and independent in character."

Must Be Free of All Domination

The debates in both houses demonstrate that the prevailing view was that the commission was not to be "subject to anybody in the Government but . . . only to the people of the United States;" free from "political domination or control" or the "probability or possibility of such a thing;" to be "separate and apart from any existing department of the Government—not subject to the orders of the President."

More to the same effect appears in the debates, which were long and thorough and contain nothing to the contrary. While the general rule precludes the use of these debates to explain the meaning of the words of the statute, they may be considered as reflecting light upon its general purposes and the evils which it sought to remedy. Fed. Trade Comm. vs. Raladam Co., 283 U. S. 643, 650.

Thus, the language of the act, the legislative reports, and the general purposes of the legislation as reflected by the debates, all combine to demonstrate the congressional intent to create a body of experts who shall gain experience by length of service—a body which shall be independent of executive authority, except in its selection, and free to exercise its judgment without the leave or hindrance of any other official or any department of the Government. To the accomplishment of these purposes, it is clear that Congress was of opinion that length and certainty of tenure would vitally contribute. And to hold that, nevertheless, the members of the commission continue in office at the mere will of the President, might be to thwart, in large measure, the very ends which Congress sought to realize by definitely fixing the term of office.

We conclude that the intent of the act is to limit the executive power of removal to the causes enumerated, the existence of none of which is claimed here; and we pass to the second question.

Second. To support its contention that the removal provision of Section 1, as we have just construed it, is an unconstitutional interference with the executive power of the President, the Government's chief reliance is Myers vs. United States, 272 U. S. 52. That case has been so recently decided, and the prevailing and dissenting opinions so fully review the general subject of the power of executive removal, that further discussion would add little of value to the wealth of material there collected. These opinions examine at length the historical legislative and judicial data bearing upon the question, beginning with what is called "the decision of 1789" in the First Congress and coming down almost to the day when the opinions were delivered. They occupy 243 pages of the volume in which they are printed. Nevertheless, the narrow point actually decided was only that the President had power to remove a postmaster of the first class, without the advice and consent of the Senate as required by act of Congress. In the course of the opinion of the court, expressions occur which tend to sustain the Government's contention, but these are beyond the point involved and, therefore, do not come within the rule of stare decisis. In so far as they are out of harmony with the views here set forth, these expressions are disapproved. A like situation was presented in the case of Cohens vs. Virginia, 6 Wheat. 264, 399, in respect of certain general expressions in the opinion in Marbury vs. Madison, 1 Cranch 137. Chief Justice Marshall, who delivered the opinion in the Marbury case, speaking again for the court in the Cohens case, said:

"It is a maxim not to be disregarded, that general expressions, in every opinion, are to be taken in connection with the case in which those expressions are used. If they go beyond the case, they may be respected, but ought not to control the judgment in a subsequent suit when the very point is presented for decision. The reason of this maxim is obvious. The question actually before the court is investigated with care, and considered in its full extent. Other principles which may serve to illustrate it are considered in their relation to the case decided, but their possible bearing on all other cases is seldom completely investigated."

Myers Case Decision Held Not Applicable

And he added that these general expressions in the case of Marbury vs. Madison were to be understood with the limitations put upon them by the opinion in the Cohens case. See, also, Carroll vs. Lessee of Carroll et al., 16 How. 275, 286-287; O'Donoghue vs. United States, 289 U. S. 516, 550.

The office of a postmaster is so essentially unlike the office now involved that the decision in the Myers case can not be accepted as controlling our decision here. A postmaster is an executive officer restricted to the performance of executive functions. He is charged with no duty at all related to either the legislative or judicial power. The actual decision in the Myers case finds support in the theory that such an officer is merely one of the units in the executive department and, hence, inherently subject to the exclusive and illimitable power of removal by the Chief Executive, whose subordinate and aid he is. Putting aside dicta, which may be followed if sufficiently persuasive but which are not controlling, the necessary reach of the decision goes far enough to include all purely executive officers. It goes no farther;—much less does it include an officer who occupies no place in the executive department and who exercises no part of the exective power vested by the Constitution in the President.

The Federal Trade Commission is an administrative body created by Congress to carry into effect legislative policies embodied in the statue in accordance with the legislative standard therein prescribed, and to perform other specified duties as a legislative or as a judicial aid. Such a body can not in any proper sense be characterized as an arm or an eye of the executive. Its duties are performed without executive leave and, in the contemplation of the statue, must be free from executive control. In administering the provisions of the statute in respect of "unfair methods of competition"—that is to say in filling in and administering the details embodied by that general standard—the commission acts in part quasi-legislatively and in part quasi-judicially. In making investigations and reports thereon for the information of Congress under § 6, in aid of the legislative power, it acts as a legislative agency. Under § 7, which authorizes the commission to act as a master in chancery under rules prescribed by the court, it acts as an agency of the judiciary. To the extent that it exercises any executive function—as distinguished from executive power in the constitutional sense—it does so in the discharge and effectuation of its quasi-legislative or quasi-judicial powers, or as an agency of the legislative or judicial departments of the Government.

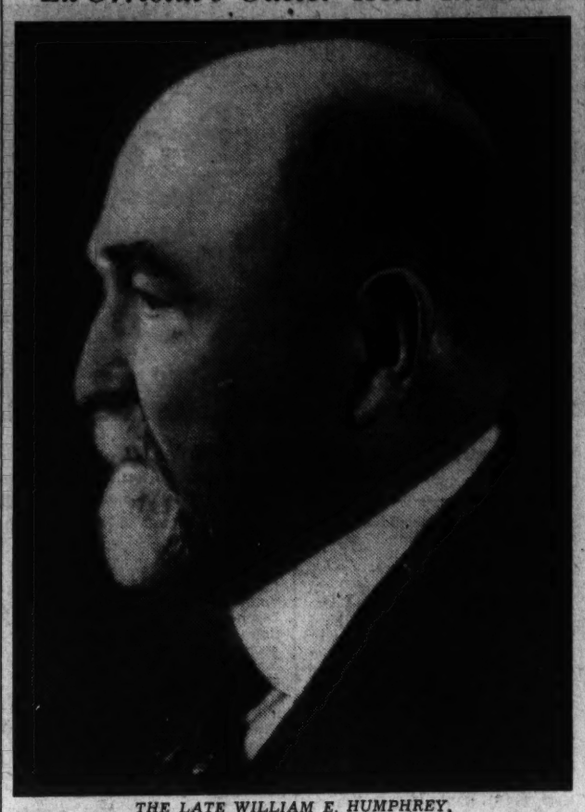
Congress' Authority In Removal Discussed

If Congress is without authority to prescribe causes for removal of members of the trade commission and limit executive power of removal accordingly, that power at once becomes practically all-inclusive in respect of civil officers with the exception of the judiciary provided for by the Constitution. The Solicitor General, at the bar, apparently recognizing this to be true, with commendable candor, agreed that his view in respect of the removability of members of the Federal Trade Commission necessitated a like view in respect of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Court of Claims. We are thus confronted with the serious question whether not only the members of these quasi-legislative and quasi-judicial bodies, but the judges of the legislative Court of Claims, exercising judicial power (Williams vs. United States, 289 U. S. 553, 565-567), continue in office only at the pleasure of the President.

We think it plain under the Constitution that illimitable power of removal is not possessed by the President in respect of officers of the character of those just named. The authority of Congress, in creating quasi-legislative or quasi-judicial agencies, to require them to act in discharge of their duties independently of executive control can not well be doubted; and that authority includes, as an appropriate incident, power to fix the period during which they shall continue, and to forbid their removal except for cause in the meantime. For it is quite evident that one who holds his office only during the pleasure of another, can not be depended upon to maintain an attitude of independence against the latter's will.

The fundamental necessity of maintaining each of the three general departments of government entirely free from the control or coercive influence, direct or indirect, of either of the others, has often been stressed and is hardly open to serious question. So much is implied in the very fact of the separation of the powers of these departments by the Constitution; and in the rule which recognizes their essential co-equality. The sound application of a principle that makes one master in his own house precludes him from imposing his control in the house of another who is master there. James Wilson, one of the framers of the Constitution and a former justice of this court, said that the independence of each department required that its proceedings "should be free from the remotest influence, direct or indirect, of either of the other two powers." Andrews, the Works of James Wilson (1896), vol. 1, p. 367. And Mr. Justice Story in the first volume of his work on the Constitution, fourth edition, § 530, citing No. 48 of the Federalist, said that neither of the departments in reference to each other "ought to possess, directly or indirectly, an overruling influence in the administration of their respective powers." And see O'Donoghue vs. United States, supra, at pp. 530-531.

Ex-Official's Ouster Held Invalid



THE LATE WILLIAM E. HUMPHREY.

Specific Causes Necessary Before President May Act

Trade Commission Cited as Administrative Body to Carry Out Legislative Policies and 'Not an Eye or an Ear' of the Executive.

President's Power Within Principle

The power of removal here claimed for the President falls within this principle, since its coercive influence threatens the independence of a commission, which is not only wholly disconnected from the executive department, but which, as already fully appears, was created by Congress as a means of carrying into operation legislative and judicial powers, and as an agency of the legislative and judicial departments.

In the light of the question now under consideration, we have reexamined the precedents referred to in the Myers case, and find nothing in them to justify a conclusion contrary to that which we have reached. The so-called "decision of 1789" had relation to a bill proposed by Mr. Madison to establish an executive Department of Foreign Affairs. The bill provided that the principal officer was "to be removable from office by the President of the United States." This clause was changed to read "whenever the principal officer shall be removed from office by the President of the United States" certain things should follow, thereby, in connection with the debates, recognizing and confirming, as the court thought in the Myers case, the sole power of the President in the matter. We shall not discuss the subject further, since it is so fully covered by the opinions in the Myers case, except to say that the office under consideration by Congress was not only purely executive, but the officer one who was responsible to the President, and to him alone, in a definite sense. A reading of the debates shows that the President's illimitable power of removal was not considered in respect of other than executive officers. And it is pertinent to observe that when, at a later time, the tenure of office for the Comptroller of the Treasury was under consideration, Mr. Madison quite evidently thought that, since the duties of that office were not purely of an executive nature but partook of the judiciary quality as well, a different rule in respect of executive removal might well apply. 1 Annals of Congress, cols. 611-612.

In Marbury vs. Madison, supra, pp. 162, 165-166, it is made clear that Chief Justice Marshall was of opinion that a justice of the peace for the District of Columbia was not removable at the will of the President, and that there was a distinction between such an officer and officers appointed to aid the President in the performance of his constitutional duties. In the latter case, the distinction he saw was that "their acts are his acts" and his will, therefore, controls, and, by way of illustration, he adverted to the act establishing the department of Foreign Affairs, which was the subject of the "decision of 1789."

Character of Office Held Key in Matter

The result of what we now have said is this: Whether the power of the President to remove an officer shall prevail over the authority of Congress to condition the power by fixing a definite term and precluding a removal except for cause will depend upon the character of the office; the Myers decision, affirming the power of the President alone to make the removal, is confined to purely executive officers, and as to officers of the kind here under consideration, we hold that no removal can be made during the prescribed term for which the officer is appointed, except for one or more of the causes named in the applicable statute.

To the extent that, between the decision in the Myers case, which sustains the unrestrictable power of the President to remove purely executive officers, and our present decision that such power does not extend to an office such as that here involved, there shall remain a field of doubt, we leave such cases as may fall within it for future consideration and determination as they may arise.

In accordance with the foregoing, the questions submitted are answered.

Question No. 1, Yes.

Question No. 2, Yes.

Mr. Justice McReynolds agrees that both questions should be answered in the affirmative. A separate opinion in Myers vs. United States, 272 U. S. 178, states his views concerning the power of the President to remove appointees.

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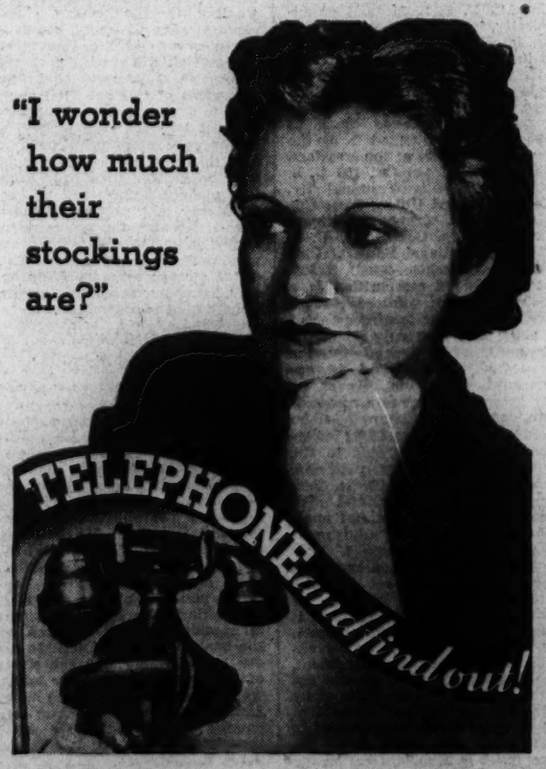

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Text of Decision Holding Frazier-Lemke Act Is Invalid

Decision of Supreme Court On Question Is Unanimous

High Tribunal's Ruling, Read by Justice Louis D. Brandeis, Disposes of Legal Case Originally Brought by Louisville Joint Stock Land Bank.

Text of the Supreme Court's unanimous decision declaring unconstitutional the Frazier-Lemke act, in a case docketed as Louisville Joint Stock Land bank, petitioner, vs. William W. Radford, sr., read by Justice Louis D. Brandeis, was as follows:

This case presents for decision the question whether subsection (s) added to section 75 of the bankruptcy act by the Frazier-Lemke act, June 28, 1933, c. 869, 48 Stat. 1289, is consistent with the Federal Constitution. The Federal Court for western Kentucky (8 F. Supp. 489) and the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit (74 F. (2d) 576) held it valid in this case; and it has been sustained elsewhere. In view of the novelty and importance of the question, we granted certiorari (294 U. S. —).

In 1922 (and in 1924) Radford mortgaged to the Louisville Joint Stock Land Bank a farm in Christian County, Kentucky, comprising 170 acres, then presumably of the appraised value of at least $18,000. The mortgages were given to secure loans aggregating $9,000, to be repaid in installments over the period of 34 years with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. Radford's wife joined in the mortgages and the notes. In 1931 and subsequent years, the Radfords made default in their covenant to pay the taxes. In 1932 and 1933, they made default in their promise to pay the installments of interest and principal. In 1933, they made default, also, in their covenant to keep the buildings insured. The bank urged the Radfords to endeavor to refinance the indebtedness pursuant to the provisions of the emergency farm mortgage act, May 12, 1933, c. 25, 48 Stat. 41. After they declined to do so, the bank having declared the entire indebtedness immediately payable, commenced, in June, 1933, a suit in the Circuit Court for Christian County against the Radfords and their tenant to foreclose the mortgages; and, invoking a covenant in the mortgage expressly providing therefor, sought the appointment of a receiver to take possession and control of the premises and to collect the rents and profits.

Receiver Denied, Proceedings Staged

The application for the appointment of a receiver was denied, and all proceedings in the suit were stayed, upon request of the Conciliation Commissioner for Christian County appointed under Section 75 of the Bankruptcy Act, as he stated that Radford desired to avail himself of the provisions of that section. Proceeding under it, Radford filed, in the Federal Court for Western Kentucky a petition praying that he be afforded an opportunity to effect a composition of his debts. The petition was promptly approved and a meeting of the creditors was held. But Radford failed to obtain the acceptance of the requisite majority in number and amount to the composition proposed. Then, the bank offered to accept a deed of the mortgaged property in full satisfaction of the indebtedness to it and to assume the unpaid taxes. Radford refused to execute the deed; and on June 30, 1934, the State court entered judgment ordering a foreclosure sale.

Meanwhile, the Frazier-Lemke Act had been passed on June 28, 1934, and on August 6, 1934, and again on November 10, 1934, Radford filed amended petitions for relief thereunder. The second amended petition prayed that Radford be adjudged a bankrupt; that his property, whether free or encumbered, be appraised and that he have the relief provided for in Paragraphs 3 and 7 of subsection (s) of the Frazier-Lemke amendment. That act provides, among other things, that a farmer who has failed to obtain the consents requisite to a composition under Section 75 of the Bankruptcy Act, may, upon being adjudged a bankrupt, acquire alternative options in respect to mortgaged property.

1. By Paragraph 3, the bankrupt may, if the mortgagee assents, purchase the property at its then appraised value, acquiring title thereto as well as immediate possession, by agreeing to make deferred payments as follows: 2½ per cent within two years; 2½ per cent within three years; 5 per cent within four years; 5 per cent within five years; the balance within six years All deferred payments to bear interest at the rate of 1 per cent per annum.

2. By Paragraph 7, the bankrupt may, if the mortgagee refuses his assent to the immediate purchase on the above basis, require the bankruptcy court to "Stay all proceedings for a period of five years, during which five years the debtor shall retain possession of all or any part of his property, under the control of the court, provided he pay a reasonable rental annually for that part of the property of which he retains possession; the first payment of such rental to be made within six months of the date of the order staying proceedings, such rental to be distributed among the secured and unsecured creditors, as their interests may appear, under the provisions of this act. At the end of five years, or prior thereto, the debtor may pay into court the appraised price of the property of which he retains possession: Provided, that upon request of any lien holder on real estate the court shall cause a reappraisal of such real estate and the debtor may then pay the reappraised price, if acceptable to the lien holder, into court, otherwise the original appraisal price shall be paid into court and thereupon the court shall, by an order, turn over full possession and title of said property to the debtor and he may apply for his discharge as provided for by this act: Provided, however, that the provisions of this act shall apply only to debts existing at the time this act becomes effective."

Bank Claimed Act Is Unconstitutional

Answering the amended petition, the bank duly claimed that the Frazier-Lemke act is, and the relief sought would be, unconstitutional. It prayed that Radford's amended petition be dismissed; that the bank be permitted to pursue its remedies in the State court; and that it be allowed to proceed with the foreclosure sale in accordance with the judgment of that court. It refused to accept the composition and extension proposal offered by Radford; declined to consent to the proposed sale of that property to Radford at the appraised value or any value on the terms set forth in paragraph 3; and also objected to his retaining possession thereof with the privilege of purchasing the same provided by paragraph 7. The Federal court overruled the bank's objections; denied its prayers; adjudged Radford a bankrupt within the meaning of the Frazier-Lemke act; and appointed a referee to take proceedings thereunder. There was no claim that the farm was exempt as a homestead or otherwise.

The referee ordered an appraisal of all of Radford's property, encumbered and unencumbered. The appraisers found that "the fair and reasonable value of the property of the debtor on which Louisville Joint Stock Bank has a mortgage" and also the "market value of said land" was then $4,445. The referee approved the appraisal, although the bank offered in open court to pay $9,205.09 in cash for the mortgaged property; and counsel for the bankrupt admitted that the bank had a valid lien upon it for the amount so offered to be paid, and that, under the law, if the bank's offer to purchase the property were accepted, all the money paid in cash would be immediately returned to it in satisfaction of the mortgage indebtedness.

The bank refused to consent to a sale of the mortgaged property to Radford at the appraised value and filed written objections to such sale and to the manner of payments prescribed by Paragraph 3 of sub-section (s). Thereupon, the referee ordered that, for the period of five years, all proceedings for the enforcement of the mortgages be stayed; and that the possession of the mortgaged property, subject to liens, remain in Radford, under the control of the court, as provided in Paragraph 7 of sub-section (s). The referee fixed the rental for the first year at $325; and ordered that for each subsequent year the rental be fixed by the court. It was stipulated, that the annual taxes and insurance premium amount to $105; and admitted that administration charges said to amount to $22.75 must be paid from the rental. All the orders of the referee were, upon a petition for a review, duly approved by the District Court; and its decree was affirmed by the Circuit Court of Appeals on February 11, 1935.

State Legislation on Same Subject Void

Since entry of the judgment of the Court of Appeals, this court has held unconstitutional provisions of State Legislation in some respects comparable to the Frazier-Lemke act. W. B. Worthen Co. vs. Kavanaugh, 294 U. S.—There we said: "With studied indifference to the interests of the mortgagee or to his appropriate protection they have taken from the mortgage the quality of an acceptable investment for a rational investor;" and, "so viewed they are seen to be an oppressive and unnecessary destruction of nearly all the incidents that give attractiveness and value to collateral security." The bank insists, among other things, that the Frazier-Lemke act has been here applied with like result; that the provisions of the act, even if applied solely to mortgages thereafter executed, would transcend the bankruptcy power; and that, in any event, to apply them to pre-existing mortgages violates the Fifth Amendment of the Federal Constitution. Radford contends that the Frazier-Lemke act is valid because it is a proper exercise of the power conferred by Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution, which declares: "Congress shall have power . . . to establish . . . uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States." Before discussing these contentions, it will be helpful to consider the position occupied generally by mortgagees prior to the enactment here challenged.

First. For centuries efforts to protect necessitous mortgagers have been persistent. Gradually the mortgage of real estate was transformed from a conveyance upon condition into a lien; and failure of the mortgagor to pay on the day fixed ceased to effect an automatic foreclosure. Courts of equity, applying their established jurisdiction to relieve against penalties and forfeitures, created the equity of redemption. Thus the mortgagor was given a reasonable time to cure the default and to require a reconveyance of the property. Legislation in many States carried this development further, and preserved the mortgagor's right to possession, even after default, until the conclusion of foreclosure proceedings. But the statutory command that the mortgagor should not lose his property on default had always rested on the assumption that the mortgagee would be compensated for the default by a later payment, with interest, of the debt for which the security was given; and the protection afforded the mortgagor was, in effect, the granting of a stay. No instance has been found, except under the Frazier-Lemke act, of either a statute or decision compelling the mortgagee to relinquish the property to the mortgagor free of the lien unless the debt was paid in full.

This right of the mortgagee to insist upon full payment before giving up his security has been deemed of the essence of a mortgage. His position in this respect was not changed when foreclosure by public sale superseded strict foreclosure or when the Legislatures of many States created a right of redemption at the sale price. To protect his right to full payment or the mortgaged property, the mortgagee was allowed to bid at the judicial sale on foreclosure. In many States other statutory changes were made in the form and detail of foreclosure and redemption. But practically always the measures adopted for the mortgagor's relief, including moratorium legislation enacted by the several States during the present depression, resulted primarily in a stay; and the relief afforded rested, as theretofore, upon the assumption that no substantive right of the mortgagee was being impaired, since payment in full of the debt with interest would fully compensate him.

No Analogy Afforded Concerning Debtor

Statutes for the relief of mortgagors, when applied to pre-existing mortgages, have given rise, from time to time, to serious constitutional questions. The statutes were sustained by this court when as in Home Building and Loan Association vs. Blaisdell, 209 U. S. 398, they were found to preserve substantially the right of the mortgagee to obtain, through application of the security, payment of the indebtedness. They were stricken down, as in W. B. Worthen Co. vs. Kavanaugh, 294 U. S. —, when it appeared that this substantive right was substantially abridged. Compare W. B. Worthen Co. vs. Thomas, 292 U. S. 426.

Second. Although each of our national bankruptcy acts followed a major or minor depression, none had, prior to the Frazier-Lemke amendment, sought to compel the holder of a mortgage to surrender to the bankrupt either the posession of the mortgaged property or the title, so long as any part of the debt thereby secured remained unpaid. The earlier bankruptcy acts created some exemptions of unencumbered property; but none had attempted to enlarge the rights or privileges of the mortgagor as against the mortgagee. The provisions of the acts, so far as concerned the debtor, were aimed to "relieve the honest debtor from the weight of oppressive indebtedness and permit him to start afresh free from the obligations and responsibilities consequent upon business misfortunes," and to give him "a new opportunity in life and a clear field for future effort, unhampered by the pressure of discouragement and pre-existing debt." Local Loan Co. vs. Hunt, 292 U. S. 234, 244. No bankruptcy act had undertaken to supply him capital with which to engage in business in the future. Some States had granted to debtors extensive exemptions of unencumbered property from liability to seizure in satisfaction of debts; and these exemptions were recognized by the bankruptcy act of 1867, as well as that of 1898. But unless the mortgagee released his security, in order to prove in bankruptcy for the full amount of the debt, a mortgage even of exempt property was not disturbed by bankruptcy proceedings. Long vs. Bullard, 117 U. S. 617.

No bankruptcy act had undertaken to modify in the interest of either the debtor or other creditors any substantive right of the holder of a mortgage valid under Federal law. Supervening bankruptcy had, in the interest of other creditors, affected in some respects the remedies available to lien holders. In Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. vs. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, 294 U. S.—, where, in a proceeding for reorganization of a railroad under paragraph 77 of the bankruptcy act, the District court was held to have the power to enjoin temporarily the sale of pledged securities, this court said: "The injunction here in no way impairs the lien, or disturbs the preferred rank of the pledges. It does no more than suspend the enforcement of the lien by a sale of the collateral pending further action. It may be, as suggested, that during the period of restraint the collateral will decline in value; but the same may be said in respect of an injunction against the sale of real estate upon foreclosure of a mortgage; and such an injunction may issue in an ordinary proceeding in bankruptcy. Straton vs. New, 283 U. S. 318, 321, and cases cited (p.—). The injunction here goes no further than to delay the enforcement of the contract. It affects only the remedy" (p.—).

Bankruptcy acts had, either expressly or by implication as was held in Van Huffel v. Harkelrode, 284 U. S. 225, 227, authorized the court to direct, in the interest of other creditors, that all liens upon property forming a part of the bankrupt's estate be marshaled; that the property be sold free of encumbrances, and that the rights of all lien holders be transferred to the proceeds of the sale—a power which "had long been exercised by Federal courts sitting in equity when ordering sales by receivers or on foreclosure." First National Bank v. Shedd, 121 U. S. 74, 87; Mellen v. Moline Malleable Iron Works, 131 U. S. 352, 367. Compare Ray v. Norseworthy, 23 Wall. 128, 135. But there had been no suggestion that such a sale could be made to the prejudice of the lienor, in the interest of either the debtor or of other creditors. By the settled practice, a sale free of liens will not be ordered by the bankruptcy court if it appears that the amount of the encumbrance exceeds the value of the property. And the sale is always made so as to obtain for the property the highest possible sale price. No court appears ever to have authorized a sale at a price less than that which the lien creditor offered to pay for the property in cash. Thus, a sale free of liens in no way impairs any substantive right of the mortgagor, and such a sale is not analogous to the sale to the bankrupt provided for by Paragraph 7 of the Frazier-Lemke act.

Subject Doesn't Deal With Bankruptcies

Nor do the provisions of the bankruptcy acts concerning compositions afford any analogy to the provisions of paragraph 7. So far as concerns the debtor, the composition is an agreement with the creditors in lieu of a distribution of the property in bankruptcy—an agreement which "originates in a voluntary offer by the bankrupt, and results, in the main, from voluntary acceptance by his creditors." Nassau Smelting & Refining Works, Ltd., vs. Brightwood Bronze Foundry Co., 265 U. S. 269, 271; Myers vs. International Trust Co., 273 U. S. 380, 383. So far as concerns dissenting creditors, the composition is a method of adjusting among creditors rights in property in which all are interested. In ordering the adjustment, the bankruptcy court exercises a power similar to that long exercised by courts of law, Head vs. Amoskeag Manufacturing Co., 113 U. S. 9, 21; and of admiralty, the Steamboat Orleans vs. Phoebus, 11 Pet. 175, 183. It is the same power, which a court of equity exercises when it compels dissenting creditors, in effect, to submit to a plan of reorganization approved by it as beneficial and assented to by the requisite majority of the creditors. Shaw vs. Railroad Co., 100 U. S. 605; Kansas City Terminal Ry. Co. vs. Central Union Trust Co., 271 U. S. 445. Compare National Surety Co. vs. Coriell, 289 U. S. 426; First National Bank of Cincinnati v. Flershem, 290 U. S. 504. In no case of composition is a secured claim affected except when the holder is a member of a class; and then only when the composition is desired by the requisite majority and is approved by the court. Never, so far as appears, has any composition affected a secured claim held by a single creditor. Compositions are comparable to the voluntary adjustment with the mortgagee provided for in Paragraph 3 of the Frazier-Lemke amendment. They are not analogous to the so-called adjustment compelled by Paragraph 7.

Third. The bank contends that the Frazier-Lemke act is void, because it is not a law "on the subject of Bankruptcies;" that it does not deal with that subject; and hence that it is in contravention of the Tenth Amendment, which declares: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." The argument is that the essential features of a bankruptcy law are these: the surrender by the debtor of his property for ratable distribution among his creditors, except so far as encumbered or exempt, and the discharge by his creditors of all claims against the debtor; that, on the other hand, the main purpose, and the effect, of the Frazier-Lemke Act is to prevent distribution of the farmer-mortgagor's property; to enable him to remain in possession despite persisting default; to scale down the mortgage debt; and to give the mortgagor the option to acquire the full title to the property upon paying the reduced amount. Thus, it is urged, the act effects a fundamental change in the relative rights of mortgagor and mortgagee of real property as determined by the law of the State in which the property is located. The bank argues that if the bankruptcy clause were construed to permit the making of such fundamental changes Congress could deal with every phase of the relations between an insolvent or nonpaying debtor and his creditors; that it might, among other things, divest State courts of jurisdiction over suits upon promissory notes between citizens of the same State; that commercial controversies arising from breach of contract might be brought under like control; that the obtaining of goods or credits by false pretense, for example, could be made a crime against the United States, despite the rule declared in United States vs. Fox, 95 U. S. 670; that the commercial and financial life of each State would be in large measure subject to Federal regulation, and that the lines between State and Federal Government could thus be redrawn by Congress.

"It is true that the original purpose of our bankruptcy acts was the equal distribution of the debtor's property among his creditors; and that the aim of the legislation was to do this promptly. But, the scope of the bankruptcy power conferred upon Congress is not necessarily limited to that which has been exercised. The first act provided only for compulsory proceedings against traders, bankers, brokers and underwriters. The operation of later ones has been gradually extended so as to include practically all insolvent debtors; to provide for voluntary petitions; and to permit compositions with creditors, even without an adjudication of bankruptcy. The discharge of the debtor has come to be an object of no less concern than the distribution of his property. Hanover National Bank vs. Moyes, 186 U. S. 181. As was said in Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. vs. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co., 294 U. S.—: "The fundamental and radically progressive nature of these extensions becomes apparent upon their mere statement; but all have been judicially approved or accepted as falling within the power conferred by the bankruptcy clause of the Constitution."

It is true that the position of a secured creditor, who has rights in specific property, differs fundamentally from that of an unsecured creditor, who has none; and that the Frazier-Lemke Act is the first instance of an attempt, by a bankruptcy act, to abridge, solely in the interest of the mortgagor, a substantive right of the mortgagee in specific property held as security. But we have no occasion to decide in this case whether the bankruptcy clause confers upon Congress generally the power to abridge the mortgagee's rights in specific property. Paragraph 7 declares that "the provisions of this act shall apply only to debts existing at the time this act becomes effective." The power over property pledged as security after the date of the act may be greater than over property pledged before; and this act deals only with preexisting mortgages. Because the act is retroactive, in terms and as here applied purports to take away rights of the mortgagee in specific property, another provision of the Constitution is controlling.

Two Alternatives Suggested by Law

Fourth. The bankruptcy power, like the other great substantive powers of Congress, is subject to the fifth amendment. Under the bankruptcy power Congress may discharge the debtor's personal obligation, because, unlike the States, it is not prohibited from impairing the obligation of contracts. Compare Mitchell vs. Clark, 110 U. S. 633, 643. But the effect of the act here complained of is not the discharge of Radford's personal obligation. It is the taking of substantive rights in specific property acquired by the bank prior to the act. In order to determine whether rights of that nature have been taken, we must ascertain what the mortgagee's rights were before the passage of the act. We turn, therefore, first to the law of the State.

Under the law of Kentucky, a mortgage creates a lien which may be foreclosed only by suit resulting in a judicial sale of the property. Civil Code of Practice, sections 375, 376; Insurance Co. of North America vs. Cheatham, 221 Ky. 668, 672. While mere default does not entitle the mortgagee to possession, Newport & Cincinnati Bridge Co. vs. Douglass, 12 Bush 673, 705, section 299 of the code provides that, in an action for the sale of mortgaged property a receiver may be appointed if it appears "that the property is probably insufficient to discharge the mortgage debt," Mortgage Union of Penn. vs. King, 245 Ky. 691; and where there is (as here) a pledge in the mortgage of rents, issues and profits and provision for appointment of a receiver, the mortgagee is entitled as of right to have a receiver appointed to collect them for his benefit, Brasfield & Son vs. Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., 233 Ky. 94; Watt's Adm'r vs. Smith, 250 Ky. 617, 630. Under section 374 of the code a sale may be ordered at any time after default. Under Caroll's Stat. (1930), sections 2362 and 2364, there must be an appraisal before the sale; and if the sale brings less than two-thirds of the appraised value the mortgagor may redeem within a year by paying the original purchase money and interest at 10 per cent. But inadequacy of price is not alone ground for setting aside a sale. Kentucky Joint Land Bank of Lexington vs. Fitzpatrick, 237 Ky. 624. No provision permits the mortgagor to obtain a release or surrender of the property before foreclosure without paying in full the indebtedness secured. Nor does any provision prohibit a mortgagee from protecting his interest in the property by bidding at the foreclosure sale. Thus, the controlling purpose of the law of Kentucky was and is that mortgaged property shall be devoted primarily to the satisfaction of the debt secured; and the provisions of its law are appropriate to insure that result.

Controlling Purpose Of Act Defined

For the rights acquired and possessed by the mortgagee under the law of Kentucky, the act substituted only the following alternatives:

(A) Under Paragraph 3, the mortgagee may, if the bankrupt so requests, assent to a so-called sale by the trustee to the bankrupt at a so-called appraised value; and upon such assent an implied promise arises to purchase the property or the terms prescribed in that paragraph. But, the transaction would not confer upon the mortgagee the ordinary fruits of an immediate sale; nor would the agreement of sale, if performed by the bankrupt, result in payment at the appraised value. The mortgagee would not get the ordinary fruits of an immediate sale on deferred payments; for the bankrupt would make no down payment at the time of taking possession and would give no other assurance that the payments promised would in fact be made. And, if all such payments were duly made, the sale would not be at the appraised value; for the value of money (even if there were no risk) is obviously more than 1 per cent. By restricting, throughout the period of six years, the annual interest on the deferred payments to 1 per cent, a sale at much less than the appraised value is prescribed. The aggregate payments of principal and interest prescribed would in no year before the end of the sixth be as much as 6 per cent on the appraised value. Moreover, before any defered payment of the purchase price is made, there is serious danger that the bank's investment might be further impaired. The mortgaged property might be lessened in value by waste. It might become burdened with the liens for accruing unpaid taxes, for, while interest at the rate of 1 per cent of the appraised value of the Radford farm is $44.45, the present annual taxes (plus insurance premium) are, as stipulated, $105. Thus if the alternative offered by Paragraph 3 were accepted, the transaction would result merely in a transfer of possession to the bankrupt for six years with an otherwise unsecured promise to purchase at the end of the period for a price less than the appraised value.

(B) If the mortgagee refuses to consent to the agrement to sell under Paragraph 3, he is compelled, by Paragraph 7, to surrender to the bankrupt possession of the property for the period of five years; and during those years, the bankrupt's only monetary obligation is to pay a reasonable rental fixed by the court. There is no provision for the payment of insurance or taxes, save as these may be paid from the rental received. During that period the bankrupt has an option to purchase the farm at any time at its appraised, or reappraised, value. The mortgagee is not only compelled to submit to the sale to the bankrupt, but to a sale made at such a time as the latter may choose. Thus, the bankrupt may leave it uncertain for years whether he will purchase; and in the end he may decline to buy. Meanwhile the mortgagee may have had (and been obliged to decline) an offer from some other person to take the farm at a price sufficient to satisfy the full amount then due by the debtor. The mortgagee can not require a reappraisal when, in its judgment, the time comes to sell; it may ask for a reappraisal only if and when the bankrupt requests a sale. Thus the mortgagee is afforded no protection if the request is made when values are depressed to a point lower than the original appraisal. While Paragraph 7 declares that the bankrupt's possession is "under the control of the court," this clause gives merely supervisory power. Such control leaves the court powerless to terminate the option unless there has been the commission of waste or failure to pay the prescribed rent.

Mortgage Holder's Right Under U.S. Law

Fifth. The controlling purpose of the Act is to preserve to the mortgagor the ownership and enjoyment of the farm property. It does not seek primarily a discharge of all personal obligations—a function with which alone bankruptcy acts have heretofore dealt. Nor does it make provision of that nature by prohibiting, limiting or postponing deficiency judgments, as do some State laws. Its avowed object is to take from the mortgagee rights in the specific property held as security; and to that end "to scale down the indebtedness" to the present value of the property. As here applied it has taken from the bank the following property rights recognized by the Law of Kentucky:

1. The right to retain the lien until the indebtedness thereby secured is paid.

2. The right to realize upon the security by a judicial public sale

3. The right to determine when such sale shall be held, subject only to the discretion of the court

4. The right to protect its interest in the property by bidding at such sale whenever held, and thus to assure having the mortgaged property devoted primarily to the satisfaction of the debt, either through receipt of the proceeds of a fair competitive sale or by taking the property itself.

5. The right to control meanwhile the property during the period of default, subject only to the discretion of the court, and to have the rents and profits collected by a receiver for the satisfaction of the debt.

Strong evidence that the taking of these rights from the mortgagee effects a substantial impairment of the security is furnished by the occurrences in the Senate which led to the adoption there of the amendment to the bill declaring that the act "shall apply only to debts existing at the time this act becomes effective." The bill as passed by the House applied to both pre-existing and future mortgages. It was amended in the Senate so as to limit it to existing mortgages; and as so amended was adopted by both Houses pursuant to the report of the conference committee. This was done because, in the Senate, it was pointed out that the bill, if made applicable to future mortgages, would destroy the farmer's future mortgage credit.

Sixth — Radford contends that these changes in the position of the bank wrought pursuant to the act, do not impair substantive rights, because the bank retains every right in the property to which it is entitled. The contention rests upon the unfounded assertion that its only substantive right under the mortgage is to have the value of the security applied to the satisfaction of the debt. It would be more accurate to say that the only right under the mortgage left to the bank is the right to retain its lien until the mortgagor, sometime within the five-year period, chooses to release it by paying the appraised value of the property. A mortgage lien so limited in character and incident is of course legally conceivable. It might be created by contract under existing law. If a part of the mortgaged property were taken by eminent domain a mortgagee would receive payment on a similar basis. But the Frazier-Lemke Act does not purport to exercise the right of eminent domain; and neither the law of Kentucky nor Radford's mortgages contain any provision conferring upon the mortgagor an option to compel, at any time within five years, a release of the farm upon payment of its appraised value and a right to retain meanwhile possession, upon paying a rental to be fixed by the bankruptcy courts.

Equally unfounded is the contention that the mortgagee is not injured by the denial of possession for the five years, since it receives the rental value of the property. It is argued that experience has proved that five years is not unreasonably long, since a longer period is commonly required to complete a voluntary contract for the sale and purchase of a farm; or to close a bankruptcy estate; or to close a railroad receivership. And it is asserted that Radford is, in effect, acting as receiver for the bankruptcy court. Radford's argument ignores the fact that in ordinary bankruptcy proceedings and in equity receiverships, the court may in its discretion, order an immediate sale and closing of the estate; and it ignores, also, the fundamental difference in purpose between the delay permitted in those proceedings and that prescribed by Congress. When a court of equity allows a receivership to continue, it does so to prevent a sacrifice of the creditor's interest. Under the act, the purpose of the delay in making a sale and of the prolonged possession according the mortgagor is to promote his interests at the expense of the mortgagee.

Extension Period Left Up to Court

Home Building & Loan Association vs. Blaisdell, 290 U. S. 398, upon which Radford relies, lends no support to his contention. There the statute left the period of the extension of the right of redemption to be determined by the court within the maximum limit of two years. Even after the period had been decided upon, it could, as was pointed out, "be reduced by order of the court under the statute, in case of a change in circumstances, * * * (p. 447); and at the close of the period, the mortgagee was free to apply the mortgaged property to the satisfaction of the mortgage debt. Here, the option and the possession would continue although the emergency which is relied upon as justifying the act ended before November 30, 1939.

Seventh. Radford contends that the changes in the mortgagee's rights in the property, even if substantial, are not arbitrary and unreasonable, because they were made for a permissible public purpose. That claim appears to rest primarily upon the following propositions: (1) The welfare of the Nation demands that our farms be individually owned by those who operate them. (2) To permit widespread foreclosure of farm mortgages would result in transferring ownership, in large measure, to great corporations, would transfer farmer-owners into tenants or farm laborers and would tend to create a peasant class. (3) There was grave danger at the time of the passage of the act that foreclosure of farms would become widespread. The persistent decline in the prices of agricultural products, as compared with the prices of articles which farmers are obliged to purchase, had been accentuated by the long-continued depression and had made it impossible for farmers to pay the charges accruing under existing mortgages. (4) Thus had arisen an emergency requiring congressional action. To avert the threatened calamity the act presented an appropriate remedy. Extensive economic data, of which in large part we may take judicial notice, were submitted in support of these propositions.

The bank calls attention, among other things, to the fact that the act is not limited to mortgages of farms operated by the owners; that the finding of the lower courts that Radford is a farmer within the meaning of the act does not necessarily imply that he operates his farm; and that at least part of it must have been rented to another, since a tenant is joined as defendant in the foreclosure suit. Section 75 of the bankruptcy act (to which this act is an amendment), provides in subsection (r) that "the term 'farmer' means any individual who is personally bona fide engaged primarily in farming operations or the principal part of whose income is derived from farming operations." Thus, the act affords relief not only to those owners who operate their farms, but also to all individual landlords the "principal part of whose income is derived" from the "farming operations" of share croppers or other tenants; and, among these landlords, to persons who are merely capitalist absentees.

It has been suggested that the number of farms operated by tenants was very large before the present depression; that the increase of tenancy had been progressive for more than half a century; that the increase has not been attributable, in the main, to foreclosures; and that, in some regions, the increase in tenancy has been marked during the period when farm incomes were large and farm values, farm taxes and farm mortgages were rising rapidly.

We have no occasion to consider either the causes or the extent of farm tenancy; or whether its progressive increase would be arrested by the provisions of the act. Nor need we consider the occupations of the beneficiaries of the legislation. These are matters for the consideration of Congress; and the extensive provision for the refinancing of farm mortgages which Congress has already made shows that the gravity of the situation has been appreciated. The province of the court is limited to deciding whether the Frazier-Lemke act as applied has taken from the bank without compensation, and given to Radford, righ's in specific property which are of substantial value. Compare Ochoa vs. Hernandez, 230 U. S. 139, 161; Loan Association vs. Topeka, 20 Wall. 655, 662, 664; In re Dillard, Federal Case No. 3,912, page 706. As we conclude that the act as applied has done so, we must hold it void. For the fifth amendment commands that, however great the Nation's need, private property shall not be thus taken even for a wholly public use without just compensation. If the public interest requires, and permits, the taking of property of individual mortgagees in order to relive the necessities of individual mortgagors, resort must be had to proceedings by eminent domain; so that, through taxation, the burden of the relief afforded in the public interest may be borne by the public.

Reversed.

Supreme Court Unites in Decision to Void NRA

Harris & Ewing.

Members of the Supreme Court which yesterday rendered its decision on NRA. Standing (left to right), Justices Roberts, Butler, Stone and Cardozo; seated, Justices Brandeis, Van Devanter, Chief Justice Hughes, Justices McReynolds and Sutherland.

Taking of Private Property For Public Use Condemned

Fifth Amendment Cited to Show Requirement of Compensation; Necessity for Re-financing Farm Mortgages Is Acknowledged.

Ruling of Supreme Court in Schechter Case, Voiding Code

Powers Under Recovery Law Held Excessive

Crisis Declared No Cause for Surrender of Congress' Powers.

Continued from Page 10.

the authority which section 3 of the recovery act vests in the President to approve or prescribe. If the codes have standing as penal statutes, this must be due to the effect of the executive action. But Congress can not delegate legislative power to the President to exercise an unfettered discretion to make whatever laws he thinks may be needed or advisable for the rehabilitation and expansion of trade or industry. See Panama Refining Co. vs. Ryan, supra, and cases there reviewed.

Too Much Discretion Left to the President

Accordingly we turn to the recovery act to ascertain what limits have been set to the exercise of the President's discretion. *First*, the President, as a condition of approval is required to find that the trade or undustrial associations or gronups which propose a code, "impose no inequitable restrictions on admission to membership" and are "truly representative." That condition, however, relates only to the status of the initiators of the new laws and not to the permissible scope of such laws. *Second*, the President is required to find that the code is not "designed to promote monopolies or to eliminate or oppress small enterprises and will not operate to discriminate against them." And, to this is added a proviso that the code "shall not permit monopolies or monopolistic practices." But these restrictions leave virtually untouched the field of policy envisaged by section one, and, in that wide field of legislative possibilities, the proponents of a code, refraining from monopolistic designs, may roam at will and the President may approve or disapprove their proposals as he may see fit. That is the precise effect of the further finding that the President is to make—that the code "will tend to effectuate the policy of this title." While this is called a finding, it is really but a statement of an opinion as to the general effect upon the promotion of trade or industry of a scheme of laws. These are the only findings which Congress has made essential in order to put into operation a legislative code having the aims described in the "Declaration of Policy."

Nor is the breadth of the President's discretion left to the necessary implications of this limited requirement as to his findings. As already noted, the President in approving a code may impose his own conditions, adding to or taking from what is proposed, as "in his discretion" he thinks necessary "to effectuate the policy" declared by the act. Of course, he has no less liberty when he prescribes a code on his own motion or on complaint, and he is free to prescribe one if a code has not been approved. The act provides for the creation by the President of administrative agencies to assist him, but the action or reports of such agencies, or of his other assistant—their recommendations and findings in relation to the making of codes—have no sanction beyond the will of the President, who may accept, modify or reject them as he pleases. Such recommendations or findings in no way limit the authority which section 3 undertakes to vest in the President with no other conditions than those there specified. And this authority relates to a host of different trades and industries, thus extending the President's discretion to all the varieties of laws which he may deem to be beneficial in dealing with the vast array of commercial and industrial activities throughout the country.

No Decisions Support Such Executive Powers

Such a sweeping delegation of legislative power finds no support in the decisions upon which the Government especially relies. By the interstate commerce act, Congress has itself provided a code of laws regulating the activities of the common carriers subject to the act, in order to assure the performance of their services upon just and reasonable terms, with adequate facilities and without unjust discrimination. Congress from time to time has elaborated its requirements, as needs have been disclosed. To facilitate the application of the standards prescribed by the act, Congress has provided an expert body. That administrative agency, in dealing with particular cases, is required to act upon notice and hearing, and its orders must be supported by findings of fact which in turn are sustained by evidence. Interstate Commerce Commission vs. Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co., 227 U. S. 88; Florida vs. United States, 282 U. S. 194; United States vs. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., 293 U. S. 454. When the commission is authorized to issue, for the construction, extension or abandonment of lines, a certificate of "public convenience and necessity," or to permit the acquisition by one carrier of the control of another, if that is found to be "in the public interest," we have pointed out that these provisions are not left without standards to guide determination. The authority conferred has direct relation to the standards prescribed for the service of common carriers and can be exercised only upon findings, based upon evidence, with respect to particular conditions of transportation. New York Central Securities Co. vs. United States, 287 U. S. 12, 24, 25; Texas & Pacific Railway Co. vs. Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway Co., 270 U. S. 266, 273; Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co. vs. United States, 283 U. S. 35, 42.

Similarly, we have held that the radio act of 1927 established standards to govern radio communications, and, in view of the limited number of available broadcasting frequencies, Congress authorized allocation and licenses. The Federal Radio Commission was created as the licensing authority, in order to secure a reasonable equality of opportunity in radio transmission and reception. The authority of the commission to grant licenses "as public convenience, interest or necessity requires" was limited by the nature of radio communications, and by the scope, character and quality of the services to be rendered and the relative advantages to be derived through distribution of facilities. These standards established by Congress were to be enforced upon hearing, and evidence, by an administrative body acting under statutory restrictions adapted to the particular activity. *Radio Commission vs. Nelson Brothers Co.*, 289 U. S. 266.

In *Hampton & Co. vs. United States*, 276 U. S. 394, the question related to the "flexible tariff provision" of the tariff act of 1922. We held that Congress had described its plan "to secure by law the imposition of customs duties on articles of imported merchandise which should equal the difference between the cost of producing in a foreign country the articles in question and laying them down for sale in the United States, and the cost of producing and selling like or similar articles in the United States." As the differences in cost might vary from time to time, provision was made for the investigation and determination of these differences by the executive branch so as to make "the adjustments necessary to conform the duties to the standard underlying that policy and plan." The court found the same principle to be applicable in fixing customs duties as that which permitted Congress to exercise its rate-making power in interstate commerce, "by declaring the rule which shall prevail in the legislative fixing of rates" and then remitting "the fixing of such rates" in accordance with its provisions "to a rate-making body." The court fully recognized the limitations upon the delegation of legislative power.

Question of Inclusion In Commerce Clause

To summarize and conclude upon this point: Section 3 of the recovery act is without precedent. It supplies no standards for any trade, industry or activity. It does not undertake to prescribe rules of conduct to be applied to particular states of fact determined by appropriate administrative procedure. Instead of prescribing rules of conduct, it authorizes the making of codes to prescribe them. For that legislative undertaking, section 3 sets up no standards, aside from the statement of the general aims of rehabilitation, correction and expansion described in section 1. In view of the scope of that broad declaration, and of the nature of the few restrictions that are imposed, the discretion of the President in approving or prescribing codes, and thus enacting laws for the government of trade and industry throughout the country, is virtually unfettered. We think that the code-making authority thus conferred is an unconstitutional delegation of legislative power.

Second. The question of the application of the provisions of the live poultry code to intrastate transactions. Although the validity of the codes (apart from the question of delegation) rests upon the commerce clause of the Constitution, Section 3(a) is not in terms limited to interstate and foreign commerce. From the generality of its terms, and from the argument of the Government at the bar, it would appear that Section 3(a) was designed to authorize codes without that limitation. But under Section 3(f) penalties are confined to violations of a code provision "in any transaction in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce." This aspect of the case presents the question whether the particular provisions of the live poultry code, which the defendants were convicted for violating and for having conspired to violate, were within the regulating power of Congress.

These provisions relate to the hours and wages of those employed by defendants in their slaughterhouses in Brooklyn and to the sales there made to retail dealers and butchers.

(1) Were these transactions "in" interstate commerce? Much is made of the fact that almost all the poultry coming to New York is sent there from other States. But the code provisions, as here applied, do not concern the transportation of the poultry from other States to New York, or the transactions of the commission men or others to whom it is consigned, or the sales made by such consignees to defendants. When defendants had made their purchases, whether at the West Washington Market in New York City or at the railroad terminals serving the city, or elsewhere, the poultry was trucked to their slaughterhouses in Brooklyn for local disposition. The interstate transactions in relation to that poultry then ended. Defendants held the poultry at their slaughterhouse markets for slaughter and local sale to retail dealers and butchers, who in turn sold directly to consumers. Neither the slaughtering nor the sales by defendants were transactions in interstate commerce. Brown vs. Houston, 114 U. S. 622, 632, 633; Public Utilities Commission vs. Landon, 249 U. S. 236, 245; Industrial Association vs. United States, 268 U. S. 64, 78, 79; Atlantic Coast Line vs. Standard Oil Co., 275 U. S. 257, 267.

Interstate Flow Ended With Poultry's Arrival

The undisputed facts thus afford no warrant for the argument that the poultry handled by defendants at their slaughter house markets was in a "current" or "flow" of interstate commerce and was thus subject to congressional regulation. The mere fact that there may be a constant flow of commodities into a State does not mean that the flow continues after the property has arrived and has become commingled with the mass of property within the State and is there held solely for local disposition and use. So far as the poultry here in question is concerned, the flow in interstate commerce had ceased. The poultry had come to a permanent rest within the State. It was not held, used, or sold by defendants in relation to any further transactions in interstate commerce and was not destined for transportation to other States. Hence, decisions which deal with a stream of interstate commerce—where goods come to rest within a State temporarily and are later to go forward in interstate commerce—and with the regulations of transactions involved in that practical continuity of movement, are not applicable here. See Swift & Co. v. United States, 196 U. S. 375, 387, 388; Lemke v. Farmers Grain Co., 258 U. S. 50, 55; Stafford v. Wallace, 258 U. S. 495, 519; Chicago Board of Trade v. Olsen, 262 U. S. 1, 35; Tagg, Bros. & Moorhead v. United States, 280 U. S. 420, 439.

(2) Did the defendants' transactions directly "affect" interstate commerce so as to be subject to Federal regulation? The power of Congress extends not only to the regulation of transactions which are part of interstate commerce, but to the protection of that commerce from injury. It matters not that the injury may be due to the conduct of those engaged in intrastate operations. Thus, Congress may protect the safety of those employed in interstate transportation "no matter what may be the source of the dangers which threaten it." Southern Railway Co. vs. United States, 222 U. S. 20, 27. We said in Second Employers' Liability Cases, 223 U. S. 1, 51, that it is the "effect upon interstate commerce," not "the source of the injury," which is "the criterion of congressional power." We have held that, in dealing with common carriers engaged in both interstate and intrastate commerce, the dominant authority of Congress necessarily embraces the right to control their intrastate operations in all matters having such a close and substantial relation to interstate traffic that the control is essential or appropriate to secure the freedom of that traffic from interference or unjust discrimination and to promote the efficiency of the interstate service. The Shreveport Case, 234 U. S. 342, 351, 352; Wisconsin Railroad Commission vs. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co., 257 U. S. 563, 588. And combinations and conspiracies to restrain interstate commerce, or to monopolize any part of it, are none the less within the reach of the anti-trust act because the conspirators seek to attain their end by means of intrastate activities. Coronado Coal Co. vs. United Mine Workers, 268 U. S. 295, 310; Bedford Co. vs. Stonecutters Association, 274 U. S. 37, 46.

The Instant Case Not of That Sort

We recently had occasion, in Local 167 vs. United States, 291 U. S. 293, to apply this principle in connection with live poultry industry. That was a suit to enjoin a conspiracy to restrain and monopolize interstate commerce in violation of the anti-trust act. it was shown that marketmen, teamsters and slaughterers (shochtim) had conspired to burden the free movement of live poultry into the metropolitan area in and about New York City. Market men had organized an association, had allocated retailers among themselves, and had agreed to increase prices. To accomplish their objects, large amounts of money were raised by levies upon poultry sold, men were hired to obstruct the business of dealers who resisted, wholesalers and retailers were spied upon and by violence and other forms of intimidation were prevented from the freely purchasing live poultry. Teamsters refused to handle poultry for recalcitrant marketmen and members of the shochtim union refused to slaughter. In view of the proof of that conspiracy, we said that it was unnecessary to decide when interstate commerce ended and when intrastate commerce began. We found that the proved interference by the conspirators "with the unloading, the transportation, the sales by marketmen to retailers, the prices charged and the amount of profits exacted," operated "substantially and directly to restrain and burden the untrammeled shipment and movement of the poultry" while unquestionably it was in interstate commerce. The intrastate acts of the conspirators were included in the injunction because that was found to be necessary for the protection of interstate commerce against the attempted and illegal restraint.

The instant case is not of that sort. This is not a prosecution for a conspiracy to restrain or monopolize interstate commerce in violation of the Anti-Trust Act. Defendants have been convicted, not upon direct charges of injury to interstate commerce or of interference with persons engaged in that commerce, but of violations of certain provisions of the Live Poultry Code and of conspiracy to commit these violations. Interstate commerce is brought in only upon the charge that violations of these provisions—as to hours and wages of employes and local sales—"*affected*" interstate commerce.

In determining how far the Federal Government may go in controlling intrastate transactions upon the ground that they "affect" interstate commerce, there is a distinction between direct and indirect effects. The precise line can be drawn only as individual cases arise, but the distinction is clear in principle. Direct effects are illustrated by the railroad cases we have cited, as e. g., the effect of failure to use prescribed safety appliances on railroads which are the highways of both interstate and intrastate commerce, injury to an employe engaged in interstate transportation by the negligence of an employee engaged in an intrastate movement, the fixing of rates for intrastate transportation which unjustly discriminate against interstate commerce. But where the effect of intrastate transactions upon interstate commerce is merely indirect, such transactions remain within the domain of State power. If the commerce clause were construed to reach all enterprises and transactions which could be said to have an indirect effect upon interstate commerce, the Federal authority would embrace practically all the activities of the people and the authority of the State over its domestic concerns would exist only by sufferance of the Federal Government. Indeed, on such a theory, even the development of the State's commercial facilities would be subject to Federal control. As we said in the Minnesota Rate Cases, 230 U. S. 352, 410: "In the intimacy of commercial relations, much that is done in the superintendence of local matters may have an indirect bearing upon interstate commerce. The development of local resources and the extension of local facilities may have a very important effect upon communities less favored and to an appreciable degree alter the course of trade. The freedom of local trade may stimulate interstate commerce, while restrictive measures within the police power of the State enacted exclusively with respect to internal business, as distinguished from interstate traffic, may in their reflex or indirect influence diminish the latter and reduce the volume of articles transported into or out of the State." See, also Kidd vs. Pearson, 128 U. S. 1, 21; Heisler vs. Thomas Co., 260 U. S., 245, 259, 260.

Distinction Between Effects Recognized

The distinction between direct and indirect effects has been clearly recognized in the application of the anti-trust act. Where a combination or conspiracy is formed, with the intent to restrain interstate commerce or to monopolize any part of it, the violation of the statute is clear. Coronado Coal Co. vs. United Mine Workers, 268 U. S. 295, 310. But where that intent is absent, and the objectives are limited to intrastate activities, the fact that there may be an indirect effect upon interstate commerce does not subject the parties to the Federal statute, notwithstanding its broad provisions. This principle has frequently been applied in litigation growing out of labor disputes. United Mine Workers vs. Coronado Coal Co., 259 U. S. 344, 410, 411; United Leather Workers vs. Herbert, 265 U. S. 457, 464-467; Industrial Association vs. United States, 268 U. S. 64, 82; Levering & Garrigues Co. vs. Morrin, 289 U. S. 103, 107, 108. In the case last cited we quoted with approval the rule that had been stated and applied in Industrial Association vs. United States, supra, after review of the decisions, as follows: "The alleged conspiracy and the acts here complained of spent their intended and direct force upon a local situation—for building is as essentially local as mining, manufacturing or growing crops—and if, by resulting diminution of the commercial demand, interstate trade was curtailed either generally or in specific instances, that was a fortuitous consequence so remote and indirect as plainly to cause it to fall outside the reach of the Sherman act."

While these decisions related to the application of the Federal statute, and not to its constitutional validity, the distinction between direct and indirect efforts of intrastate transactions upon interstate commerce must be recognized as a fundamental one, essential to the maintenance of our constitutional system. Otherwise, as we have said, there would be virtually no limit to the Federal power, and for all practical purposes we should have a completely centralized government. We must consider the provisions here in question in the light of this distinction.

The question of chief importance relates to the provisions of the code as to the hours and wages of those employed in defendants' slaughterhouse markets. It is plain that these requirements are imposed in order to govern the details of defendants' management of their local business. The persons employed in slaughtering and selling in local trade are not employed in interstate commerce. Their hours and wages have no direct relation to interstate commerce. The question of how many hours these employes should work and what they should be paid differs in no essential respect from similar questions in other local businesses which handle commodities brought into a State and there dealt in as a part of its internal commerce. This appears from an examination of the considerations urged by the Government with respect to conditions in the poultry trade. Thus, the Government argues that hours and wages affect prices; that slaughterhouse men sell at a small margin above operating costs; that labor represents 50 to 60 per cent of these costs; that a slaughterhouse operator paying lower wages or reducing his cost by exacting long hours of work, translates his saving into lower prices; that this results in demands for a cheaper grade of goods; and that the cutting of prices brings about a demoralization of the price structure. Similar conditions may be adduced in relation to other businesses. The argument of the Government proves too much. If the Federal Government may determine the wages and hours of employes in the internal commerce of a State, because of their relation to cost and prices and their indirect effect upon interstate commerce, it would seem that a similar control might be exerted over other elements of cost, also affecting prices, such as the number of employes, rents, advertising, methods of doing business, etc. All the processes of production and distribution that enter into cost could likewise be controlled. If the cost of doing an intrastate business is in itself the permitted object of Federal control, the extent of the regulation of cost would be a question of discretion and not of power.

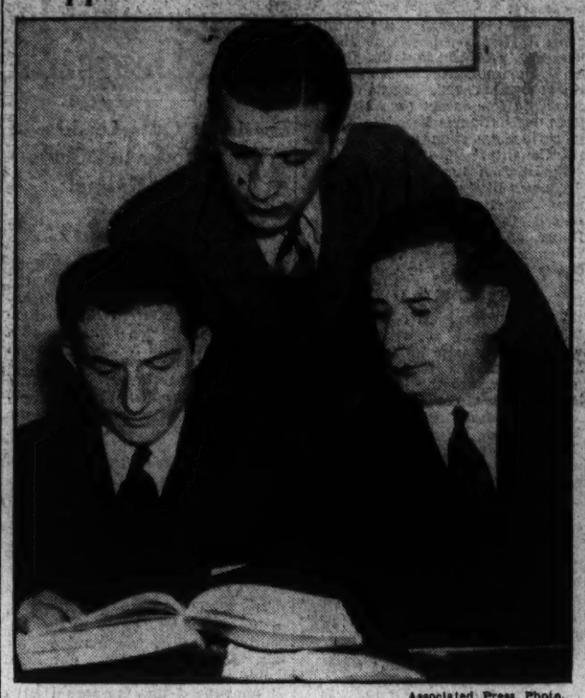
Overriding the Rights Of States Is Implied

The Government also makes the point that efforts to enact State legislation establishing high labor standards have been impeded by the belief that unless similar action is taken generally, commerce will be diverted from the States adopting such standards, and that this fear of diversion has led to demands for Federal legislation on the subject of wages and hours. The apparent implication is that the Federal authority under the commerce clause should be deemed to extend to the establishment of rules to govern wages and hours in intrastate trade and industry generally throughout the country, thus overriding the authority of the States to deal with domestic problems arising from labor conditions in their internal commerce.

It is not the province of the court to consider the economic advantages or disadvantages of such a centralized system. It is sufficient to say that the Federal Constitution does not provide for it. Our growth and development have called for wide use of the commerce power of the Federal Government in its control over the expanded activities of interstate commerce, and in protecting that commerce from burdens, interferences and conspiracies to restrain and monopolize it. But the authority of the Federal Government may not be pushed to such an extreme as to destroy the distinction, which the commerce clause itself establishes, between commerce "among the several States" and the internal concerns of a State. The same answer must be made to the contention that is based upon the serious economic situation which led to the passage of the recovery act—the fall in prices, the decline in wages and employment, and the curtailment of the market for commodities. Stress is laid upon the great importance of maintaining wage distributions which would provide the necessary stimulus in starting "the cumulative forces making for expanding commercial activity." Without in any way disparaging this motive, it is enough to say that the recuperative efforts of the Federal Government must be made in a manner consistent with the

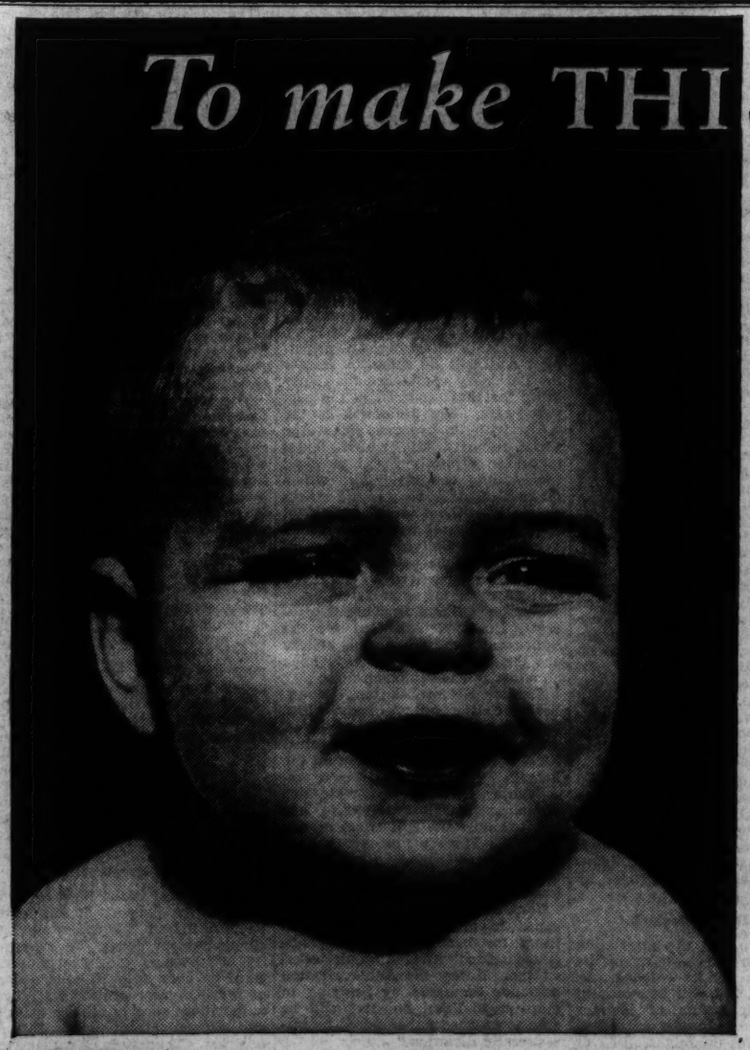
Continued on Page 14, Column 1.

Appellants in the Schechter Case



Associated Press Photo.

Aaron Schechter (center), secretary of the Schechter Poultry Corporation, and Joseph Schechter (right), president, conferring with their attorney, Joseph Heller, in Brooklyn, on the case which wrecked the NRA in the Supreme Court.



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All Codes Suspended as Supreme Court Scraps NRA

Frazier-Lemke Farm-Aid Act Also Is Held Unconstitutional

Unanimous Finding Declares White House Lacks Power to Regulate Business and Industry and to Fix Hours and Wages.

Continued from Page 1.

Harrison of the Senate Finance Committee he believed Congress could save the NRA by prescribing specific standards of unfair competition, but he conceded that the Blue Eagle never again would spread its wings over intrastate industry.

New Deal Foes Rejoice.

Amid the gloom of the New Dealists there were exclamations of joy and thanksgiving from others. Senator William H. King (Democrat), of Utah, said, "Thank God for the Supreme Court"—a remark echoed in House and Senate and among lawyers in the corridors outside the high tribunal's small chamber. Senator William E. Borah (Republican), of Idaho, asserted, "the Constitution has been re-established."

The reaction of the industrial world did not come so quickly. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, hurriedly left New York for Washington to consult with his associates after asserting labor has "suffered an awful blow."

Employers had mixed emotions, most of them withholding public comment pending detailed analysis of the decision by their lawyers. The thought was projected, however, that the future of American business was afloat on uncharted seas today, none being certain whether industry would voluntarily live up to NRA principles pending the drafting of new legislation or would return to jungle competition.

Hugh S. Johnson, former NRA administrator and sponsor of that legislation, told a booksellers' convention last night that "NRA as written has rolled up," but that "the principles remained." He criticized the presentation of the case for NRA to the high tribunal, a jab at his old enemy and successor, Richberg, who defended the act before the court.

Seldom has the Supreme Court in one day rendered decisions which may have such far-reaching effect on the course of American life. Without a link between them, the three decisions supplemented each other in preserving the inviolability of private property; the American system of balances and checks between executive and legislative functions and a Federal government of sharply defined and restricted powers.

Powers Defined.

The trend of American life in recent years has been away from these objectives of the country's founders—a trend which became emphasized with the advent of the New Deal. Whether the Supreme Court's decisions have now halted this trend none can predict, but it is for that reason that the decisions are so significant and important.

In the NRA decision the court once again drew distinctly the line between the powers of Congress and the President, decreeing that Congress can not delegate legislative functions to the Executive. Congress may make the President the administrator of its policies, but it must set up for him specific and definite standards to govern his conduct and not give him, as Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo put it, "a roving commission to inquire into evils and, upon discovery, correct them."

At the same time the court ruled that Congress can not undertake to regulate the hours and wages of intrastate industry where the flow of interstate commerce is not directly affected. Otherwise, Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes held in the court's opinion, "there would be virtually no limit to the Federal power and for all practical purposes we should have a completely centralized government."

In the Frazier-Lemke case—which can not be accurately called a New Deal measure, although passed by congressional Democrats and signed with misgivings by the President—the court, however, struck out at disregard for the rights of creditors and private property.

With Justice Louis D. Brandeis speaking for the united court, the high tribunal pointed out that the fifth amendment to the Constitution "commands that, however great the Nation's need, private property shall not be thus taken even for a wholly public use without just compensation."

Humphreys Ruling.

In the Humphreys case the court set up for the first time a rule whereby the independence of quasi-judicial, and quasi-legislative agencies of the Federal Government may be assured—a development regarded as of great importance in view of the increasing authority exercised by such agencies.

The court held that Congress properly could deny to the President the right to remove without cause his appointees to such agencies. The ruling applies to members of such bodies as the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Tariff Commission, the Communications Commission as well as the Federal Trade Commission. It opens the way for Congress to deny to the President the right of removal without cause of members of the Federal Reserve Board and make that body actually a supreme court of monetary and credit control free from political domination.

None believed that all three decisions would be handed down on the same day and few thought all would be adverse to the Administration. Still less did anyone believe that in ruling adversely the court would be unanimous in each case.

Widespread Amazement.

Divided for years into so-called conservative and liberal factions—now one group prevailing and then the other—the unanimity of the court in striking three blows in quick succession at the New Deal caused widespread amazement. Not often has the Supreme Court been a unit in deciding important cases, frequently dividing 5-to-4, as it did only a few weeks ago when it declared invalid the railroad retirement act and before that when the Government won the gold cases.

Not only did the so-called liberals of the court vote with their conservative brethren, but Justice Brandeis wrote the Frazier-Lemke decision and Justice Cardozo, on behalf of himself and Justice Harlan Stone—the three steadfast liberals—filed a concurring opinion in the NRA case much sharper in tone and more denunciatory than that read by the Chief Justice. This was particularly surprising since Justice Cardozo filed a lone dissent earlier this year to the decision ruling invalid the "hot oil" section of the NRA act on grounds of improper delegation of authority.

The unanimity of the court yesterday made more impressive and effective its decisions, hushing before it could be uttered all further talk of enlarging the personnel of the court in order to get approval for New Deal projects—a proposal frequently made in the last two years.

Move to New Building.

For all these reasons, yesterday will go down in Supreme Court annals as a memorable one. But there was still another reason. The court was sitting for the next to last time in its present chamber. After meeting next Monday the court will adjourn for the summer, reconvening in October in its marble building across the Capitol Plaza.

The court has left no matters of great importance to decide next Monday and thus for all practical purposes yesterday's colorful session brought to an end its 75-year occupancy of the small former Senate chamber, perhaps the most historic in the Capitol, where Jefferson, whose State Rights views were upheld again yesterday, twice delivered his Presidential inaugural address; where the Louisiana Purchase and the Monroe Doctrine were confirmed, followed a few years later by the ringing debate of Webster and Hayne over preservation of the Union.

Seated where those momentous events, which left their mark on American life, took place and facing the marble busts of all the Chief Justices who ever presided over the court, the nine black-robed jurists with grim faces and without ceremony proceeded to their work at noon.

Reads Humphrey Decision.

First came a decision read by Justice Pierce Butler in a suit over payment of a life insurance policy, which left the crowded courtroom squirming and bored. But attention became concentrated when Justice Sutherland in a low, indistinct voice commenced reading the decision in the Humphrey case.

Interest became even more concentrated when the aged Brandeis started reading the Frazier-Lemke decision, and the disclosure that the opinion was unanimous caused a stir. Both the Humphrey and the farm mortgage cases were regarded as among the most important before the court and the spectators believed they had heard all they would for one day.

Text of Decision Invalidating NRA

Continued from Page 13.

authority granted by the Constitution.

We are of the opinion that the attempt through the provisions of the Code to fix the hours and wages of employes of defendants in their intrastate business was not a valid exercise of federal power.

The other violations for which defendants were convicted related to the making of local sales. Ten counts, for violation of the provision as to "straight killing," were for permitting customers to make "selections of individual chickens taken from particular coops and half coops." Whether or not this practice is good or bad for the local trade, its effect, if any, upon interstate commerce was only indirect. The same may be said of violations of the Code by intrastate transactions consisting of the sale "of an unfit chicken" and of sales which were not in accord with the ordinances of the City of New York. The requirement of reports as to prices and volumes of defendants' sales was incident to the effort to control their intrastate business.

In view of these conclusions, we find it unnecessary to discuss other questions which have been raised as to the validity of certain provisions of the Code under the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment.

On both the grounds we have discussed, the attempted delegation of legislative power, and the attempted regulation of intrastate transactions which affect interstate commerce only indirectly, we hold the code provisions here in question to be invalid and that the judgment of conviction must be reversed.

No. 854—reversed.
No. 864—affirmed.

Plans in House For Extension Of NRA Ended

Leaders Stunned, Look to New Deal Chiefs for Advice on Course.

Continued from Page 1.

erence to delegation of authority—which the courts will sustain. Secondly, we can adopt an amendment which will clearly restrict code operations to transactions in interstate commerce."

The consensus of Administration thought at the Capitol was that the Blue Eagle may again be resuscitated to a semblance of its former self, but will have to fly with shorter pinions in a narrower cage. The more vigorous opponents of NRA, however, took the view that the indigo bird is dead beyond hope of resurrection.

The first move for revival will have to come through legislation definitely specifying the range of NRA codes, Administration leaders agreed. Only business doing generally an interstate business would come under the revised law, it was said. As to what businesses—this would have to be determined by the merits of each individual case.

Two Share Views.

Harrison took this view, and Senator Robinson shared it.

"It will not be extremely difficult to create more definite standards for the prevention of unfair competition in industry," said Senator Robinson, "since the principal practices sought to be prevented by codes may be defined in the statute, in accordance with the general opinion.

"The feature of the decision which holds that in order to bring transactions within the power of Congress to regulate commerce, the transaction must be held directly to injure or affect commerce, presents practical difficulties in connection with the regulation of hours and wages of labor, but this difficulty was not unforeseen before the decision was rendered."

Senator William E. Borah (Republican), Idaho, who has contended from the start that NRA is not constitutional, was sardonically pessimistic about NRA's legislative chances.

"I don't see how we could lay down any general rule for codes," he said. "You would have to have different standards for different codes. I don't see how you would ever get them into a law."

Then the Idahoan added, mischievously:

"One thing this decision has done—it has justified the continuance of Congress."

Richberg, who had argued the Schechter case before the Supreme Court, and who listened with cupped hands to every word of the decision, left to join briefly in the Ways and Means Committee's executive session.

"Well, anyway, we got a complete decision," he told reporters.

Ironically, it was a Republican New Deal opponent—Representative Allen T. Treadway, of Massachusetts, who read the court's decision to the waiting Ways and Means Committee.

One by one, perplexed House members straggled out of the committee room, where it became apparent there was nothing the group could or would do, yet awhile.

There was a patter of comment as they ran the pressmen's gantlet.

Said Speaker Byrns:

"In view of the decision, legislation to extend the NRA, due to come up this week, probably will be delayed. Certainly we will not take up the bill in the House tomorrow. It is a pretty sweeping decision."

"War Is Over"—Jenkins.

Representative David Lewis (Democrat), of Maryland: "It is dead, but not forgotten."

Representative Thomas A. Jenkins (Republican), Ohio: "Well, the war is over. It is a complete clean-up of the Blue Eagle."

Representative Isaac Bacharach (Republican), of New Jersey: "I might as well go back to my office until they get off the mourners' bench."

Chairman Doughton: "The meeting of the committee is adjourned until further notice. Of course the committee will meet with Mr. Richberg later, if he wishes to confer, just as we will meet with the President, if he asks us to do so."

As close analysis of the NRA decision disclosed its sweeping tenor, bringing many provisions of the AAA set-up and the pending Wagner disputes bill within its meaning, leaders pondered its effect on the entire Roosevelt program.

Shortly before the decision was handed down, the Senate had opened debate on the AAA amendments—and the House had planned to call them up within the week—Senate sponsors of the legislation may amend the measure, to curtail intrastate licensing powers. Senator Harry Flood Byrd (Democrat), of Virginia, who has fought the amendment every inch of the way, will prepare an amendment defining the AAA range as restricted by the court's action.

Delay Drive Blocked.

An effort to lay the legislation aside until the full meaning of the court's decision can be weighed, was stopped short, but will be renewed today. At suggestion of Senator Borah, the Senate finally agreed to recess to permit overnight study of the tangle.

Chairman Marvin Jones, of the House Agriculture Committee, said he had no intention of calling the AAA amendments up in the House today. It was his expressed opinion that AAA marketing agreements come under the court's ban.

Senate Majority Leader Robinson conceded to reporters that AAA marketing agreements and licensing might be affected by the decision, but felt that acreage reduction and other features of the act were safely out of range. But the majority leader successfully opposed efforts to recommit the bill. He said he was not yet convinced this was necessary.

It was the Senate's Democratic whip, J. Hamilton Lewis, of Illinois, who first proposed that the amendments be sent back to committee. He said the court's decision "indicates the foundation on which this farm legislation is based is opened to serious question as to its Constitutionality."

Speculation turned on the court decision's likely affect on the Wagner labor-dispute bill, which has passed the Senate but not the House, and the social security bill, which also has passed the Senate but is still pending in the House.

Wagner Bill in Doubt.

Senator Harrison denied flatly that the social security measure would in any wise be affected, but leaders generally pled lack of information where the labor-disputes legislation was concerned.

"I don't know," Senator Robinson frankly said. "But it is clear that Congress has no power to fix minimum wages and maximum hours for workers engaged in intrastate labor."

Senator Robert M. La Follette (Progressive), Wisconsin, an ardent labor champion, conceded that the National Labor Relations Board hereafter will have to confine its activities purely to interstate problems. This board is the quasi-judicial body to be endowed, under the Wagner bill, with power to enforce collective bargaining rights.

La Follette said he thought the court's action "clearly imposes a very great restriction upon attempts that have been made to set up minimum wages and maximum hours."

Besieged by reporters, Senator Harrison, who marshaled the nine-month NRA extension through the Senate, insisted the Supreme Court decision "actually clarifies the situation."

"It should remove the doubts which have heretofore existed, so Congress can proceed rapidly with enactment of appropriate legislation," he said.

Sees Two Points Hit.

"As I read it, the decision struck at two points in the present law:

"1. The delegation of authority without sufficient specifications and clarity.

"2. Authority to deal with transactions of intrastate character."

The latter objection, Harrison said, already had been dealt with in the Clark resolution, which passed the Senate. As to the first point, he said he was convinced Congress could lay down specifications for codes that the court would uphold.

"NRA is limping," he said, "but I don't think the action of the court can forestall us in taking remedial action. Really, it supplies the impetus needed to work something out. We must put our heads together and adopt appropriate amendments."

With this statement Senator Robinson largely concurred. The majority leader issued a formal statement, but following adjournment was interviewed by reports on the floor of the Senate.

Robinson was busily chatting with Senator Hugo L. Black, of Alabama, author of the 30-hour-week bill, which also fell under the blight of the decision's broad scope.

Asked if he considered NRA codes invalidated, Robinson turned to the Alabaman.

"Don't you think so, Black?" he asked.

"Yes," said the latter, "I think it's all dead."

"They have held," added Robinson, "that, as applied in this case, the standards set up in the act for the making of codes are not definite enough. It would seem that would invalidate codes."

The leader was asked if he considered NRA "physically dead." He made no response for quotation.

Glass Gratified.

A cross-fire of Capitol comment follows:

Senator Carter Glass (Democrat), Virginia: "Of course I am gratified at the decision. I have always been opposed to any such exercise of tyranny as was practiced under the act."

Senator Hastings: "It is more important than any political decision. It re-establishes American principles, and will do more to restore the necessary confidence than anything that has occurred in the past two years. My prediction is the AAA, with its processing tax; the social security bill, which levies taxes for a purely social purpose; the holding company bill, which invades States' rights and takes property without due process of law; the Wagner labor bill, which deprives the individual laborer of his constitutional rights to enter into contract with his employer, will all meet the same fate."

Senator William H. King (Democrat), Utah: "Thank God for the Supreme Court. I hope this knocks out the codes for all time. I hope no effort is made to patch them up."

Senator Hiram Johnson (Republican), California: "A body blow, but not irreparable."

Senator Byrd: "I voted against NRA both in committee and on the floor."

Senator William G. McAdoo (Democrat), California: "No one can tell now the full effect of this decision. For the time being, anyway, there is bound to be a great amount of confusion in all businesses affected by the codes."

Senator L. J. Dickinson (Republican), Iowa: "The most hopeful thing for business that has happened since this Administration started. Unless the Administration beclouds the issue by bringing in more regulations, business will be able to proceed unhampered by bureaucratic dictation."

Representative Joseph P. Monaghan (Democrat), Montana: "If I were to propose that nine men taken from Congress be given the power to nullify an act of Congress, I would be considered mad. * * * The Supreme Court has no greater learning than members of Congress, no greater sense of integrity, and no greater responsibility to the people of the Nation."

Representative Hamilton Fish, jr., (Republican), New York: "Thank God for the Supreme Court. The greatest question in the United States today is the preservation of American constitutional government. I predict it will be the major issue in the presidential campaign of 1936."

Representative Treadway: "We lawyers came out on top at last."

Representative William W. Arnold (Democrat), Ohio: "It looks to me like NRA is a dead baby, now."

Codes Halted, Business Hit by NRA Decision

President Calls Leaders to White House to Discuss Court's Ruling.

Continued from Page 1.

time. On midnight of that date, two weeks from next Sunday, the entire NRA set-up will cease to exist. The only alternative would be swift enactment by Congress of a law which would not conflict with the Supreme Court decision.

The decision threw 4,500 NRA employes, thousands of code authority officials and employes and the entire business organization of the country into a case of the "jitters." Even before the Richberg statement was made public it was generally agreed that the NRA, so far as its code-making power was concerned, was out of business. The Supreme Court struck at the very essence of the act.

Parley Solemn Affair.

The White House conference, held in the President's study in the Executive Mansion, was a solemn affair. Neither Cummings nor Reed would say a word. Richberg merely announced that he would have a prepared statement. The Richberg smile still was there but there was something grim about it. His usual bantering attitude was missing.

While no one connected with the NRA organization was altogether unprepared for the decision, it nevertheless came as a severe blow. On the fourth floor of the Commerce Building a group of employes gathered around a news ticker as the bulletins from the Supreme Court were read aloud. As it became apparent that the court was declaring the essential parts of the law invalid, the whole organization was thrown into a state of consternation. Every activity stopped as groups gathered to discuss the probable consequences.

Many Directions.

No official interpretation was forthcoming from any source. At the Department of Justice, at the White House and at the NRA it was said that no statement could be made pending study of the decision.

NRA ramifications extend in a score of directions.

Joseph H. Choate, jr., head of the Federal Alcohol Control Administration, called his 120 employes into a meeting and told them that he believed their jobs would continue until June 16. At the same time, he told them that the organization was virtually out of business. The FACA is based on NRA and its work consists largely of enforcement of six liquor codes. These codes were made inoperative by the decision which left the Government virtually without power to regulate competition in the liquor industry.

The National Labor Realtions Board was left in a peculiar situation. It is set up under a separate resolution and legally continues in existence. How far its powers have been curtailed no one connected with the board could determine. Under the Supreme Court decision, Section 7(a), which guarantees the right of workers to organize, apparently remains intact, but wages and hours provisions of most codes apparently have gone overboard.

The decision reached into the oil administration, headed by Secretary Ickes. There it was immediately acknowledged that the petroleum code had been rendered inoperative, but it was stated that some of the functions of the administration could go under the Connally act.

Oil Provisions Hit.

This law was enacted after a recent decision of the Supreme Court holding the section of the recovery act declaring "hot oil" contraband invalid. The new law authorizes Federal regulation of interstate shipments of oil. Labor and fair practice divisions of the oil code were believed to have been nullified by yesterday's decision. A part of the provisions may be restored if Congress enacts the pending Thomas-Disney bill providing controls independent of the NRA.

The opinion was expressed also that the decision would affect every part of the Government in the purchase of material and supplies. This would include the huge works relief program in which the Government is planning to buy materials on a tremendous scale. The recovery act requires that the Government must require certificates of compliance with NRA codes from persons or concerns selling to the Government. With nullification of codes, this provision also would be suspended. It was believed also that provisions for open price filing and the rule that the Government may buy 15 per cent below these prices had been knocked out.

The decision also penetrated the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, which has supervision over seven codes, including, incidentally, the poultry code on which the Supreme Court decision was based. These codes also include the important grain exchange and terminal elevator code, and the tobacco warehouse code.

NRA Proper Hit.

The greatest blow, however, was to the NRA proper. It has under its jurisdiction 556 codes and 201 supplementary codes. In a majority of instances they are administered by code authorities composed of business representatives. These authorities receive their salaries and expenses from assessments on business. Thousands of persons are employed and it is estimated that the cost of operation is about $41,000,000 a year. This entire set-up probably has been wrecked by the decision, unless legislative steps are taken to revive it.

The question also was raised as to whether the decision affected a number of collateral agencies under the NRA. The consensus was that it probably did not affect them materially, because the authority under which they were set up apparently was not involved. These include the Export-Import Bank, the National Emergency Council, the National Resources Board. They include also such organizations as the Committee on Economic Security, the Central Statistics Board, the Automobile Labor Board, the Steel Labor Board, and labor boards set up under the cotton, silk and wool textile codes.

Hopes Cut Will Be Gradual.

President E. Claude Babcock, of the American Federation of Government Employes, said last night that it was too early to say just what the effect of the Supreme Court decision on NRA personnel would be.

"There is nothing we can do now," he said, "but hope that it won't be too cruel and too sudden. If there is a reduction in force, we are hoping that it can be brought about gradually."

A special committee of the A. F. G. E. will meet tonight at 2022 F street northwest to discuss the creation of a contral personnel agency in the Federal service. This agency would endeavor to help Government employes let out of one department or bureau by placing them in another department or bureau.

Strangely, the Supreme Court decision came only a few minutes after Blackwell Smith, NRA counsel, had addressed a meeting of key men in the NRA organization on plans for the future. He outlined to them information that would be necessary in rewriting codes during the NRA "transition period," following enactment of expected legislation.

"Of course," he told them, "everything I am saying may be made to look silly by the Supreme Court."

Expected by Johnson.

Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, first NRA administrator and one of the authors of the act, told the Associated Press at Newark, N. J., that he believed it possible to write a constitutional act preserving the principles of NRA.

"I expected this decision," he said.

"If it is not possible to write a constitutional act," he said, "three-fourths of the New Deal is out the window because the same principles govern the AAA, the Wagner labor bill, and all of NRA except title 2 relating to public works."

Johnson said the case on which the decision was based was "rotten." Richberg some time ago referred to it as a "perfect case."

"The real philosophy of the recovery act," Johnson said, "was not brought out in the argument before the Supreme Court."

Richberg argued the case in behalf of the NRA.

High Court Voids Humphrey Ouster

Continued from Page 1.

er Humphrey in the summer of 1933, asking his voluntary resignation on the ground that "the work of the commission can be carried out most effectively with personnel of my own selection."

A former Republican Representative from Washington, Humphrey was appointed to the commission in 1925 by President Coolidge. He was reappointed in 1931 by President Hoover.

Challenging the right of the President to remove him from office, Humphrey stuck by his post until after Mr. Roosevelt issued an executive order on October 7 naming George C. Mathews, of Wisconsin, as his successor.

Then he brought suit in the United States Court of Claims, alleging the illegality of his removal and asking for salary restitution. On February 14, last year, Mr. Humphrey died at the aged of 71 of a cerebral stroke at his home, 2400 Sixteenth street.

The suit, however, was continued by his executors, who claimed the salary from the time of his removal until the date of his death, amounting to $3,043. The Supreme Court ruling, in effect, instructs the Court of Claims to proceed with the settlement.

All Justices Agree.

The opinion, which was concurred in by all nine justices, was read by Justice George Sutherland. The ruling was on two questions certified by the Court of Claims, which asked, roughly, if the President was limited in his power of removal to express provisions of the trade commission act, and, if so, whether the limitation was constitutional.

In answering both inquiries in the affirmative, the Supreme Court held that to make members of the commission subject to "the mere will of the President might be to thwart, in large measure, the very ends which Congress sought to realize by definitely fixing the term of office."

The court remarked that the Government's chief precedent was the case of Myers vs. United States, in which the right to remove a postmaster was upheld.

"The office of a postmaster is so essentially unlike the office now involved that the decision in the Myers case can not be accepted as controlling our decision here," the opinion said. "A postmaster is an executive officer restricted to the performance of executive functions."

Cameramen Barred At White House Parley

An important White House conference broke up last night without the usual flash of photographers' bulbs.

Attorney General Cummings, Donald R. Richberg and Solicitor General Reed, who discussed with the President the Supreme Court NRA decision, were not called upon to face the usual battery of cameras.

"No photographs," was the White House order. It is believed to have been the first time such an order has been issued under similar circumstances.

Press of Nation Gives Opinions On NRA Ruling

New York Times Sees Satisfaction in Court's Unanimous Vote.

Continued from Page 1.

bers. He must have good cause to remove them. Not merely political reasons.

This is right. The decision should clear up a point which has long been in dispute. Great as the powers of the President are, they have their limitations.

All such bodies as the Federal Trade Commission must be free. To be free, they must be politically independent.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The most encouraging impression one derives from the decision is that the Constitution still lives and is still operative. There has been a prevalent notion, particularly in governmental quarters, that the Constitution did not matter much and that it could be virtually ignored in the framing of legislation when it seemed desirable for any reason to do so. It has been held especially that great emergencies made it possible to set the Constitution aside, so to speak, on the theory that in such circumstances its provisions can be transcended with impunity. The Supreme Court has now swept away that notion. It has declared in no uncertain terms that regardless of extraordinary economic or other conditions the Constitution is still the governing law of the land and its restrictions must be respected. This means that the foundation of our political system will be firmly maintained by that tribunal, which exists primarily to guard them, and that our country will not be permitted to depart from the fundamental principles that have sustained it for a century and a half and that have enabled us to grow and to prosper beyond any other nation under the sun.

The Baltimore Sun.

Under the ruling it would appear that Congress may constitutionally pass another NRA law, but will have to restrict it to the purely interstate commerce industries. More than that, it will have to lay down in specific terms its own policies and definitions regarding "fair competition" and not leave this to the discretion of the President if the "codes of fair competition" are to be given the force of law. The court did not pass upon the question of price-fixing, as that did not arise in the Schechter case, but left the impression that if Congress deems price-fixing essential to the establishment of "fair competition," it has sufficient authority to permit the fixing of prices under well-defined regulations and restrictions.

At first glance the Schechter case decision would seem to leave the Administration's major recovery experiment without a leg to stand on, for it is doubtful that Congress can or will set up rules of competition for each individual industry, as the court indicates it must do if the NRA is to be revived at all. Further study may reveal, however, that more than this can be saved out of the wreckage, and there is little doubt that the Administration will try to save everything it can.

The Philadelphia Inquirer.

It was not enough that the Supreme Court should throw out the President's beloved NRA. By ruling unconstitutional the Lemke-Frazier farm moratorium act and the President's removal of a member of the Federal Trade Commission without just cause, Mr. Roosevelt has received a triple blow. Not merely to his prestige, but to his concept of presidential authority. From the beginning of his administration President Roosevelt has viewed his prerogatives as differing widely from those of past executives. He sought and obtained from Congress vastly increased powers bearing, at that time, upon the economic emergency in which the Nation was plunged. But, emergency or no emergency, Mr. Roosevelt embarked upon a gigantic career of experimentation, at a cost of billions upon billions of dollars, without any misgivings for the legality of his operations.

The Kansas City Star.

The unanimous and sweeping decision of the United States Supreme Court is the death blow to the NRA in its present form, or anything closely approximating its present form.

So the Constitution is supreme. It can not be made to mean what it does not say or stretched to cover a broad and virtually unrestricted grant of power. Even in the name of an emergency it protects the people and the States, as it was designed to do. Aside from its constitutional phases, the experience with the operations of the national industrial recovery act demonstrated that on the whole it has retarded recovery. The general effect of the Supreme Court decision should be salutary to business. But there were certain features of the codes that ought to be lived up to. Business would make a fatal mistake if it tried to take advantage of the decision to bring back sweat-shop conditions, throw men out of work and return to child labor in factories. Any such policies would invite more stringent regulations. Let industry as well as the New Deal watch its step. America will not turn backward. It will go forward, but securely forward with the Constitution as its guide.

35 to Graduate At Shenandoah College Rites

Five States Represented in Commencement Exercises June 3.

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Harrisonburg, Va., May 27.—Shenandoah College will award diplomas and certificates to 35 graduates from five States at the sixtieth annual commencement exercises on June 3, Dean Wade S. Miller announced today.

Those to receive junior college diplomas are George Ayersman, Rowelsburg, W. Va.; Ressler Callihan, Swissvale, Pa.; Lafayette Cross, Cairo, W. Va.; Henry Gostowski, Braddock, Pa.; Ruth Phenicle, Shansville, Pa.; Woodrow Himelwright, Martinsburg, W. Va.; Leonard Litman, Braddock, Pa.; Arthur Orlidge, North Braddock, Pa.; Pauline Rudacille, Limeton, Va.; Leslie Shirley, Inwood, W. Va.; Verlin Smalis, Hagerstown, Md.; Flora Strayer, McKeesport, Pa.; Rebecca Walker, Schuyler, Va., and Lois Weller, Dayton, Va.

Edgar Branner, Broadway, will receive a piano and organ diploma, and Lillian Miller, Harrisonburg, will receive an organ diploma; Harold Greig, North Braddock, Pa., will receive a violin diploma; Marlin O'Neal, Harrisburg, Pa., and Pauline Rudacille will be awarded diplomas in voice.

High school diplomas will be awarded Mrs. Theresa McSorley, Harrisonburg, Va., and Grace Delawader, Lost River, W. Va. Public school music certificates will be awarded to Mary Arndt, Latrobe, Pa.; Elizabeth Ice, Mannington, W. Va.; John Phillips, North Braddock, Pa.; Paul Stotler, Martinsburg, W. Va. Miss Ruth Hostetter, Creston, Iowa, will receive a piano certificate.

Accused Man's Wife Asks Mental Test

"glary Suspect Due in Court Today.

By the Associated Press.

Richmond, Va., May 27.—The appointment of a lunacy commission to examine Frank P. Cassidy, alias Thomas J. Gannon, former music teacher accused of burglaries and jailbreaking in three Virginia cities and with being a fugitive from the North Carolina Penitentiary, will be asked in hustings court here tomorrow, it appeared certain tonight.

He is scheduled to come to trial before Judge Ingram at that time on a charge of attempting to break into a drug store here Easter morning. His wife has filed a petition with the court, asking that he be adjudged of unsound mind.

Cassidy also is charged by local police with other robberies here. The State of North Carolina has filed papers here, accusing him of being a fugitive from the State prison and he also is wanted by authorities of Danville and Lynchburg.

Sibley Baccalaureate Exercises Conducted

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Frederick, Md., May 27.—The annual baccalaureate service of Sibley Memorial Hospital, Washington, was held in Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church here yesterday. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. G. Ellis Williams, pastor and chairman of the board of trustees of the hospital. Following the service, Dr. and Mrs. Williams entertained at luncheon a number of persons connected with the hospital and members of the congregation.

Guests from Washington included the Rev. Dr. Charles S. Cole, president of the hospital, and Mrs. Cole; Miss Pearl Morrison, superintendent of nurses; Miss Stella Dinkelspiel, superintendent of the maternity department; Miss Katherine Deiberger, superintendent of the operating floor; Miss Katherine Swingle, Mrs. Josephine Blackman, Miss Irene Scaggs, Miss Elsie Cook, Miss Florence Whitaker and Miss Louise Welch, supervisors; Miss Georgie Moss and Miss Virginia Libasey, instructresses, and Miss Nina McCarter, secretary.

Barbee Will Address Emory-Henry Seniors

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Emory, Va., May 27.—Emory and Henry College will close June 4 when David Rankin Barbee, of Washington, will deliver the commencement address. Mr. Barbee has been engaged in newspaper work since leaving Emory and Henry in 1894.

Dr. J. W. Moore, former student of the college, and at present presiding elder of the Richmond district, Methodist Episcopal Church South, Richmond, will deliver the baccalaureate sermon at 11 a. m. Sunday.

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Girls' Efforts Save Live Stock in Blaze

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Cambridge, Md., May 27.—Two small girls, unable to check flames which destroyed four barns last night at Stump Manor, were instrumental in saving a herd of cattle and several horses. Their father, George Taylor, was in Cambridge when the fire broke out on the farm, one of the show places on the Cambridge-Church Creek highway, and the property of the Rev. Dr. William D. Gould, rector of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Cambridge.

Vivian Carroll, a neighbor, saw the blaze, and after calling the fire department at Cambridge, hurried to the farm, helping the girls to save the live stock.

Final Payment For Stratford Due by Oct. 12

Lee Estate Being Restored as American Shrine; Debt Is Reduced.

Final payment will be made October 12 by the Robert E. Lee Foundation, Inc., for Stratford, the historic 200-year-old estate of the Lee family in Westmoreland County, Va., which is being preserved and returned as an American shrine.

Architecturally, Stratford Hall is an important example of an early eighteenth century building. The brick mansion and its four outbuildings are unmarred by structural changes. Experts are engaged in exhaustive research so that the restoration and refurnishing now under way will be architecturally and historically correct.

Thomas Lee, Colonial Governor of Virginia, built Stratford Hall, which is the birthplace of Richard Henry Lee and Francis Lightfoot Lee, signers of the Declaration of Independence.

It was the home of George Washington's favorite officer, Light Horse Harry Lee, and his son, Gen. Robert E. Lee, was born at Stratford in 1807.

The estate of 1,100 acres of meadow and timber land, stretching for 2 miles along the Potomac, was purchased in 1929. Through the efforts of the women of America the debt arising from the purchase price has been reduced to slightly less than $50,000.

In Washington, a men's committee was recently organized and has appealed to Washingtonians to contribute $5,000 to be used toward clearing this indebtedness, with H. Rozier Dulany, jr., as chairman.

The honorary sponsors for the District of Columbia are Senator Harry Flood Byrd, Senator Carter Glass, Hon. R. Walton Moore, Gist Blair, David E. Finley, Admiral Cary T. Grayson, Judge D. Lawrence Grosner, Hon. Blair Lee, Armistead Peter 3d, Henry B. Spencer, Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Corcoran Thom, Dr. William Holland Wilmer, and Lloyd B. Wilson.

Gregory—Young Engagement.

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Lynchburg, Va., May 27.—Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Gregory, of Monroe, have announced the marriage of their daughter, Thurley Rosetta, to C. Gilmer Young, which was performed May 21 at Halifax by the Rev. W. B. Bagwell, of the Baptist Church.

State Senator Under Knife.

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Hagerstown, Md., May 27.—State Senator Ernest W. Miller, of Washington County, operated upon at the Washington County Hospital here yesterday for removal of a goiter, was reported to be resting well today.

"No more tired, let-down feeling for me"

"I reasoned that my red blood corpuscle strength was low and I simply took a course of S.S.S. Tonic and built it back."

IT is all so simple and reasonable. If your physical let-down is caused by lowered red blood corpuscles—which is all too frequent—then S.S.S. Tonic is waiting to help you... and will, unless you have a serious organic trouble that demands a physician or surgeon.

Remember, S.S.S. is not just a so-called "tonic." It is a tonic specially designed to stimulate gastric secretions, and also has the mineral elements so very, very necessary in rebuilding the oxygen-carrying red corpuscles in the blood.

This two-fold purpose is important. Digestion is improved... food is better utilized... and thus you are enabled to better "carry on" without exhaustion—as you should naturally.

You may have the will-power to be "up and doing" but unless your blood is in top notch form you are not fully yourself and you may remark, "I wonder why I tire so easily."

Let S.S.S. help build back your blood tone... if your case is not exceptional, you should soon enjoy again the satisfaction of appetizing food... sound sleep... steady nerves ... a good complexion... and renewed strength.

S.S.S. is sold by all drug stores in two sizes. The $2 economy size is twice as large as the $1.25 regular size and is sufficient for two weeks treatment. Begin on the uproad today. © S.S.S. Co.

SSS TONIC
Makes you feel like yourself again

Maryland Sees Richest Berry Profit in Years

$144,000 Strawberry Crop Shipped in Six Days; Prices High.

By the Associated Press.

Princess Anne, Md., May 27.—Strawberries—about $144,000 worth—have rolled out of the two principal Maryland shipping points in the last six days, marking the beginning of one of the best berry seasons Maryland has anticipated in years.

Crisp, at times cold, weather that has characterized this spring has contributed to the unusually good berry crop. The berries have ripened slowly, in perfect condition, and brought a price which is expected to mean a tidy profit to the growers.

More than 36,000 crates of the fruit were shipped from Princess Anne and Marion Station last week and brought prices which averaged $4 a crate, more than double the money yield of last year. The range was from $2.20 to more than $5 a crate. Friday was the biggest shipping day and prices also reached the peak that day of $5.25. Marion Station shipped 7,200 crates and Princess Anne, 2,204.

During the week 28,500 crates were shipped from Marion Station and 7,600 from here.

Today is "peak day" in the Somerset County market, and the heaviest shipments are to be made this week.

200 Miles of Dirt Road Built.

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Cumberland, Md., May 27.—The district forester's office announces that more than 200 miles of dirt road, now in good condition for automobile traffic, have been built in the eastern end of Allegany County by members of the CCC camps in the last 18 months. These roads give an opportunity to visit the Green Ridge region and the Potomac River valley.

Myers Is Jailed; Tri-State Gang Off U. S. Books

Last of Ten Indicted in Union Station Robbery Given 4 Years.

The Tri-State gang was written off the books yesterday as far as the Government is concerned.

Ernest W. Myers, participant in the Union Station robbery here in 1933, was sentenced to serve a maximum of four years in the penitentiary by Justice Joseph W. Cox in District Supreme Court.

Nine others were indicted with Myers. Several were electrocuted, some are now in the Federal prison at Alcatraz, and others are in penitentiaries. Myers, who had been in the hospital several weeks, was the last to be brought to trial.

In the Union Station robbery a mail guard was shot and a pouch containing revenue stamps was seized by the gangsters. Not realizing the stamps' value, the gangsters threw them away at Glen Echo, where they were recovered three days later.

Assistant United States Attorney J. E. Burroughs told Justice Cox the sentencing of Myers ended the Union Station case. Pointing out the fate of the other gang members, Burroughs intimated a light sentence for Myers would not be opposed.

Sues to Collect on Liens.

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Cumberland, Md., May 27.—City Attorney Lewis M. Wilson has docketed suits in circuit court against 89 local property owners, to collect flood liens from owners of property in the flood zone of Cumberland, who, under city ordinance, must pay their share of the expense in the flood prevention program completed by the city following the disastrous floods ten years ago.

Culpeper Senior Class Exercises Start June 2

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Culpeper, Va., May 27.—Invitations have been issued by the senior class of the Culpeper High School for commencement exercises from June 2-7 in the school auditorium.

Dr. S. P. Duke, president of the State Teachers College, Harrisonburg, will make the address to the graduates on class night, June 6, preceding the delivery of diplomas by the principal, R. R. Tolbert.

The exercises begin on Sunday evening with the baccalaureate address by the Rev. Dr. Hill, University of Richmond, and musical program by the high school glee club. The senior class play will be presented on Tuesday, June 4.

Crisfield Firemen Elect.

Crisfield, Md., May 27 (AP).—G. Edward Sheriff was chosen chief of the volunteer fire department here in the annual election. Other officers are assistant chiefs, Benjamin H. Mills and J. Fletcher Sterling; secretary, Harold Peleyette, and treasurer, B. Horace Ford.

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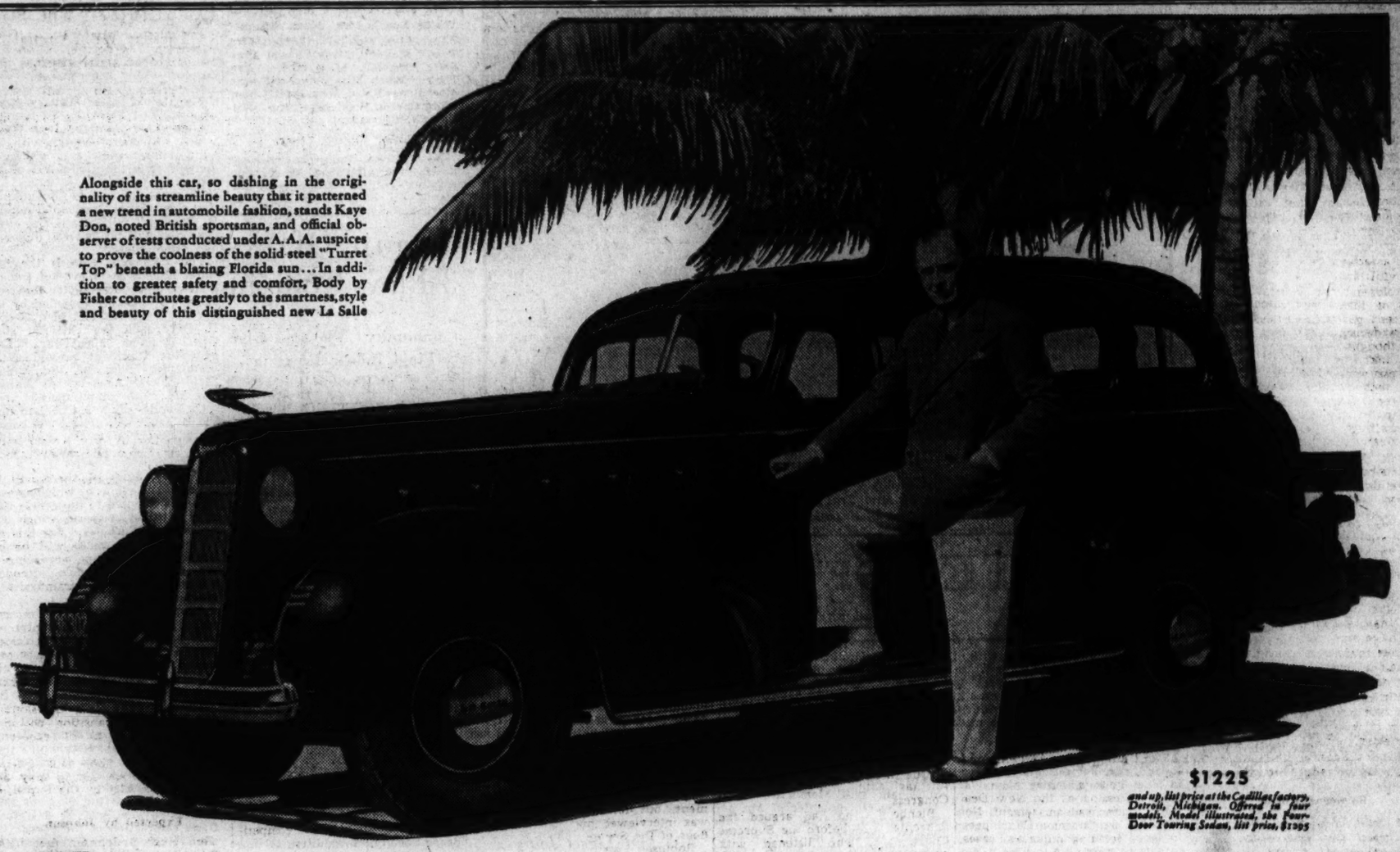


Alongside this car, so dashing in the originality of its streamline beauty that it patterned a new trend in automobile fashion, stands Kaye Don, noted British sportsman, and official observer of tests conducted under A. A. A. auspices to prove the coolness of the solid steel "Turret Top" beneath a blazing Florida sun... In addition to greater safety and comfort, Body by Fisher contributes greatly to the smartness, style and beauty of this distinguished new La Salle

$1225
and up, list price at the Cadillac factory, Detroit, Michigan. Offered in four models. Model illustrated, the Four-Door Touring Sedan, list price, $1395

It's cool in summer, warm in winter
safer-smarter-more comfortable-
the new "TURRET TOP"* BODY by FISHER

*Registered

IT'S cool under the hottest summer sun—this remarkable new solid steel "Turret Top" Body by Fisher.

That has been completely and officially demonstrated by American Automobile Association tests, staged at Key West, Florida, under a blazing midday sun.

Recording thermometers inside tightly closed cars—cars with "Turret Top" and with conventional-type roof—and thermometers attached to the exteriors—told the story. The "Turret Top" can be depended upon for maximum coolness under even hot-weather driving conditions.

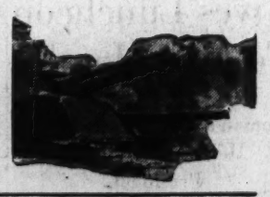
Ultra-accurate thermometers like this were hung inside a group of tightly closed motor cars at Key West, Florida, under a blazing sub-tropical sun. Some were cars with Fisher Body "Turret Tops." Others had conventional type roofs. Temperature readings were made and recorded at 10-minute intervals during a 90-minute period by Kaye Don, famous British sportsman, and an official observer for the American Automobile Association. These tests conclusively proved that "Turret Top" cars can be depended upon for maximum coolness in summer heat

It keeps out cold in zero weather, too—as other tests have convincingly proved.

You'll be amazed, also, at the quietness—the drumless, squeakless restfulness of the "Turret Top" body—even when the car is traveling at high speed.

Deeply-padded scientific insulation, developed by Fisher engineers—sound-proof and temperature resistant—has taken good care of all this.

The strongest structure designed by man to withstand outside shock—the turret of the modern battleship. Wholly of steel, arched and crowned for strength, it affords utmost protection to the men who serve the guns, and is the highest development of the principles utilized by Fisher in the new solid steel "Turret Top" for closed cars



New Style—New Comfort

You should see those stunning new Chevrolet (Master De Luxe series), Pontiac, Oldsmobile and La Salle closed car models, and note the "Turret Top's" unbroken smoothness of roof line—its harmonious flow and speed-stream sweep.

That's precisely the kind of beauty called for to crown and complete the trim, fleet smartness of these advanced 1935 General Motors cars!

New Strength

Most vital of all, the solid steel "Turret Top" Body by Fisher is the safest, smartest, soundest motor car body ever built.

That great single sheet of steel, comprising the roof, is arched and formed like the battleship turret from which it takes its name.

It is welded to the steel side panels, to the steel rear panels—even to the steel windshield pillars—so that the entire structure of the body is a super-rigid, shock-proof, weave-proof unit.

And its corners are rounded—sphere-like—because sphere construction gives the maximum of over-all rigidity and strength.

You'll never put the "Turret Top" body to the abusive road and proving ground punishment we have—you'll probably never have occasion to subject it to such extremes of heat, cold and shock.

But if you do, you'll find it the safest, sturdiest, most comfortable body you ever rode in.

You'll also thank Fisher Body for bringing to a higher perfection than ever this year, that equally vital contribution to motoring health and comfort—Fisher No Draft Ventilation.

When men travel deep in the sea or high in the stratosphere, they trust their lives to steel spheres—because the sphere is the strongest structure in relation to weight that can be made. For the same reason, the solid steel "Turret Top" is rounded, spherelike, to provide greater strength, rigidity and safety to the whole steel structure of the new Body by Fisher

PONTIAC CHEVROLET BODY by FISHER LA SALLE OLDSMOBILE

BODY BY FISHER on GENERAL MOTORS CARS ONLY: CHEVROLET • PONTIAC • OLDSMOBILE • BUICK • LaSALLE • CADILLAC

Society Waits Normandie's Maiden Trip

Many From Capital to Sail for Europe on French Ship.

New Liner Will Bring President LeBrun's Wife to U. S.

By Evelyn Peyton Gordon.

For the last several weeks many things have centered around the arrival of the new French liner, Normandie, which will arrive in New York June 3, on her maiden voyage. Shop windows have been decorated with gay summer frocks in white, with trimmings of red and blue; advertisements have designed all kinds of things for a trip on this new and very beautiful queen of the seas, and members of Capital society who are planning trips to Europe have finally arranged to sail June 7, on the return trip of the ship.

Mr. Clarence Hewes, who has been spending the winter and spring in his home on Massachusetts avenue, will be among the Washington passengers. He will go first to London to spend about six weeks and later will take a trip to Paris, Berlin, the Baltic countries and thence to Greece and the Holy Land before sailing for China. He will spend about two months visiting in Peiping, which is most famaillar to him, as he spent several years there attached to the American legation. Mr. Hewes will return to Washington in December.

Mrs. Lammot Belin also will sail on the Normandie, and will join Mr. Belin in Europe to spend the summer at their chateau in the Jura, in the French Alps. Mr. Belin has been motoring through Spain and Portugal and will meet Mrs. Belin on her arrival.

Others from Washington aboard will be Mrs. Emerson Howe who will sail to join her son-in-law and daughter, Senor and Senora de Gonzaleze Prada, at their home in Paris, and Mr. William H. Taylor, a former first secretary of the embassy in London, now retired from the foreign service.

But aside from the interest in those sailing on the Normandie there is a tremendous interest in Washington about the arrival of Mme. LeBrun, wife of the President of France, who will land in New York on June 3. With her will be the Minister of Marines of France and his wife, and the party will be met in New York by the Ambassador of France and Mme. de Laboulaye, who land Thursday on the Lafayette, and who will spend the intervening few days in New York.

Mme. LeBrun will have a busy time during her four days in this country and will be extensively entertained both here and in New York. With the Ambassador and Mme. de Laboulaye, Mme. LeBrun will come to the Capital on June 4, and will call on Mrs. Roosevelt. In the afternoon there will be a large reception at the embassy in her honor, and that evening the President and Mrs. Roosevelt will entertain at a brililant dinner for the wife of the President of the French Republic.

On June 5, Mme. LeBrun will visit Mount Vernon and other places of interest and will return to New York in time to attend a large official dinner to be given aboard the Normandie that evening. On June 6, the French Institute and the French Chamber of Commerce in New York will entertain at a reception in honor of Mme. Le Brun, and on June 7, she will again board the ship to sail for her own country.

New Dealers' Group Is Feted By First Lady

Organization of Young U. S. Employes Attends White House Tea.

Mrs. Roosevelt entertained at a small tea yesterday afternoon in the White House for "The Junior New Dealers," an organization of young governmental employes.

On Thursday afternoon the First Lady plans to attend the horse show at Fort Myer, and on Friday, between 4 and 5 o'clock, she will receive the delegates to the Home Demonstration Agents' Conference to be held here at that time.

Mrs. Roosevelt plans to spend the week-end in Orange, N. J., with her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish, returning to the Capital by plane on Tuesday.

On June 7 Mrs. Roosevelt will go to the Montreal conferences of social workers and the American Public Welfare organization, June 7 and 8. While there she will call informally on the Governor General and his wife, who will attend the dinner at which Mr. Harry Hopkins will speak.

There will be a reception at the White House on the afternoon of June 13 for about 600 women, wives of delegate to the Shriners' convention.

Mrs. Ann Young Gives Fete for Visiting Georgian

Mrs. Ann Young, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Bruce Kremer, entertained at a cocktail party yesterday afternoon for Miss Esther Roberts, of Savannah, Ga., who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Kremer at their home in Spring Valley.

Married in Garden Ceremony

Underwood & Underwood.

MRS. JOHN L. BURLING,
with her maid of honor, Miss Anne Eustis, daughter of Mrs. William Corcoran Eustis. Mrs. Burling was Miss Deborah Dows, daughter of Mrs. Tracy Dows, before her marriage last Saturday. Mr. Burling is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Burling.

NOTES OF SOCIETY

Official and Resident

Mrs. John Nance Garner, wife of the Vice President, will leave Washington the first of next week to spend the summer at their home in Uvalde, Tex. The Vice President will join Mrs. Garner there after Congress adjourns.

The United States Ambassador to Poland, Mr. John Cudahy, arrived in New York yesterday from Warsaw aboard the North German Lloyd liner, Bremen. Mr. Cudahy probably will come to Washington to spend some time during his stay in this country.

The Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, jr., issued cards for a tea this afternoon from 5 to 7 o'clock in their home, 2447 Kalorama road, in honor of the members of the Women's National Press Club and the Newspaper Women's Club.

Mrs. Morgenthau will go to their country home at Fishkill, N. Y., to spent Memorial Day. The Secretary is planning to accompany her.

The Commercial Secretary of the British Embassy and Mrs. Henry Frank Heywood will entertain at an informal buffet supper this evening in honor of the latter's sister, Miss Christian Hedley, who has been spending several months in this country and will leave the middle of June for England.

The Comptroller of the Currency, Mr. J. F. T. O'Connor, will entertain at a tea this afternoon at the Shoreham Hotel in honor of Elissa Landi, the screen star, who is spending several days in the Capital.

Mr. Roland L. Morris, former Ambassador to Japan, is at the Carlton, from his home in Philadelphia.

Comdr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Dunn have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Frederic D. McKenney at the Wardman Park Hotel.

Mr. Frank B. Noyes and his daughter, Lady Lewis, have arrived at Briarcliff Lodge, at Briarcliff, N. Y., to spend a fortnight.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Howell Are Visiting in Capital.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis W. Howell, with Mrs. Louis Beattie and Mrs. Trafton M. Crandall, are at the Shoreham until tomorrow. Miss Alice Howell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howell, and Miss Mary Joe Beattie, daughter of Mrs. Beattie, are graduating from Mount Vernon Seminary this week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Stewart, of San Francisco, are at the Carlton, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Kuechler, also of San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Strebinger of Larchmont, N. Y., with their son, Mr. Arnold Strebinger, are at the Wardman Park Hotel.

Mr. J. Arthur Mullen, and Mr. George Shea, will entertain at an informal cocktail party from 5 to 8 o'clock, in honor of Miss Nancy Grimes.

Mrs. Charles C. Deming and Mrs. Charles J. Williamson will leave tomorrow to spend a few days at the Bedford Spring Hotel, Bedford, Pa., which is opening for the summer.

They expect to return to the Shoreham at the end of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Reid Riley have motored from their home at Boyce, Va., accompanied by Mrs. Riley's sister, Mrs. Gilbank Twigg, and are at the Carlton.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Hamilton will entertain this afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock at their home, Stone Ridge, on the Rockville pike.

Miss Jane Ligget Joins Her Sister on Visit Here.

Miss Jane Stewart Ligget, of Merion, Pa., has joined her sister, Miss Betty Ligget, and Miss Mary E. Moynihan, of Belvedere, Calif., at the Wardman Park Hotel, where they arrived last week.

Capt. and Mrs. Lamar R. Leahy, of New York City, are at the Shoreham for several days. Capt. Leahy will be on duty in Washington and they expect to make their home in the Capital.

Capt. Charles Hartigan, U. S. N., and Mrs. Hartigan, entertained at a cocktail party yesterday afternoon at their home in Georgetown.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ramsay have arrived at the Shoreham for a week's visit before sailing for Europe, where they spend part of each year. They formerly lived in Washington.

Mr. Herbert D. Brown, former chief of the Bureau of Efficiency, and Mrs. Brown, have leased their home, 1811 Lamont street, to Capt. R. U. Webb, U. S. N., and Mrs. Webb. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have gone to their country place at Glenora on Lake Senaca in the Finger Lakes district of western New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Tracy H. Duncan, of Cleveland, Ohio, in Washington for the graduation of their daughter, Miss Grace A. Duncan, from the junior college of Mount Vernon Seminary, are at the Shoreham.

Margaret Love Wed To Vernon Abbott

Couple Are Well-Known in D. C. Hotel Circles.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Love, of Purcellville, Va., announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Margaret Virginia Love, to Mr. Vernon William Abbott, of Washington, son of Mr. Edward Abbott, of New York and Washington.

The marriage was solemnized Saturday night at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Frank Donahue, in Baltimore, Md., with the Rev. Percy M. Ferne officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Abbott will make their home in Washington. The bride wore a costume of navy blue crepe, with white hat and other accessories of white.

Mrs. Abbott has been associated with the Shoreham Hotel for several years, and Mr. Abbott has an executive position with the Harrington Hotel.

The Florescus Will Move Into Long Island Home

The Counselor of the Rumanian Legation and Mme. Florescu have taken a house at Westhampton, Long Island, for the summer, and the latter, with their children, will leave early next month for the remainder of the season.

The Florescus are moving from their home on Woodley road to the house of Maj. Gen. James F. McKinley, on Thirty-sixth place this week.

Democrat Club Gives Luncheon To Mrs. Hamlin

Women's Organization Pays Honor to Retiring President.

The Woman's National Democratic Club entertained at luncheon yesterday in honor of Mrs. Charles Hamlin, who recently retired as president of the club. The program was informal, with reminiscences, humorous stories and expressions of appreciation to Mrs. Hamlin, who responded.

Seated at the speakers' table were Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin, Mrs. Edward B. Meigs, Mrs. Edward P. Costigan, Mrs. Samuel Herrick, Mrs. George Eckels, Mrs. Basil Manley, Miss Eleanor Connolly, Miss Conrad and Mrs. H. E. C. Bryant. Others at the luncheon were Mrs. Patrick McCarran, Mrs. John Garland Pollard, Mrs. Julian Friant, Mrs. Robert Wooley, Mrs. Claude Porter, Mrs. Ralph Putman, Miss Margaretta Newell, Mrs. Frank Bright, Mrs. Emil Hurja, Mrs. Harry Mitchell, Mrs. Kate Trenholm Abrams, Mrs. Luke I. Wilson, Miss Mary Bakewell, Mrs. David T. Brown, Miss Portia Oberly, Mrs. Albert Relyea, Mrs. M. O. Chance, Mrs. Emil Schram, Mrs. Farmer Murphy, Mrs. Charles Riorden, Mrs. O. W. McNeese, Mrs. Marvin Breckenridge, Mrs. John Gordon, Mrs. Edgar B. Kay, Mrs. J. Brent Clarke, Mrs. Ellis Meredith, Mrs. A. A. Jones, Mrs. Royal Brassel, Mrs. John D. Broadhead, Mrs. C. I. Hendrickson, Mrs. Robert K. Noble, Mrs. Edward A. Stuart, Mrs. Hugh Mathews, Mrs. Rene J. Taylor, Mrs. J. J. Thomas, Mrs. Tabor, Mrs. A. F. Kempton, Mrs. Thomas Armat, Mrs. Eugene Barrett, Mrs. C. E. Johnston, Miss Eleanor Smith, Mrs. Edward Keating, Mrs. Benjamin Hill, Mrs. Ogilvie Shumate, Miss Marie Wimer, Mrs. Maddox, Mrs. M. A. J. Markley, Mrs. Thomas Page, Mrs. Theodore Benson, Mrs. G. J. Gifford, Mrs. Robert Ash, Mrs. E. R. Martin, Mrs. Charles J. Brand.

Daughter's Troth Disclosed by Sims

Miss Anne Is Engaged to Elting Morrison.

Admiral and Mrs. William S. Sims, of Newport, R. I., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Anne Hitchcock Sims, to Mr. Elting E. Morrison, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Abbott Morrison, of Peterboro, N. H.

Miss Sims was graduated from the Masters School at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., made her debut in 1932, and is now a student at Radcliffe College. She is a member of the Junior League and of the Vincent Club.

Mr. Morrison was graduated from Loomis Institute and from St. Mark's School, and from Harvard in 1932. He is a member of the Signet Club.

Piggots to Be Hosts At Arts Club Dinner

Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Piggot will be hosts at the dinner at the Arts Club of Washington this evening, preceding the first performance of the drama by Friedrich von Schiller, "Mary Stuart," which will be repeated tomorrow night, Wheather permitting, both performances will be given on the newly completed stage in the club garden. Miss Anne Ives and Miss Elizabeth Sypher have leading parts in the play, assisted by Mr. Denis Connell and other well-known local actors.

Historic Home Of Mrs. Bacon Is Open Today

Visitors Invited to 1801 F Street From 4 Until 6 for League Benefit.

Mrs. Robert Low Bacon will open her historic home, 1801 F street, today from 4 to 6 for the benefit of the League of Republican Women. Mrs. Bacon will be assisted in receiving by Mrs. William Howard Taft and Mrs. William Fitch Kelly, president of the league.

Tea will be served in the garden, the hostesses there being: Mrs. William E. Borah, Mrs. Gerald P. Nye, Mrs. Arthur H. Vandenberg, Mrs. James J. Davis, Mrs. Charles L. McNary, Mrs. Bertram H. Snell, Mrs. Clarence Hancock, Mrs. Edward Everett Gann, Mrs. Virginia White Speel, Mrs. Jacob Leander Loose, Mrs. Victor Kauffmann, Mrs. Frank Mondell, Mrs. William Mondell, Mrs. W. M. Guthrie, Mrs. Parker West, Miss Janet Richards, Mrs. Bruce Baird, Miss Ruth Brown, Miss Carrie Henderson, Mrs. William N. Sturtevant and Mrs. E. S. Kochersparger. Members of the board will assist generally.

Miss Sylvia Kaplowitz will sing during the afternoon in costume. Another feature of the entertainment will be fortune telling by Clara Saunders and Cornelia Bowie

Group Offers 3 Plays Tonight

Community Players Give Final Indoor Program at Roosevelt.

Miss Christine Irish heads the group of ushers assisting Miss Bess Davis Schreiner and Mrs. George W. Irving tonight when the Washington Community Players present as their final indoor program of the season three short plays, "A Sunny Morning," "The Gods of the Mountain," and "Helena's Husband," at 8:30 in the Roosevelt Auditorium.

The ushers will be Miss Werby Pannill and Miss Stockton Voorhees, members of the Pierce Hall Players; Miss Dorothy Hobley, Miss Catherine Hoebrackz, Miss Thelma Donaldson, Miss Evelyn Schweitzer, of the Players Club, and others. Miss Schreiner and Mrs. Irving also will be assisted by Mr. William P. Kilgore, Mr. Charles Hunter, and Mr. Charles Heider.

Players have been assembled from the Arts Club, Drama Guild, Bartfield Players, Blackfriars Guild, the Players Club, and the Shakespeare Society. In addition to those who will appear in the two comedies, "A Sunny Morning," and "Helena's Husband," those who will take part in Lord Dunsany's poetic drama, are Mr. Henry Bradford, Mr. Thomas M. Cahill, Mr. Frederic Cole, Mr. A. L. Diket, Mr. Robert Duke, Mr. Ted Freter, Mr. John Hildebrand, Mr. Robert Kohn, Mr. Robert Linz, Mr. Paul Murphy, Mr. William J. McLean, Mr. Terry MacPhearson, Mr. Robert Moray, Mr. Charles Moser, Mr. Harry Nichter, Mr. Dan Derrick, Mr. H. Stanley Protheroe, Mr. James M. Rawls, Mr. Herman P. Riess, Mr. Robert Rieseberg, Mr. Nathan Popowsky, Mr. John Sikken, Mr. Hugh C. Smith, Mr. Lewis Shallenberger, Mr. LeRoy Swab, Mr. Robert Walton, Mr. George E. Wilcox, and Mr. Howard Whitfield.

The guest players in "Gods of the Mountain" will be Miss Marjorie Beall, Miss Betty Brainard, Miss Hazel Boss, Miss Lee Brunner, Miss Dorothy Manning, Miss Edythe Goldman, Miss Fillis Speich, Miss Mildred Baitz, Miss Doris Linz, Miss Luola Hurkamp, Miss Lillian Harris, Miss Lorraine Rakusin, Miss Judy Rawls, and Miss Geraldine Wells.

Party Tomorrow For Future Bride

Other Fetes Set in Honor of Miss Tewksbury.

Many parties have been planned in honor of Miss Jane West Tewksbury, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William Davis Tewksbury, whose marriage to Mr. Merrill K. Clementson, U. S. N., will take place June 15.

Tomorrow Miss Marguerite Prescott will entertain at a luncheon for the bride-elect, and on June 5, Miss Virginia Hall and Miss Betty Smith will give a dinner in honor of Miss Tewksbury and her fiance. Miss Rosalie Camalier will give a dinner on June 7 for the couple and Mrs. Marjorie Huntress will give a cocktail party June 12.

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St. George Grinnan Weds Miss Grymes

Engagement Announced at Richmond.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Page Grymes of Richmond, announce the engagement of Mr. Grymes' sister, Miss Sadie Wright Grymes, to Mr. St. George Tucker Grinnan, jr., son of Dr. and Mrs. St. George Tucker Grinnan, of Richmond.

Miss Grymes, who is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Peyton Grymes, of Richmond, attended St. Catherine's School, Richmond, and is a graduate of Oldfields School, Glencoe, Md.

Mr. Grinnan made his home in Washington for some time.

West Pointers Wait Roosevelt At Graduation

1935 Exercises Will Start Tuesday With Annual Horse Exhibition.

The United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., is making elaborate plans for June Week, which will open Tuesday with the annual horse show and will close June 12 with the graduation of 278 cadets.

Of great interest to the graduating class is that President Franklin D. Roosevelt will attend the exercises and will present the diplomas and commissions.

The President, who is the first Chief Executive to present the diplomas since President Woodrow Wilson, will be accompanied by the Secretary of War and Mrs. George H. Dern, and the chief of staff, Gen. Douglas MacArthur. Last year the President presented the graduating class of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., with commissions.

On Sunday, June 9, Chaplain Roscoe B. Faust will deliver the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class at the Cadet Chapel at 2 o'clock.

Monday, June 10, there will be the athletic review, at which awards will be presented to the cadets who have excelled in sports, which will be held at 11 o'clock. For this review the cadet corps will be organized in 18 groups, according to the sports the cadets attended, either in varsity or intramural athletics.

Appropriate uniform for the sport will be worn. The regimental parade will be held at 5:30 o'clock, when stars and awards will be presented to cadets who have distinguished themselves in academic and military work.

Tuesday, June 11, will be alumni day, when the "old grads" will hold their ceremonies at Thayer Monument at 11 o'clock, after which they will review the corps of cadets. In the afternoon there will be the graduation parade, which will be the last one for the class of 1935, which will be held at 6 o'clock. Upon completion of the parade the annual ceremony of "recognizing" the plebes will take place in the area of barracks.

Among other activities will be hops each evening, gymnasium exhibitions and daily full-dress parades.

Mrs. William Phillips Will Attend Horse Show

Mrs. William Phillips, wife of the Undersecretary of State, will occupy a box at the Fort Myer Horse Show Thursday afternoon and will have with her as guests the Ambassador of Belgium and Countess van der Straten-Ponthoz and their guests the United States Ambassador to Brazil and Mrs. Hugh Gibson.

Miss Anne Phillips, young daughter of Mrs. Phillips, will participate in the horse show.

Colonial Dames Festival Is Set For Tomorrow

Bethesda Event to Benefit Scholarship Fund of Organization.

The Colonial Dames of America, Chapter 3, are giving a strawberry festival tomorrow from 4 to 6 o'clock at Tuxeden, home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter R. Tuckerman, in Edgemoor, Bethesda, Md.

The members of the board and their friends will preside and receive the guests on the wide lawn at small tables under the trees. There will be fortune telling, a grab bag and "Lady of the Lake" for the children, and archery and bowling for the older guests, as well as other attractions. Mrs. Robert F. Giles is president of the board, Mrs. Walter R. Tuckerman, first vice president; Mrs. Harry Covington, second vice president; Mrs. Arthur Chichester, secretary, and Mrs. Eliphalet Andrews, treasurer. The proceeds will go to the scholarship fund of the Colonial Dames.

It is hoped that all those who may be interested will attend.

Church Society Plans to Stage Rose Festival

Annual Affair Will Be Held in All Souls' Garden on June 6.

The rector's aid society of All Souls Memorial Episcopal Church, Cathedral avenue and Woodley place, under the direction of Mrs. William S. Quinter, president, is preparing for the annual Rose Festival, on Thursday, June 6.

Supper will be served in the rose garden. The lawn will be gay with lanterns. Candy will be sold both at the tables and from trays carried by young girls and music will be provided by a boys' band. Another feature will be the fashion show.

Sign posts will point the way to the rose garden where the supper will be served from 6 to 7:30 p. m.

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Sash and Scarf Renew Dress Of Last Year

"Smart Sets," Inexpensive, Impart Dash to the Summer Frocks.

By Ruth Anne Davis.

DURING the winter, hundreds of budgeteers found that one or two attractive collar and cuff sets would make a limited wardrobe twice as useful. Many of them discovered that old frocks could be successfully renovated by a few deft touches. Now comes summer and larger wardrobes, thanks to the practicality and low cost of little cotton frocks. If you really want to enjoy your summer wardrobe to the fullest, do drop by a local store and learn the surest way to do so.

You'll want to be introduced first of all to a real "smart set." This consists of a large triple sheer square and a sash belt to match. Suppose, now, you have a plain white silk frock, a serviceable little thing, but sadly lacking in dash. You take your new set, say you've chosen one that's brown with white polka dots, loop the square around your neck in a casual, careless sort of style, adjust your sash-belt, tying it is a one-loop bow. Now look at yourself in the mirror. White hat with a brown ribbon. Brown and white shoes. Miss Fashion Plate herself! And all thanks to the smart set which costs you very little.

Another set, equally grand for bringing out the what-have-you of a summer frock, consists of two squares, one large, and one huge. Wear them to suit yourself! Scarf, neckerchief, cape, drape.—they'll be just anything you like. You can use them with sports dresses, or formal frock, for daytime, or evening. One young lady, an avid tennis fan, says she wears the small square around her hair and drapes the large one around her shoulders to make her tennis costume ever and ever so chic.

Both types of kerchief sets come in all the new spring colors. They're a treat to see!

Carnation Perfume.

Thousands who love the soft, sweet fragrance of carnations will welcome the news of a perfume which has an exact carnation scent. If you closed your eyes and smelled the flower, and then the perfume, you couldn't tell which was which. It's that real!

And it comes to you so attractively packaged! A two-dram bottle fits neatly inside a little box, which is half covered by two large carnations on top. The tempting little parcel sells for only $1.50.

New, Thin Compacts.

Few things make you feel quite as la-di-da as a grand and glorious looking compact. Few things, aside from weblike sheer hose, give you quite such illusions of grandeur.

About the most superior compact model to appear this season is put out by a firm known long for the quality of its products. Naturally when news came they were planning a compact, we knew it would be the loveliest sort of a thing, but, frankly, we didn't dream it would be quite the little masterpiece it is. It's the zenith of practicality! The nth degrte of good lokking!

This is one compact that is so delightfully thin you hardly know it's in your purse. At the same time it holds an ample quantity of powder.

Such colors, too, as it comes in! Capri blue and cardinal, black and white, green and turquoise!

Every "thin baguette," as it's called, is dressed in its own tailored pouch of suede leather to protect it from the keys, lipstick and other metal enemies carried in the same handbag.

Lemon-Egg Shampoo.

Query—Would it be possible to combine a lemon shampoo with an egg shampoo? I like to use egg on my hair, but understand that lemon, too, is especially good for it. Please advise me. L. C.

Answer—Here's a recipe for a lemon-egg shampoo that will probably suit you exactly:

Yolk of one egg, one tablespoon olive oil, juice of half a lemon. Stir well with egg beater. Rub well into scalp, rinse with lukewarm water containing juice of one and a half large lemons.

Call Ruth Anne Davis, of The Washington Post, National 4200, Extension 305, for further information, or write, inclosing stamped, addressed envelope.

Strictly Speaking

Define and Pronounce:

1. Velleities.
2. Marmoreal.
3. Helix.
4. Badinage.

Check Here.

1. Plural for *velleity*, which means "the lowest degree of desire; imperfect or incomplete volition." ve-LEE-i-ties. (Both "i's" are as in "it.")
2. Pertaining to, or like, marble. mah-MO-ree-al.
3. Something spiral in form. In archeology, it is a spiral ornament; a volute. In mathematics, it is the curve formed on any cylinder by a right line in a plane that is wrapped around the cylinder. HEE-liks or HELL-iks.
4. Playful raillery. BAD-inage or (French pronunciation) bah-dee-NUAHZH.

What TODAY Means

"GEMINI."

IF MAY 28 is your birthday, the best hours for you on this date are from 9:30 to 11:30 a. m., from 2:30 to 4:30 p. m. and from 7:30 to 9:30 p. m. The danger periods are from 7:30 to 9:30 a. m., from 12:30 to 2:30 p. m. and from 4:30 to 6:30 p. m.

Today is likely to be a poor one for schemes of a visionary nature. You will have to be very practical in all your dealings, if you wish to be successful in your undertakings on this date. Be careful not to count on an absent minded friend attending to an important matter for you. You may unintentionally offend someone by failing to recognize them, unless you keep your eyes wide open. Today should be auspicious for obtaining financial appropriations for business requirements. Loans may also be negotiated with ease, if the lender is satisfied as to the actual need and the moral risk of the applicant.

Social gatherings will tend probably to further social or business aspirations, so it might be wise to accept any invitations extended to you. Married and engaged couples, and those laying siege to somebody's heart, are likely to find a little cajolery practiced today will perhaps bring satisfactory results.

If a woman and May 28 is your birthday, be always careful you do not create the impression that you are self-opinionated, as it might cause you to be unpopular. In your anxiety to express your ideas, you run the danger of getting into the habit of interrupting others in the middle of whatever they are saying. It will prove good judgment to be careful not to do this. Your pocketbook may possibly bulge with money through a stroke of good luck.

Contentment through love probably will bring a degree of happiness, which wealth alone could not buy. If you develop some talent you are likely to attract a great deal of public attention. The stage, lecture platform, choir or concert work, or some form of commercial demonstration, public activity, might enable you to gain recognition.

If a man and May 28 is your natal day, if you do not let success go to your head, there should be nothing to stop your advancement. Law, medicine, engineering, literature, finance, as well as highly specialized lines of salesmanship, are most likely to offer you money making opportunities.

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Favorite Dish Of the Family May Win Prize

YOUR FAMILY'S favorite dish may be a prize winner. Test its merit this week by entering it in The Post's recipe contest for favorite dishes. Three prizes, $3, $2, and $1 will be awarded the persons submitting the three most interesting recipes.

All recipes should be sent to Dorothea Duncan, Home Economics Editor of The Washington Post. Only one recipe from each contestant will be considered for a prize. All recipes should be received on or before Thursday of this week.

Type your recipes if possible. If not, write them neatly in ink. The name and address of the sender should appear on each sheet submitted. Check all recipes carefully for omissions.

Housewives Warned On Perils of Flies

Now Is Time to Sart War, Health Leader Says.

By the United Press.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 27.—Dr. Walter L. Bierring today delivered his annual warning to housewives against house flies.

Bierring, who is president of the American Medical Association as well as Iowa health commissioner, warned that now is the time to war against the "Musca Domestica," or common house fly.

The commissioner said dysentery and typhoid fever were often caused by flies.

The life cycle of a house fly, Bierring said, is ten days from larva to adult. A week later 50 females are ready to deposit 50,000 eggs. Through nine short generations, the offspring of a single overwintering female may number 5,500,000,000,000,000.

Left-Overs Aid Wives to Fix Up Dish for Lunch

The Answer to Question About Vegetables Is This, Make Cream Soup.

By Dorothea Duncan.

YESTERDAY'S left-over dinner vegetables solve the problem of today's main luncheon dish. The answer is cream of vegetable soup. Corn, tomatoes, peas, asparagus, onions and even spinach left-over should be stored away in the refrigerator in covered bowls for use in soups. Here is a standard recipe for making cream soups. If the vegetables were cooked in water, the water should be saved and part of it used where the recipe calls for stock:

Cream Soup.

4 cups milk or part milk and part stock.
2 tablespoons flour.
2 tablespoons fat.
2 cups vegetable pulp.
Salt, pepper, other seasonings.

These ingredients will make enough soup for six servings:

1. Make a white sauce of the liquid, flour and fat.
2. Mash cooked, drained vegetables and press through a sieve.
3. Combine the vegetable pulp with the white sauce.
4. Season, beat with an egg beater and serve. A tiny portion of whipped cream or beaten egg white may be served on top of each portion.

This recipe may also be used for cream of fish or meat soups.

Q. Will you please print a recipe for a noodle ring which may be served with creamed chicken?

A. You will find the following recipe for noodles delicious with creamed tuna fish as well as chicken. It may also be served for a meatless dinner surrounded by fresh vegetables. Macaroni or spaghetti can be used in place of the noodles.

Noodle Ring.

1—6-ounce package noodles
3 eggs
1 cup milk
½ cup grated cheese
1 teaspoon salt

Cook noodles in boiling salted water until tender, drain. Beat eggs, add noodles and the other ingredients. Turn into a well buttered ring mold, set in a pan of hot water and bake at 350 degrees Fahrenheit about 50 minutes, until firm. Turn out on a platter and fill center of mold with creamed chicken. Garnish outer edge of mold with radish roses and sprigs of parsley.

Q. What can I serve with chicken salad for a party luncheon? I want the service to be as simple as possible.

A. The serving will be simplified if you plan to have but two courses. This can be accomplished if you have the main course served on large individual plates and follow this with an interesting dessert. Arrange two nests of crisp lettuce on the plates, making the one for the chicken salad the larger of the two. A small mold of jellied fruit salad or tomato aspic can be served in the other lettuce cup. This will leave room on the plate for a serving of potato chips or a buttered green vegetable.

Hot buttered rolls and a beverage can be served with this course. A fresh strawberry parfait or a strawberry sundae will be an excellent choice for dessert.

Following is a recipe for tomato aspic that is easy to make.

Red Crest Tomato Aspic.

1 package strawberry flavored gelatin
2 cups cooked or canned tomatoes
2 teaspoons prepared horse-radish
1½ teaspoons scraped onion
1½ teaspoons salt
Dash of cayenne

Dissolve gelatin in warm tomatoes. Add horse-radish, onion, salt and cayenne. Force through a sieve. Turn into individual molds. Chill until firm. Garnish with mayonnaise. Serves four.

Q. Can jelly be made from bottled grape juice?

A. Grape juice plus sugar and pectin makes excellent jelly. There are several brands of fruit pectin on the market, but each comes with a booklet of directions for use with each variety of fruit.

For culinary assistance, call Dorothea Duncan, National 4200, or write to her, enclosing a stamped, addressed envelope, in care of The Washington Post.

Hamburger Title Claimed.

Seattle (U.P.).—Jack Garrison, 18, Queen Anne High School senior, claimed the hamburger championship of the Northwest. He ate 21 hamburgers, without mustard, in a 2½-hour sitting. He wasn't feeling so good the next day, he admitted.

Modern Housewife Shuns Frowsiness, Dresses Appropriately for All Hours

Associated Press Photos.

Two of this summer's smartest costumes for informal working hours are shown above. At the left is a trim gardening ensemble of blue denim overalls, plaid gingham shirt, rough straw hat. For that morning trip to the grocery store or for going through housework routine the dress at the right is just about perfect. It's made of linen and the skirt is divided into trousers.

Overalls Are New Mode for the Garden and Lounging.

FOR YEARS women were like ostriches when it came to clothes. They did their best to resemble fashion plates whenever they entertained or went out socially. But when only the family was likely to see them they let themselves go, sartorially speaking. Evidently they thought their frowsiness was invisible when they donned baggy Mother Hubbards for a round of household duties or a bit of digging in the garden.

Eventually women woke up to the fact they owed it to themselves to look their best at all times. They learned they could be as poised at the kitchen sink as in the ballroom if they had on a crisp little housedress whose lines were as smart as a formal gown's. They learned they could look like bathing beauties and movie stars—well, at least approximately like bathing beauties and movie stars—if they chose their beach and garden costumes with as much care as they did their dinner dresses.

Well-Dressed All the Time.

So no longer is there an overabundance of frowsy housewives. Today women are well dressed from morn to night. They wear slacks and South Sea Island costumes on the beach, comfortable sun-back frocks in the home, and overalls in the garden.

Overalls are a new development among informal clothes this season. Not since war time, when it was considered patriotic to be a farmerette, have blue denims had a place of importance in feminine wardrobes. But this summer they will be worn for lounging as well as for working in the garden or strolling on the beach. Gay plaid shirts are usually worn with them. And a big rough straw hat tops off the ensemble.

Newest costume for the beach is a backless affair which looks like a dress but which really is a pair of shorts cut extremely full and attached to a brassiere-like bodice. Straps cross in back to hold the bodice safely in place.

Another popular beach costume is strongly influenced by the attire worn in Tahiti. This is made of cotton in bright, exotic designs and consists of brief shorts, tight-fitting bolero and wrap-around skirt. The bolero is really nothing more than a glorified brassiere and leaves a generous portion of the wearer's middle exposed. The shorts are as snug as bathing trunks, but the wrap-around skirt gives them a sufficiently decorous appearance for lounging on boat decks or sunning in the sand.

Linen Is a Favorite.

Linen, because of its coolness and washability, is a favorite for all sorts of playtime and work clothes. Some women prefer it to denim for overalls; it's softer and more feminine looking. When both overalls and shirt are plain linen all sorts of interesting color combinations can be worked out. Brown overalls with cream shirt, for instance. Or black overalls with lavender shirt.

For extremely warm days a sun-back frock is considerably cooler than overalls. And sun-backs are going to be lower and better this year than ever before. Most of them are whacked out clear to the waist and leave the sides as well as the back bare. This permits the wearer to get brown over such a large area that she can wear an evening gown without looking like a zebra.

Latest Beach Apparel Backless; Bright Hues Are Popular.

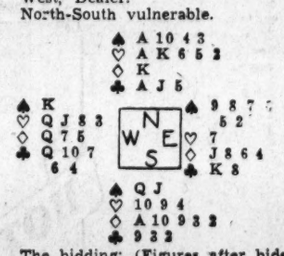
Culbertson On Bridge

Establishing a Tenance.

THERE is a situation in the play which all players should learn to recognize.

The situation of which I speak is when it is possible to lead an honor toward a weak suit in dummy and by such lead to establish a tenance over dummy's highest card.

West, Dealer.
North-South vulnerable.



The bidding: (Figures after bids refer to numbered explanatory paragraphs).

West	North	East	South
Pass	1♡	Pass	1NT(1)
Pass	2♠(2)	Pass	3♡(3)
Pass	4♡(4)	Pass	Pass
Pass			

1—Even with a five-card biddable suit, the one notrump response is preferred on hands containing less than two honor tricks. In the new Culbertson system a suit response, is forcing for one round, and just not be made without some strength or at least a six-card suit.
2—A very strong bid; for it denotes willingness to play at three hearts no matter how weak South may be.
3—Not a raise, but a preference bid. North having bid two suits, South shows the suit in which he is stronger.
4—North is strong enough to bid for game, even though South has shown no more strength than about one honor-trick.

The Play.

East opened a low spade; West's King fell to North's Ace. North next cashed the King of diamonds, then led a spade hoping for entry to dummy. But West ruffed.

West then made the play necessary to defeat the contract; he led the ten of clubs—not a low club. North played the Jack; but East won with the King and returned the eight of clubs, and West had a tenace over dummy's nine. West thus established a second trick in clubs, and it was impossible for North to enter dummy and discard his loser on the Ace of diamonds.

Had West led simply his fourth-best club, as many players would have done, North would have played the five-spot. East could not have won over dummy's nine without playing his King, and North would have had Ace-Jack over West's Queen.

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Germs Minimized as Gastric Ulcer Cause

Experiments Tend to Show Bacteria Affect Stomach Little.

By Dr. Irving S. Cutter.

THE battle among the "bigwigs" as to the cause of gastric ulcer still waxes and wanes, and medical literature lists thousands of essays dealing with the subject.

For many years it was thought that hydrochloric acid, which is normally secreted by the stomach, could and would if present in excess amounts favor the development of ulceration. It is well known that ulcers can be produced by the injection of hydrochloric acid into stomach tissue, provided the acid is of at least 1 per cent concentration; that is, approximately five times as strong as the normal acid in the gastric juice. Such ulcers, nevertheless, heal rapidly, usually within two or three weeks, and chronic ulceration does not follow.

We know that blood supplies nourishment to all the tissues in the body. If anything occurs that cuts off this nourishment, tissue is bound to die. If the blood supply is reduced, but not entirely stopped, there will be various symptoms, the loss of certain cells, and an impairment of function.

It has been conceded generally that whenever circulation and therefore, nourishment, is decreased to a certain area of tissue bacteria, if they gain access to the spot, will hold high carnival and exhibit their disease producing tendencies.

Now comes the report of Morrison and Feldman that bacteria, even of virulent types, are relatively harmless when mixed with food in the stomach.

All the materials that enter the stomach are not sterile. Food taken into the mouth, a cavity that always contains many bacteria, passes into the stomach where these bacteria are not killed unless the hydrochloric acid present is in far greater concentration than normal. Morrison and Feldman administer various types of bacteria with the food, at the same time neutralizing the hydrochloric acid present in the stomach so that there would be no bacteria killing substances present. It seemed to make little difference what organisms were fed; the mucous membrane of the stomach remained normal. When ulcers were caused by large doses of hydrochloric acid and huge numbers of bacteria were fed each day, the ulcers as a rule healed in normal time.

Of course one swallow does not make a summer. Neither must we place too great reliance upon any one series of experiments, no matter how carefully they may have been conducted. The conclusion, however, seems waranted that the role of bacteria in causing or continuing gastric ulcer is not important.

Battle Over Cause Still Rages, Dr. Cutter Points Out.

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This BUSINESS of LIVING

Business Women Need Valet Service and Chance to Shop at Night.

By Mary Haworth.

DEAR MISS HAWORTH: After reading "Virginian's" letter in your column last Friday, I decided to make the following suggestion, which I have long felt to be practicable: Why don't some bright woman who "longs for work" establish a valet service for women?

I live in an apartment house of eight floors, tenanted almost entirely by women Government employes, some of whom are executives. Why doesn't some woman establish a valet service in such a house, and darn, mend, press, clean spots, sew on buttons, hooks, etc., and take a great burden off the shoulders of the business woman whose time is precious? You get the idea?

• • • •

I personally wish some woman would come in and brush my winter clothing and put it away in bags and boxes. The possibilities of such woman-to-woman service are almost endless, as I consider them.

• • • •

Another thing, while I think of it: There are millions of women in industry today, and yet department stores and most other shops, for that matter, are still conducted on the theory that women have all day in which to shop and buy.

I heard a woman say recently: "I have a salary of $4,500 a year and no time in which to spend it. I am too tired after business hours to trust my judgment and the shop girls are too tired to give intelligent cooperation."

• • • •

Why, then, don't the big shops recognize this changed world and make some provision for business women to do night shopping? With all this talk about providing employment for the unemployed, it seems to me something worth-while could be worked out along this line. Lots of women would prefer to shop at night rather than go to the movies. Look at the window shoppers!

• • • •

While many persons protest they can't find jobs, it still seems to me there is lots of work waiting to be done if only some were enterprising enough to see a need and provide the answer.

MARY JONES.

• • • •

Idea for "Virginian."

DEAR MARY JONES: Both your suggestions strike me as excellent. "Virginian," the widowed mother of three children, who described herself as a good housekeeper and competent seamstress, eager for "some suggestion as to how to make a living," should welcome the idea of instituting an apartment house valet service to business women.

• • • •

Even though realizing the tremendous importance of neatness in dress, nevertheless there is no task the average business woman views with greater distaste than mending, pressing, darning, cleaning and altering the articles of her office wardrobe. It is almost a day-to-day necessity if she is to face the world freshly and smartly apparelled each morning. I am convinced with you that "Virginian" could do no better for herself than to engage in such an enterprise.

• • • •

Your suggestion with regard to merchants making night shopping possible for the "tired business woman" I referred to a business man for his opinion. He pronounced it "smart idea," and said he should be interested in hearing the public's reaction. M. H.

Miss Haworth will be glad to help you in solving your problems. Write her in care of The Post Woman's Page.

Club Women To Hear Lewis And Rep. Kahn

They Will Address D. C. Federation's Annual Luncheon Tomorrow.

THE PRINCIPAL speakers at the annual luncheon of the District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs tomorrow at the Mayflower Hotel will be Sir Willmott Lewis and Representative Florence P. Kahn, of California.

Among the guests of honor will be Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, president of the General Federation; Mrs. Cordell Hull, Mrs. Harold L. Ickes and Mrs. Dawson Olmstead.

Those sponsoring tables for the event are Mrs. Frank M. Shortall, Mrs. Lloyd A. Morrison, Mrs. R. Lee Spire, Mrs. Chester Caywood, Mrs. Albert N. Baggs, Mrs. Mary Wright Johnson, Mrs. J. Noble Hoover, Mrs. Herbert Powell, Mrs. F. C. Brinley, Mrs. Ernest Gude, Mrs. H. N. Link, Mrs. L. Schofield and Mrs. Don Skidmore.

Mrs. Jesse Jones a Guest.

Mrs. Cabot Stevens will have as guests Mrs. Jesse Jones, wife of the director of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and Mrs. Albert Deane, wife of the associate director of the Federal Housing Administration.

Additional subscribers include Mrs. W. W. Husband, wife of the Assistant Secretary of Labor; Miss Vella Albert Winner, editor of the Clubwoman; Mrs. Lawrence Onrollo, Mrs. Frank Grooms, Miss Helen Stout, Mrs. W. G. Waldo, Mrs. E. Lomas, Mrs. L. P Woodruff, Mrs F. Fohrman, Mrs. M. Shantz, Mrs. Willis Fowler, Mrs. J. F. Macoughty, Mrs. Walter Brown, Miss Edna Patton, Mrs. Rudolph Allen, Mrs. Ada Kuenstle, Mrs. Amelia Theile, Mrs. H. L. Richardson, Mrs. James Hoffman, Mrs. William McGee, Mrs. Edna Coleman, Mrs. Caroline Smith, Mrs. Clarence Ross, Mrs. Charles Richardson, Mrs. George Ross, Mrs. C. L. Fisher, Mrs. A. C. Norcross, Mrs. William Beahm, Mrs. R. Snyder, Mrs. E. Lamb, Mrs. H. Austin, Mrs. J. W. Davis, Mrs. S. F. Hildebrand, Mrs. George Palmer, Mrs. W. W. Price, Mrs. F. M. Schaeffer, Mrs. Charles Ayars, Mrs. Robert Lyons and Mrs. Otto Rogers.

Clubs Represented.

The federated clubs represented at the luncheon will be the Petworth Women's Club, Sunshine and Community Society, Housekeepers' Alliance, Political Study Club, Baby Lovers' Circle, Park View Women's Club, Philo Classics, Capitol Hill History Club, Excelsior Literary Club, Myra McCoy Andrews Day Nursery, Women's City Club, Women's Christian Temperance Union, Columbia Heights Art Club, Twentieth Century Club, Rubinstein Club, Aid Association for the Blind, Sabbath Alliance, Takoma Park Women's Club and the Abraham Lincoln Circle No. 3.

Mrs. Edward A. Keys, general chairman, will be assisted by Mrs. Johan C. Kondrup, Mrs. Tillman Bacon Parks and Mrs. Gude. Those serving on the floor committee include Mrs. George Oliver Gillingham, Mrs. Frank M. Shortall, Mrs. Ruth H. Snodgrass, Mrs. George L. Peckham, Mrs. Frederick L. Pratt, Mrs. E. S. Frazier, Mrs. Lisle Lopscomb, Mrs. Maurice Collins, Mrs. Henry Fenno Sawtelle, Mrs. Otto Hammerland and Mrs. Frederick Yates.

University Women Meet.

THE WASHINGTON BRANCH of the American Association of University Women held its annual dinner and business meeting last night at its clubhouse, 1634 I street northwest. Following their reports, the various committees of the club presented stunts which suggested in burlesque the work they represented.

The fellowship committee, in charge of Miss Janeiro Brooks, presented a skit, written by Miss Elizabeth Cooper, a member of the club, and called "The Tragic Romance of Princess Education."

The program committee, under the leadership of Mrs. William A. Slade, vice chairman, gave limericks beginning with the letters which spelled out program committee.

Violets . . .
for mademoiselle! To bring out the exquisite softness of this ladylike sheer costume, so right for Summer afternoons in the city...so important to happy holidays! Slim flowing lines, softly shirred Molyneux sleeves on both the dress and coat. In roseblush, shadow gray and white. Sizes for misses.
Gown Salon, Second Floor.
$39.75
..Typical of the fine fashions with which the Gown Salon sends you forth equipped for every important occasion!
THE new
Jelleff's
1214-1220 F STREET

H. J. Odenthal New Candidate At Arlington

To Oppose Incumbent for Nomination as Sheriff at Primary.

ARLINGTON COUNTY BUREAU OF THE POST.
Tel. Clar. 509. Clarendon, Va.

H. J. Odenthal yesterday announced his candidacy for the office of sheriff of Arlington County, subject to the Democratic primary August 6. He will oppose Sheriff Edward B. Fields, who seeks re-election.

For the last year he had been the civic representative of the American Legion, campaigning for adequate playgrounds, an airport and numerous other civic projects.

The announcement of his candidacy said:

"If elected, it will be his intention to reorganize the police department along modern metropolitan lines and his first official act would be to divorce the police from politics. Under no circumstances would they be permitted to engage in political activity at any time, under penalty of dismissal.

"Secondly the department will work with and through the county manager, so that there will be a proper coordination of co-related activities at all times. By the same reasoning, it will cooperate with the Washington police in the exchange of information and courtesies and in addition a modern identification unit will be installed."

Odenthal is a member of the American Legion, Naval Lodge No. 4; the board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce and the Democratic Club.

With the chapel of Arlington Hall College for Girls filled to capacity, the eighth annual graduating exercises were held yesterday morning. The ceremonies opened with the invocation by Bishop Edwin H. Hughes, of Washington.

Miss Jane Taylor Seng, of Kentucky, and Miss Marguerite Chatain, of Illinois, won highest honors.

Diplomas were presented by Miss Carrie Sutherlin, president, to Helen Alexander, District of Columbia; Cecelia Baird, Georgia; Mazie Ballard, New York; Virginia Bishop, New York; Louise Hempstead, Alabama; Mary Paddison, North Carolina; Frances Johnson, Louisiana; Sarah Jane Ponder, Kentucky; Jane Reynolds, Kentucky; Martha Sanderson, Texas; Jane Taylor Seng, Kentucky; Betty Spengeman, New Jersey; Martha Stroud, Louisiana, and Billie Stull.

Those graduated in the high school department were Marguerite Chatain, Illinois; Mary Dowling, Alabama; June Evans, West Virginia; Katherine Fenwick, Virginia; Elaine Moyer, Ohio; Marie Ramsey, Oklahoma; Marjorie Sizemore, Virginia, and Harriette Wise, West Virginia.

Roy S. Braden, maanger of Arlington County, has announced trucks engaged in clean-up week activities will visit sections tomorrow and Friday as follows:

Tomorrow, all sections south of Lee highway and Falls Church on from Donaldson road to western limits of Halls Hill, east to Chestnut avenue to Mount Olivet road, north of Mount Olivet road to Glebe road, east of Glebe road to Wilson boulevard, north of Wilson boulevard to Donaldson road, south of Pershing drive from Fort Myer to Glebe road, east of Glebe road to Columbia pike, north of Columbia pike to Arlington avenue, west of Arlington avenue to Pershing drive.

Friday, north of Glebe road from Chain Bridge to Military road, west of Military road to Larcom lane, north of Larcom lane, Lee highway and Falls Church on to western limits of Hall's Hill, west of Chestnut avenue to Brown Bend road, north of Brown Bend road to Lacey road, west of Lacey road to Washington-Virginia Railway, north of Washington-Virginia Railway and on to the county line, including the town of East Falls Church, west of Glebe road from county line near Nauck to Carlyn Spring road, south of Carlyn Spring road and Glencarlyn to county line.

The cadet corps of Washington-Lee High School will hold its annual review on the parade grounds tomorrow noon.

Medals and trophies won during the year will be presented. The Blue and Gray Club will present an American flag to the school.

The Arlington County Bar Association will hold its annual field day, banquet and dance June 21 at the Washington Golf and Country Club. Henry J. Klinge is general chairman.

Welles Will Speak At Upper Marlboro

Assistant State Secretary to Talk Memorial Day.

Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State, will be the principal speaker Thursday at Memorial Day services, to be held at Upper Marlboro under auspices of three Veterans of Foreign Wars posts and one American Legion post.

The speakers' list also will include State Senator Lansdale G. Sasscer, president of the Maryland Senate, and Charles C. Marbury, member of the House of Delegates.

Edward F. Robinson, of Seat Pleasant, Md., will introduce the speakers. The Rev. B. L. Fisher, pastor of the Forestville Methodist Episcopal Church, will give the invocation.

Posts of Foreign Wars posts participating the exercises are the Seat Pleasant-Turner Post of Seat Pleasant, Md., Allen-Millard Post of Indian Head, Md., and Corpl. Milton E. Clagett Post of Bradbury Heights, Md. The American Legion organization will be the Upper Marlboro Post.

13 Processions Sunday.

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Emmitsburg, Md., May 27.—The annual May processions of the two Catholic parishes, St. Joseph's of Emmitsburg, and Anthony's near Mount St. Mary's College, were held here Sunday afternoon.

Arlington Hall Seniors Receive Diplomas

Post Staff Photo.

Members of the graduating class at Arlington Hall Junior College for Girls, in Arlington County, who received their diplomas yesterday (left to right, front row): Virginia Bishop, Billie Stull, Jane Taylor Seng, Helen Alexander, Martha Stroud; second row, Frances Johnson, Louise Hempstead, Mary Paddison, Jane Reynolds; back row, Mazie Ballard, Betty Spengeman, Sarah Jane Ponder, Martha Sanderson, Cecelia Baird.

School to Hold Final Program At Alexandria

Commencement Exercises Will Be Conducted on June 17 in Temple.

THE WASHINGTON POST BUREAU,
907 Prince St., Alexandria, Va.
Phone Alexandria 523.

The annual commencement exercises of Alexandria High School will be held June 17 at 8:15 p. m. in George Washington Masonic National Memorial Temple. The address to the graduates will be delivered by E. Barrett Prettyman, corporation counsel for the District of Columbia, formerly a teacher in the local high school.

The tentative list of 75 graduates, announced by Principal Henry T. Moncure, is:

Mary Kathleen Adams, Kate Waller Barrett, Alfriend Marion Angel, Dorothy Francis, Edna Argene Apperson, Harriet Ramey Baggett, Earl Vincent Barnett, Edward LeRoy Beach, Rosemary Bernhardt, Beverly Topping Bradley, Margaret Louise Brinckman.

Mae Geraldine Carlton, Paul Thomas Caton, James Marvin Collins, Walter Francis Cornell, Paul Donald Cotter, Laura Virginia Cox, Jack Edward Cowling, Lynde Crocker, Faith Cecelia DeWalt, Lottie May Dove, Mary Wilson Embrey, Marjorie Ann Garvey, Woodrow Wilson Godfrey, Robert Carpenter Gooding, Celeste Elizabeth Gorham, Mary Jeanette Greenwood, Albert Joseph Jacobson, William Imler Jeffries, Eileen Jordan, Freida Ruth Keziah, Robert Frederick Kinsey.

Gladys Elizabeth Lee, Mary Meredith Lewis, Robert Franklin Litaker, jr., Peyton Luckett, Shellie Clyde Major, Thomas A. Marcus, George Evans Martin, Hugh Bernard McGahey, Evelyn Mendelson, Thomas Franklin Miller, Helen Irving Mitchell, Anne Hebb Monroe, Elizabeth Lambert Moss, Jeanne Nalls, Lillian Rae Olinger, Janet Corbin Otley, Mary Isabel Parker, Elizabeth Warner Peabody, Marion Paul Pulzone, Isabel Virginia Rainey, Virginia Straham Rasbach, Lucile Elizabeth Reynolds, Geraldine Estelle Rhodes, William Marion Riddick, jr., Elmer Guy Ridgely, Earl W. Roland.

Helen Janette Seymour, Anne Shapiro, Edna Virginia Shelton, Embrey Ligon Simpson, Mary Elizabeth Simpson, Dorothy Anita Smith, James Kerr Smith, Douglas Worth Stanton, Gardner Lewis Tesh, Florence Virginia Turner, Mary Joyce Waller, Faye Watkins, Edna Weiner, Howard Lee Williamson, Elizabeth Helen Wilson.

At the spring reunion of the Scottish Rite Masonic bodies of Alexandria, these officers were elected and appointed:

Randolph Chapter, Knights Rose Croix—Harry F. Kennedy, wise master; Harry H. Newton, junior warden; John C. Cox, orator; Percy E. Clift, almoner and secretary; Willlam Lewis Allen, treasurer; Leonard J. Miller, master of ceremonies; R. C. Leachman, expert; Clyde C. Lamond, jr., assistant expert; E. T. Stulz, sttandard bearer; A. Slater Lamond, guardian of temple; George W. Zachary, tiler; Samuel E. Wade, organist.

Lafayette Council, Knights Kadosh—Harry F. Kennedy, commander; J. H. Kretchmer, first lieutenant commander; John C. Cox, second lieutenant commander; Harry H. Newton, chancellor; R. C. Leachman, orator; Percy E. Clift, almoner and recorder; William Lewis Allen, treasurer; A. S. Lamond, master of ceremonies; E. T. Stulz, turcopilier; J. S. Hale, draper; W. N. Wenrich, first deacon; J. U. Kincheloe, second deacon; Leonard J. Miller, bearer Beausant; Charles W. Davis, bearer white standard; Clyde C. Lamond, jr., bearer black standard; G. W. Thornhill, lieutenant of the guard; George W. Zachary, sentinel, S. E. Wade, organist.

The membership drive of the Young Democrats Club of Alexandria, under way three weeks, has boosted enrollment by 125, according to James E. Moriarty, chairman of the membership committee. His assistants are Robert Duncan, Maurice Rosenberg, Miss Elizabeth McGahey, Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson, Mrs. A. R. Hurshman, Mrs. Mae Bowman, Miss Virginia Shuman, Miss Virginia Burgess and Stanley King.

The entertainment committee will hold a dance at the Old Dominion Boat Club Friday night. The local club will be joined by the Young Democrats Club of Falls Church.

The 112th annual commencement exercises of the Episcopal Theological Seminary of Virginia, west of Alexandria, will be held June 5, 6 and 7. The annual missionary service will be at 8 p. m. June 5, with an address by Lewis B. Franklin, vice president and treasurer of the National Council. June 6, Holy Communion will be celebrated at 7:30 a. m. and the annual commencement exercises will be held at 10:30 a. m. The Rev. Amgus Dun, professor of divinity in the Episcopal Theological School, will speak. The annual alumni meeting will be held at noon and the alumni dinner at 2 p. m.

Ordination services will be held at 10:30 a. m. June 7, the sermon being delivered by the Rev. Oliver J. Hart, rector of St. John's Church, Washington.

The State FERA has allotted $2,753.90 for the establishment of a community garden in Alexandria. Plans for opening the garden are under charge of Mrs. Leroy E. Peabody, garden supervisor. The project will employ 20 persons.

City Manager E. C. Dunn will call for bids next week for remodeling the old silk mill building, at Pitt and Wilkes streets, into a school building for colored pupils. The building, when finished, will accommodate 400 pupils, and will relieve congestion at Parker-Gray School.

Charles H. Callahan, commissioner of revenue, has announced taxpayers who fail to make returns for 1935 on or before June 1 will be subject to a penalty of $3, of which $1 goes to the city and $2 to the State.

As an accommodation to those whose occupation will prevent their making returns from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., the commissioner's office will be open from 7 to 9 p. m., May 29 and 31, for receipt of individual returns only. The office will be closed May 30.

Deeds of conveyance for the following pieces of property have been recorded with the clerk of the Alexandria Corporation Court: Grace C. and M. Ethel Lynch to E. T. Seago, lots 307 and 308, Del Ray; David H. Oertly, trustee, to M. Ada Oertly, houses and lots 1049 and 1050, Del Ray; J. Randolph F. Davis to Grover H. Dodd, lot 13, block 2, Temple Park.

These marriage licenses were issued in Alexandria yesterday:

Earl Alexander and Rether Simms, both of Alexandria.

Harold L. Mentzell, of Baltimore, and May Y. Errington, of Towson, Md.

Vernon A. Bowers and Henrietta Staren, both of Baltimore.

Charles Webster and Celestine Bell, both of Alexandria.

will not rub off
CARBONA
SHOE WHITENER
FOR ALL WHITE SHOES
BOTTLE or TUBE 10c & 25c

Money Can't Buy Better Teeth

Plates, $10, $15 and $20.
Plates Repaired While You Wait.
All Work Done In My Own Laboratories.
No Long Waiting. No High Prices.
CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK.

$5 and $5

Extraction, $1—By Gas, $2.
Dr. SMATHERS
DENTAL SPECIALIST.
838 Eye St. N.W.
Over Riggs National Bank.
Seventh and Eye Streets N.W.
Hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Ph. MEt. 9850.

NRA NOTICE NRA
OPERATORS OF TRUCKS FOR HIRE

The Trucking Code, signed by the President February 10, 1934, is in full force and effect for the Second Code Year.
The following requirements are contained in this law: Annual registration; display of insignia; filing of rates; maximum hours for labor, and minimum wages.
Truckmen are requested to register immediately for the Second Code Year, and comply with all other provision of the Code.

District of Columbia State Code Authority for the Trucking Industry
Shippers and Contractors Please Co-operate.

Firemen Rescue Boys Marooned in Tree

Hagerstown, Md., May 27.—Firemen rescued Jack Adams and Harry Boyd, both 12, from a high tree, where they became stranded when a top rung of a ladder used to reach the top of the tree broke.

For five hours they called for help until finally another boy heard their calls and summoned the firemen, who used long ropes to bring them down.

Britain-U. S. Link For Peace Urged

By the United Press.

London, May 27.—Stanley Baldwin, lord president of the council, tonight strongly advocated close collaboration between Great Britain and the United States as the surest way to enforce world peace.

Baldwin told a mass meeting of women's organizations:

"I have believed always that the greatest security against war in any part of the world would be close collaboration between the British Empire and the United States.

"The combined powers of our navies, the potential man power (of the two nations), their immediate economic power through a uniform blockade and refusal to trade or lend money would be sanctions (penalties) which no other power on earth, however strong, would dare face.

Siamese Price Arrives Today.

San Francisco, May 27 (AP).—Prince Purachatra of Siam, brother of the former king, Prajadhipok, will arrive here tomorrow with his entourage aboard the liner Asama Maru to begin a tour of the United States. The prince is traveling "merely as a tourist," officials of the steamship company said.

Ballot Is 7 to 1 For AAA Rules In Montgomery

County Agent Announces Result of 410 Votes Cast on Control.

Montgomery County wheat producers voted appreximately 7 to 1 in favor of the continuance of the wheat acreage reduction control campaign, according to a statement by O. W. Anderson, county agent.

Returns compiled late yesterday are as follows:

	For.	Against.
Laytonsville District	54	6
Darnestown District	33	4
Rockville, Potomac	19	4
Damascus	43	6
Clarksburg	35	3
Poolesville	56	12
Olney	38	3
Gaithersburg	27	2
Barnesville	40	3
Colesville, Wheaton	13	9

A total of 410 votes were cast, 358 in favor of the continuance of the Administration's program for control as administered by the AAA, and 52 against any controlled production.

Three hundred and ninety votes cast in the referendm were by signers of the 1933-1935 contracts. This number is slightly over 50 per cent of the signers.

Of the 20 noncontract signers voting in the referendum, 14 are reported as having voted in favor of the program.

Brentwood Man Pays On 2 Speeding Counts

David G. Poole, of Brentwood, Md., learned yesterday that the law never forgets.

Poole was arrested for speeding on Bladensburg road northeast. Arraigned before Traffic Court Judge Isaac R. Hitt, he was accused of a similar offense last February. It was testified that on the first count he was released to appear in court but failed to report.

Judge Hitt delivered a severe reprimand and fined Poole $15 for the February charge. The second offense brought a fine of $25. An additional fine of $3 was ordered on a charge of bad automobile headlights.

Prince Georges Vote Favors Wheat Cuts

With a vote of 88 to 10, Prince Georges County wheat growers asked for renewal of crop reduction contracts, it was announced yesterday by County Agent P. E. Clark at Upper Marlboro.

The 98 votes, out of a possible 101, were cast Saturday, but an official count was not released until yesterday. Prince Georges County, however, is not one of the larger wheat-growing counties in Maryland.

POST WANT ADS PAY.

YOUR FIRST SPOONFUL SAYS: "IT'S BREYERS!"

Discriminating judges of ice cream, familiar with Breyers, can spot its individual flavor with their first spoonful. Real cream—fine sugar—pure natural flavorings—are partially responsible for this flavor... But in addition, there's an indescribable quality in Breyers, which no other ice cream can have. It comes from years of experience plus exclusive Breyer methods of blending and freezing.

Breyers ICE CREAM

PRODUCED UNDER THE Sealtest SYSTEM OF LABORATORY PROTECTION

Post Classified Ads Bring Results

YOU'LL THANK YOUR LUCKY STARS FOR THIS SALE EVERY TIME YOU TURN THE HOT WATER FAUCET

"Pittsburg" and RUUD AUTOMATIC GAS WATER HEATERS

The PITTSBURG "Monarch"—40th anniversary model—fully automatic, insulated copper-bearing steel tank, snap-action thermostat, beautiful two-tone lacquer finish. Sizes—20, 30 and 45 gallons capacity.

The RUUD "DeSoto"—fully automatic, insulated, snap-action thermostat, heavy galvanized iron tank, two-tone durable pearl gray finish. Sizes—15, 20 and 30 gallons capacity.

AT $10 TO $32 off

Not often do you find savings like these on such nationally famous heaters but here they are—FOR A LIMITED TIME ONLY!

An instant and steaming flow of sparkling hot water is yours the minute you turn the faucet with one of these heaters on the job—a priceless comfort at an insignificant cost. And on top of present sale prices, terms have been advanced so that you can buy one for as little as 8c a day!

Similar reductions have been made on the well known "A.G.P." and "Rex" heaters, so the correct heater for your home is here AT A SAVING! Visit our showrooms — or call DIstrict 8500!

WASHINGTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY • GEORGETOWN GAS LIGHT COMPANY

Fairfax County Democrats Set For Convention

County Executive Committee to Be Elected Tonight at Fairfax.

FAIRFAX BUREAU OF THE POST,
P. O. Box 245, Fairfax, Va.
Phone Clarendon 136-J.

Democrats of Fairfax County will hold a convention tonight in the courthouse at Fairfax to elect members of the county Democratic executive committee.

The Democratic "party plan" provides that when the selection of committeemen is made every two years the existing committee shall name the time, place and method of electing committeemen, with each precinct entitled to at least one member on the committee.

Meeting earlier this month, the county committee apportioned the representation to the committee on the basis of at least one member for each precinct and an additional member for each 100 voters or the major fraction thereof. This will probably increase the committee by four new members.

In an official report which Deputy County Clerk John M. Whalen submitted to Robert R. Buckley, chairman of the county Democratic committee, it is shown that five precincts in the county will be entitled to extra members. Fairfax, Langley, Vienna and Herndon Precincts will be allowed three committeemen each, Falls Church two, and Clifton and Centreville Precinct will lose one committeeman each.

Since the convention plan of selecting committeement was announced many Democratic voters have expressed themselves as against the plan and favoring the regular primary method of electing committeemen. Several precincts are planning to select new committee members, stating that the present members are not active enough and pointing to the fact that at the last two meetings of the executive committee less than 12 of the 30 were present.

The annual spring rally day of the 4-H clubs of Fairfax County was held at the Oakton School to select winners in the contests based on the various activities of the clubs. The winners in the contests for girls over 14 years old will represent the county in the State 4-H Club contests this summer at Blacksburg, Va.

Judges in the events which took place Saturday were Dr. William Meyer and Dr. E. C. Shull, of Herndon, and Dr. Sigmund Newman, of Vienna, the health contest, and Miss Sarah Pitts, home demonstration agent for Prince William County, the other contests.

Winners were:

Food judging (girls under 14 years)—Beulah McWilliams, first; Helen Peverill, Franconia, second; Sarah Green, Floris, third.

Correct dress contest (girls under 14, house dresses)—Agnes Cornwell, Annandale, first; Bettie Barton, Fairfax, second; Selma Ankers, Groveton, third.

Sport or school dress—Isabelle Schwartz, Annandale, first; Jean Thompson, Herndon, second; Priscilla Watson, Fairfax, third.

Church and party dress—Jacquelin Dunn, Groveton, first; Edith Malone Farr, Fairfax, second; Margaret Fordham, Groveton, third.

Correct dress group for girls over 14 years, house dresses—Marjorie Clapp, Lorton, first; Aleene Dailey, McLean, second.

Sport or school dress—Alice Watkins, Popeshead, first; Helen Rogers, Franconia, second; Dorothy Lee, Groveton, third.

Health contest, girls under 14 years—Priscilla Watson, Fairfax, first; Doris Hall, Franconia, second; Louise Love, McLean, third.

Health contest, girls over 14—Audrey Wells, Franconia, first; Louise Millner, Burke, second; Charlotte Rawall, McLean, third.

Commissioner of Revenue James U. Kincheloe, of Fairfax County, has issued a warning that Saturday is the deadline for filing State and county personal property tax returns. In an effort to help those who are not able to visit his office in Fairfax during the day he announced that he would keep his office open Wednesday and Thursday until lat at night for the filing of the reutrns.

Mrs. William B. Brown has been re-elected regent of Falls Church Chapter, D. A. R. Mrs. Pierce Horne was elected first vice regent; Mrs. Mary Munson, second vice regent; Mrs. John S. Bethune, recording secretary; Miss Anna Margaret Lester, corresponding secretary; Mrs. George Lester, treasurer; Mrs. C. N. McGroarty, historian; Mrs. Albert Eastman, chaplain; Miss Mary Davenport, registrar, and Mrs. Warren C. Funk, librarian.

The wheat growers of Fairfax County, Va., voted 20 to 19 in favor of the wheat production program to succeed the present Federal contract which expires with the 1935 crop year, according to preliminary returns made to County Agricultural Agent H. B. Derr. Very few of approximately 380 wheat farmers participated in the election Saturday, although an intensive campaign has been carried on for some time to have the farmers vote in the referendum.

Piano Pupils to Give Program Tomorrow

The second recital by piano students of the Community Center Department will be held tomorrow night at 8 o'clock in the Ben Murch School, Connecticut avenue and Davenport street.

The students are those who have practiced after school hours. The recital is being directed by Mrs. Amelia Grimes and Mrs. L. H. David. Summer piano classes will open June 24, to last for six weeks.

Don't Neglect Dangerous
High Blood Pressure
Headaches, shortness of breath and dizzy spells may be warnings of high blood pressure. To get at the cause, drink Mountain Valley Mineral Water direct from famous Hot Springs, Arkansas. Endorsed by physicians for over 30 years. Phone for booklet.
Mountain Valley Mineral Water
MET. 1062. 1408 K St. N.W.

SAVE 100 MILES
Via. Annapolis, Md.
TO OCEAN CITY, MD., & REHOBOTH BEACH, DEL.
Washington's Nearest Ocean Resorts.
SUMMER SCHEDULE
Effective May 29th, 1935
Daily and Sunday
Eastern Standard Time
Between Annapolis and Matapeake.

Leave Annapolis.	Leave Matapeake	Leave Matapeake	Leave Annapolis.
p. m.		6:45 a.m. (Mon. only)	
8:00 a. m.	2:00	7:25 a. m.	2:00 p. m.
10:00 a. m.	3:00	9:00 a. m.	3:00 p. m.
11:00 a. m.	4:00	11:00 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
12:00 noon	6:00	12:00 noon	5:00 p. m.
1:00 p. m.	8:00	1:00 p. m.	7:20 p. m.

Between Annapolis and Claiborne.

Leave Annapolis	Leave Claiborne
7:25 a.m., 5 p.m	9 a.m., 7 p.m.

The Claiborne-Annapolis Ferry Co., Annapolis, Md.

Rites Held for Soviet Air Victims

Associated Press Photo.

Urns containing the ashes of victims of the crash of the Maxim Gorky, huge Soviet airliner, are shown resting in state in the Hall of Columns of the House of Trade Unions, Moscow.

Georgetown Prep Starts Rites Today

First Commencement Event Is Memorial Mass.

Commencement week for the Georgetown Preparatory School at Garrett Park, Md., begins today with mass commemorating the anniversary of the dedication of the new chapel. The mass will begin at 10 a. m. and will be following by solemn benediction.

A mass for deceased alumni will be said Thursday, which also is Ascension Thursday as well as Memorial Day. Field-day events will be climaxed by a farewell banquet. A special senior chapel service will be held Sunday morning at 10. Mass will be celebrated by the Rev. Robert S. Lloyd, S. J. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. John E. Grattan, S. J., dean of studies at Georgetown University.

The senior class banquet will be held Thursday, June 6, at the Hotel Mayflower and prize night and annual elocution contests will be June 7, followed by athletic awards.

Commencement exercises will be held Sunday, June 9, at 3 p. m. at the school. Hughes Spalding, Atlanta, Ga., attorney, former chairman of the board of regents of the University System of Georgia, will make the address.

Roe to Direct Discussion.

Mrs. Charles H. Roe, field secretary of the National Congress of Parent-Teachers, will direct a discussion conference on parent-teacher problems from 10 to 3 o'clock today at the National Education Building, Sixteenth and M streets. Parent-teacher society presidents and others interested in this subject are invited.

Glass to Address Virginia Bankers

Talk Is Expected to Touch on Bank Legislation.

By the Associated Press.

Senator Carter Glass (Democrat), Virginia, recognized as an outstanding authority on banking legislation, yesterday accepted an invitation to address the Virginia Bankers Association in its annual convention at Hot Springs, June 22.

Senator Glass has not announced the subject of his speech, and the association suggested that he should choose it. His address will be delivered on the last of a three-day convention.

The subject of "Trends in Banking and Banking Legislation" has been assigned to Robert V. Fleming, president of the Riggs National Bank of Washington, and first vice president of the American Bankers Association, for discussion.

Tax Revision Council Organized in Capital

Organization of the Tax Revision Council, whose 24 members will study problems of taxation conflicting Federal, State, county and municipal governments, was announced yesterday by Henry W. Toll, executive director of the Council of State Governments.

The new body, establishment of which was authorized when the parent organization convened here last March, will hold its first meeting in Washington June 6, 7 and 8.

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, jr., heads the Federal representation, which includes Senators Pat Harrison and William H. King, Representatives Robert L. Doughton and Fred M. Vinson, Lovell H. Parker, Herman Oliphant and George C. Haas.

Eight State officials and eight city and county executives will serve on the council.

Boys Re-Elect Howard.

Albert W. Howard was re-elected president of the Northeast Boys Club yesterday as Director Otto E. Nielsen was authorized to obtain bids for remodeling and enlarging the games room of the clubhouse. The only new officer elected yesterday was Sidney L. Hechinger, chosen as vice president.

Colt's Birth Interrupts Laundry Mare's Work

By the Associated Press.

New York, May 27.—Nellie, a bay mare, paused in her rounds between the thills of a Harlem laundry wagon today to become a mother.

Aaron Lax, born and reared in Manhattan, was a pretty surprised driver and quite helpless until Andrew Duffer came along.

"Here," said Duffer, rolling up his sleeves, "I used to handle horses in Europe. I know what to do."

The driver and a policeman took orders from Duffer and the accouchement went forward successfully.

Nellie trotted away proudly behind a truck to take the rest of the day off. Her 35-pound colt rode off in an S. P. C. A. ambulance.

2 Jailed in Death Of Staunton Wife

Clark and Sutton Accused in Criminal Warrant

By the Associated Press.

Staunton, Va., May 27.—On a criminal warrant charging that "George Clark and Luther Sutton feloniously and of their malice did kill Mrs. Luther Sutton on May 22," both men were jailed here late this afternoon.

The case, which has attracted wide interest locally, began when Clark, a married man with three children, arrived at a local hospital with the body of Mrs. Sutton. Clark was accompanied to the hospital by the woman's husband, whom Clark said he had picked up on the way there.

City Coroner T. M. Parkins said tonight he had heard nothing from Richmond, where he had sent the contents of the woman's stomach for analysis by the State chemist. Mrs. Sutton was said to have been an expectant mother.

When you lose anything, a Post Classified Ad will find it "the first thing in the morning." Just phone NAtional 4200.

Sibley to Graduate 13 Nurses Tonight

Ceremonies graduating 13 student nurses will be held at 8 p. m. today in Rust Hall of the Nurses Home at Sibley Hospital. Diplomas will be presented by the Rev. Dr. Charles S. Cole, president of the hospital, and Miss Pearl L. Morrison, superintendent of nurses.

The graduates are Lucille Black, Margaret Crow, Mildred Deater, Hilda Duley, Hazel French, Annis May Howard, Margaret Kintz, Velma Lingle, Dorothy Moomaw, Ethel O'Brien, Margaret Phelps, Alberta Polley and Elsie Voettiner.

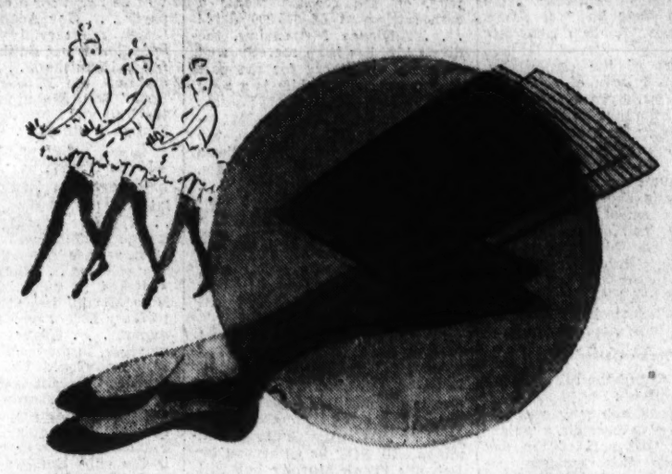
Dedication Program Of Navy, Marines Off

Dedication of the Navy-Marine Memorial, which has suffered several postponements, received another yesterday because President Roosevelt would not have been able to attend on the scheduled date, Memorial Day.

The ceremonial is off indefinitely, according to information received by the office of National Capital Parks. It was to have taken place on the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway, near the boundary channel bridge.

Fiery, Smarting
CHAFED SKIN
It is easy to relieve this torment and restore comfort to the irritated skin with soothing Resinol. Its action is quick, and it is safe for tenderest skins.
Resinol
POST WANT ADS PAY.

BECAUSE YOU LOVE NICE THINGS



YOUR length—in stockings
by VAN RAALTE

Ask for Flextoe if your legs are average length, Flexteen if they're short, Flextra if long. All three in the same beautifully clear and sheer chiffons. You'll particularly like "Taffy" and "Tango," grand new sun-tan shades for your white shoes. 1.15 *3 prs., 3.30*

Hosiery—Main Floor.

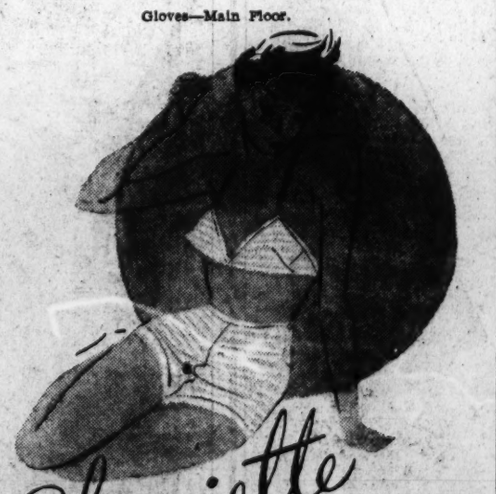
The Hecht Co.
F Street at Seventh

BECAUSE YOU LOVE NICE THINGS

Picnit GLOVES
by Van Raalte

Lace, fishnet, crochet—whatever you call it these starched cuffs are different, dainty, smart! Brown, white or navy. 1.00

Gloves—Main Floor.



Sheeriette UNDIES
by Van Raalte

A new filmy fabric that's durable in spite of its fragile appearance. It tailors perfectly in briefs and a double bandeau and comes in petal pink or white. Briefs, sizes 5, 6, 7. Bandeau, 32-34.

BANDEAU, 65c BRIEFS, 75c

Lingerie—Main Floor.

The Hecht Co.
F Street at Seventh

"AS COOL AS THEY LOOK"

M. W. LOCKE White Shoes
made on the No. 4 last, designed by Dr. Locke to keep normal feet normal.

Plenty of perforations and a porous lining guarantee comfort in this pair of smart, comfortable oxfords of fine white kidskin. 10.50

Fitted by Registered Fitters and X-Ray Machine

Women's Shoes—Main Floor.

The Hecht Co.
F Street at Seventh

3.50 delivers it. Balance, plus small carrying charge, in convenient payments.

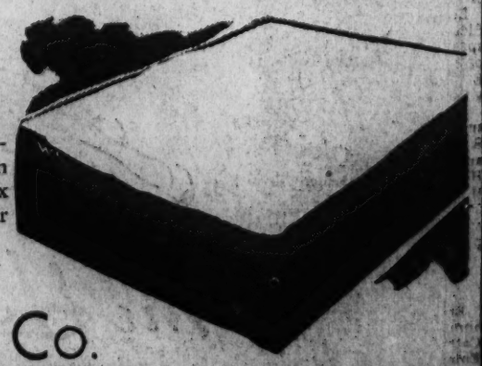
A Royal Portable Typewriter
for the graduate who'll go to college!

A Royal Portable is the student's right hand man. It can go where you go and do all your "papers" in record time! Take it along on vacation when you're "boning" for fall exams. Nothing equals writing for fixing facts in your memory. 33.50

Main Floor.

The Hecht Co.
This Is Washington—F Street at Seventh

KOTEX Economy Box
4 doz. pads to box
62c



The popular blue flat package that holds four dozen pads. Handy shaped box easy to tuck away in your closet out of sight.

(Main Floor, Toiletries.)

THE HECHT CO.

I. C. C. Blames Busman, B.&O. In Fatal Crash

Report Holds Rockville Collision in Which 14 Died Inexcusable.

The Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday charged that "there is no reasonable excuse to be offered" for the grade crossing crash at Rockville April 11, in which 14 school children were killed when their bus was struck by a Baltimore & Ohio passenger train.

The report of the commission, signed by its bureau of safety director, W. J. Patterson, blamed both the driver of the bus, Percy C. Line, and the railway for the tragedy.

About the driver the report stated:

"Even though the driver did not know anything about the requirements of the school board that he stop before passing over grade crossings, it was his duty to take the precautions which every driver should take before entering upon a crossing, and had he done so in this case the accident beyond doubt would have been prevented."

Watchman Called For.

Responsibility of the railroad was charged as follows:

"The railroad company was required by law to maintain a watchman during that part of the day within which this accident occurred and the responsible State and local authorities should have seen to it that this requirement of law was enforced."

To prevent similar accidents, the commission made these recommendations:

That the responsible authorities take steps to insure enforcement of existing laws and regulations in regard to grade crossing protection within their jurisdictions.

That continuous protection, either by watchman or by a visible flashing signal light, be provided at the point of this accident, to give warning when all trains approach.

That responsible authorities see that all holders of school bus contracts be thoroughly instructed in regard to the regulation requiring that buses must be stopped at least 25 feet from any grade crossing and not proceed until the driver is sure there is no danger, and to take measures to see that this rule is rigidly obeyed.

Would Install Signals.

That whenever possible buses be routed so as to avoid crossings which are not protected at all times by watchmen or visual warning devices which tell when a train is approaching.

That the construction of buses should give drivers a full view to either side as well as to the front.

Conditions at the Rockville crossing were severly criticized in the report. It has been proposed to eliminate this crossing under a work relief allotment.

A Rockville grand jury refused to return an indictment against Line, the driver, after investigating the tragedy.

Broadway

By Ed Sullivan

Men and Maids.

New York, May 27.

Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, 73-year-old widow of the inventor, will wed Edwin E. Hughes, 73-year old friends of the family!!! . . . Judith Anderson and Burgess Meredith are make-believing off-stage, too! . . . Conrad Nagel's frequent trips to New York can be traced to Mary Alyce Rice, who is lovely! . . . Dolores Costello, off the records, wants a cash settlement of $75,000 flat!! . . . Adrienne Metzenauer, the diva's kin, has been secretly wed to Mike Meyerberg for the past four months!! . . . Life is a song and Earl T. Smith and Frances Mercer insist on singing it together . . . Peggy Layden, the model who decorates those Camay ads, will become Mrs. Bill Cameron on the 18th. . . . . The short circuit in the Buddy Alder-Betty Wyman romance is Everett Jacobs. . . . Howard Hughes will pursue Will Rogers' daughter, Mary, to Skowhegan, Me., where she'll summer-stock. The Rudy Vallee operation to lift his eyelids was a flop.

Warner's "G Men," which cost $225,000, already has grossed $1,300,000. . . . Tony Biddle's ministerial appointment to Norway, due soon, will only be a stopover en route to Vienna or Brussels. . . . Attorney General Cummings will NOT be succeeded by Detroit's Frank Murphy but will finish out his term! . . . Jimmy Donahue and Dorothy Mackail are swapping fibs . . . Conrad Thibault is tiptoeing on Eleanor Kendall's cardiac. . . . Mary Livingston's sister, Babe, will wed Myrt Blum as soon as the pending divorce is granted. . . . Shoot a birthday wire to Bill Robinson, greatest of hoofers, who is 58.

* * * *

Omaha's defeat at Belmont Saturday enriched the bookies by $150,000, the short price holding down the play . . . The Derby and Preakness winner took a $3,000 bite out of Harry Cohn, Columbia Pictures' proxy . . . George Metaxa and his first wife are making the rounds . . . Whitney Bourne has made A. C. Blumenthal sorry that he flies to the Coast Wednesday . . . George Gershwin's psychoanalyst charges Gershwin, Marshall Field and other celebs $150 an hour, which is good work if you can get it . . . Jim Farley, jr., son of the Postmaster General, celebrated his seventh birthday Saturday, while Gene Tunney was celebrating his thirty-seventh . . . Eddy Duchin gets the S. S. Normandie ball, a world broadcast.

* * * *

Lowdown on the closing of Harry Cooper's restaurant is that a judge-pal who promised to show up with $1,000 forgot to remember! . . . Bobby La Branche and Janice Dawson's romance came to an end in a flurry of hooks that fractured her arm (and his heart) . . . Gloria (Stork Club) Grafton is consoling him . . . Loew's New York Theater, which cradled the Zeigfeld "Follies," will be razed for a one-story taxpayer . . . Gay Adams and Ware Lynch are secretly hitched . . . Sam Rosoff and Edith Roark need fire extinguishers . . . Ritz Brothers quit the E. Carroll "Sketch Book" Saturday night . . . Dorothy Fell and Betty Smith sail for Europe Wednesday.

* * * *

Merle Oberon has focused those baby eyes on Eddie Lowe, the late Lilyan Tashman's husband . . . The Ann Harding-Major Sawbridge wedding will be staged as soon as her Bannister problems are adjusted . . . Dick Powell has switched to Virginia Bruce . . . Nino Martini is warbling of love to Mary Brian, who should be an expert . . . Harvey Priester is muscling in on the Eleanor Powell-Dave Gould heart murmurs, but June Knight is cheering Davie . . . The Benita Hume-Jack Dunfree wedding wells may not ring . . . Marquis Henry de la Falaise tells pals that Joan Marsh is the only Hollywood doll who understands him . . . George Sidney, en route to Broadway, may remain here as Eastern talent scout for Metro.

Jean Harlow and William Powell may elope to a Yuma judge within the next 48 hours!!! . . . Now Marlene Dietrich is getting inspiration from Douglass Montgomery . . . United Artists will be involved in an important deal within the week . . . If the Floyd Odlum financial group can get a position in RKO, the crystal gazers see RKO allying with Fox . . . As the same interests are represented in Paramount, you can fill in the predictions of the insiders . . . Ella Logan heads Ben Marden's Riviera Thursday.

* * * *

Abe Lyman and other Tin Pan Alley residents have raised enough dough to take care of Ernie Golden at Bellevue . . . Edmund Anderson is tiptoeing on Toni Johnson's heart . . . Upton Sinclair will move in as head man at Universal if the William Fox deal clicks . . . Artie Stebbins and Ann Darling are inseparable . . . Hoot Gibson and June Gale will honeymoon on his Paramount contract . . . Newsreels of the Father Coughlin garden rally show Gene Leone and myself acting plutocratic in row A (and Sergt. Tom Brennan, only cop on the dais is from Dobbs Ferry, not Nyack)

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Vital Statistics

Births.

William B. and Mamie B. Hopkins, girl.
Hugh and Rose A. Wilson, girl.
Claude F. and Mary E. Mouse, girl.
Harry D. and Evelyn E. Cooky, girl.
William E. and Mary J. Vesper, boy.
Wendell S. and Evelyn M. Young, boy.
Charles G. and Mamie O. Gasch, boy.

Licensed to Marry.

John Grasso, 23, 1611 A street southeast, and Antonia Velenza, 21, 1613 A street southeast. The Rev. N. M. DeCarlo.

John Thomas Casey, 26, 4804 Fifth street northwest, and Dorothy Irene Amin, 24, 1227 Holbrook street northeast. The Rev. William J. Sweney.

Pete Patterson, 26, 1416 R street northwest, and Cleo Marie Fairchilds, 28, 726 Thirteenth street northwest. The Rev. J. Harvey Dunham.

Milton Austin Robey, 26, 3320 Brothers place southeast, and Reba Virginia Simmons, 18, 3406 Thirteenth street northwest. The Rev. James C. Murphy and the Rev. Dan R. Austin.

Francis Ellsworth Pursang, 24, Cheltenham, Md., and Mary Estelle Hudson, 24, Kingston, Md. The Rev. S. T. Nicholas.

James J. McKenna, 29, and Margaret M. Flannagan, 29, both of Philadelphia, Pa. The Rev. William R. Clark.

Osiah Parham, 60, 1308 New Jersey avenue northwest, and Elizabeth Smith, 52, Annapolis, Md. The Rev. F. W. Dixon.

Heinrich Mohr, 61, and Sarah Elizabeth Powell, 44, both of Richmond, Va. The Rev. Charles Endera.

Licenses issued at Rockville, Md.:

Pendleton McGuire Jackson, 28, Pendleton, Va., and Eleanor Byrd Noble, 23, Rice, Va.

Ira Johnathan Crider, 22, and Julia Amelia Mendel, 21, both of Philadelphia.

Joseph David Farace, 22, Philadelphia, and Florence Virginia Parks, 21, Bellersville, Pa.

Deaths.

Anna H. Osborn, 79 yrs., 228 E. Capt. st.
Charles Miller, 78 yrs., Gallinger Hospl.
Carrie Cassidy, 71 yrs., 1437 Monroe
Charles Pitts, 76 yrs., 1116 Allison st. nw.
Margaret A. Eller, 73 yrs., 717 7th st. se.
Ida Wood, 67 yrs., 7024 Eastern ave. nw.
Anna C. Schmidt, 66 yrs., Gall. Hospl.
Hannah E. Herrell, 64 yrs., 1006 Webster st. nw.
Ann E. Haydn, 62 yrs., 1523 Park rd. nw.
Frederick Ray, 54 yrs., Sibley Hospl.
Harry J. Litt, 51 yrs., Stoneleigh Court.
Fred C. Lambert, 39 yrs., 2650 Wis. ave. nw.
Arthur H. Wallace, jr., 33 yrs., Gallinger Hospl.
Infant to Charles E. and Geneva B. Brown, 12 days, Sibley Hospl.
Infant to Edward and Marie Shaw, 5 hours, Sibley Hospl.
Infant to Lester W. and Ann K. Huff, 30 minutes, Columbia Hospl.
Oliver Harris, 58 yrs., Casualty Hospl.
William Johnson, 54 yrs., Home for Aged and Infirm.
John Price, 50 yrs., Gall. Hospl.
Tate Smith, 35 yrs., Gall. Hospl.
Ada Smith, 32 yrs., Freedmen's Hospl.
Allen Harriston, 30 yrs., Gall. Hospl.
Rosina Cole, 24 yrs., Gallinger Hospl.
Eloise Smith, 1 month, Child. Hospl.
Infant to Conlee and Howardine Hall, 1 mo., Gallinger Hospl.
Infant to Stuart and Christine Collins, 9 days, Gallinger Hospl.
Infant to Paul D. and Helen Payne, 11 hours, 2007 3d st. nw.

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York Harbor, Maine

In the invigorating sea air, you'll not only enjoy the usual summer diversions—golf, sailing, tennis and bathing—but the unsurpassed beauty of the Maine Coast as well. Write for an illustrated booklet.

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Sale! TODAY, MORE GRAND BUYS IN COOL COTTONS

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A little simple arithmetic shows that you save practically a dollar on every two dresses you buy! And if you know your Washington weather you know you need a flock of just such cool cottons as these to keep your appearance smart and your disposition placid. Styles for every daytime situation. Pastels, dark colors and white.

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Linens. Ginghams. Eyelets. Broadcloths. Even "Westburys" are included. Sizes 14 to 44.
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FEDERAL MEN TRACK DOWN GASOLINE FACTS

Government Findings Can be a Real Help to You

"I don't buy any one kind of gasoline regularly, but I notice my engine seems to act better sometimes than others. Do you suppose it is the difference between gasolines?"

"Suppose it? I know it! I've been to Washington. I've seen the Government testing gasoline . . ."

Here's what the Government has done

The U.S. Government buys millions of gallons of gasoline a year. Yet every pint must come up to the Government specifications.

The Government has one set of specifications for its ordinary use. Then there's a higher, much more rigid, specification for emergency fuel . . . for use in its fire-engines and ambulances.

Texaco Fire-Chief meets these higher Government requirements.

Take a leaf from the Government's note book

You don't want to bother with all those technical gasoline terms—octane rating, vapor pressure, etc.

Isn't it enough to know this: Whenever you buy Texaco Fire-Chief you're getting a gasoline which meets the Government requirements for its own emergency use. Give your car the quick starts and the power that fire-engines must have.

TEXACO FIRE-CHIEF

When you buy at this pump you will be getting, at no extra cost, a gasoline that meets the Government's requirements for fire-engines and ambulances

*Federal Specification VV-G-871 for emergency vehicles

State News
Sports

The Washington Post

Classified Ads
Comics

** WASHINGTON: TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1935 21

City Fights Chain-Store Tax Ruling

City of Fredericksburg Denied Right to Special Levy.

Immediate Appeal to Be Made to Virginia High Court.

By the Associated Press.

Fredericksburg, Va., May 27.—An immediate appeal on behalf of the City of Fredericksburg will be taken to the Virginia Supreme Court, C. O'Conor Goolrick, city attorney, said today after Judge Frederick W. Coleman had ruled a local chain store tax here unconstitutional.

Frank M. Chichester, of Fredericksburg, counsel for the plaintiff concerns which attacked the constitutionality of a special license tax of $250, expressed satisfaction at the decision of Judge oCleman.

The tax, first of its kind levied by a Virginia city, has been in effect here since 1933 and about $4,500 has been paid under protest by firms which operated more than one store, each store in excess of one being assessed $250 in addition to other license charges.

Such a duplication of licenses, the court held, is "unreasonable, whimsical and arbitrary and imposes double taxation and is, therefore, void."

The decision probably will prove of State-wide importance, because of the movement instigated by merchants in a number of Virginia cities to have city governments require chain organizations to secure separate licenses for each and every store.

The local tax, called for by an ordinance of 1933, was paid under protest by several chain organizations after they had attacked its validity in a suit, to which the Sanitary Grocery Co., the Standard Oil Co., Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. and Lord Baltimore Filling Stations were parties. The plaintiff companies paid approximately $4,500 to the city under protest.

The case was first brought to the United States District Court of Eastern Virginia, but was dismissed there by Judge Luther Way for lack of jurisdiction. It was then brought back to the local court.

Cumberland Mills May Be Reopened

Reorganization of Textile Concern Planned.

By the Associated Press.

Cumberland, Md., May 27.—Word was received here in a letter from Leonard P. Frieder, vice president of General Textile Mills, saying that reorganization plans looking to taking the local plant of the concern out of receivership were under way.

Success of the plans would mean operation of the plant after a suspension of more than a year. If such were accomplished, Frieder said, the plant would employ local workmen and pay the prevailing wage scale.

He asked that the City Council abate taxes upon the personal property of the concern, saying success of the proposed reorganization depended largely on this. Decision on the request was withheld by the council. A five-year abatement was granted by the Allegany County commissioners five years ago.

38 Stables Destroyed In Fair Grounds Fire

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Frederick, Md., May 27.—Fire of supposed incendiary origin destroyed 38 stables, about 380 feet of building, at the Fair Grounds early yesterday morning. Several other stables were badly damaged. Firemen fought the blaze for two hours before getting it under control. The loss was estimated at about $3,000.

About one year ago a number of adjoining stables were destroyed by fire. Other fires about the same hour during the past six months have caused police to believe that firebugs are at work. The North Market street school was damaged to the extent of $3,000; the city bath house to the extent of $4,000, and an attempt to fire the McHenry sales stable are the most recent mysterious fires. The stables at the Fair Ground are unoccupied except during the Fair.

May Day Festival Is Held in Open Air

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Warrenton, Va., May 27.—The Warrenton Country School pupils presented Saturday afternoon an English May Day Festival in the open-air theater under the auspices of the Warrenton Garden Club for the benefit of the Elizabeth Price Martin Founders Memorial.

Tea was served at 4 p. m. on the lawn of the school by the Garden Club and Mlle. Lea M. Bouligny of the Warrenton School, after which patrons of the school and members of the Garden Clubs of Northern Virginia proceeded to the open-air theater for the festival. Several hundred persons from Virginia, Washington, and New York were present. Mrs. Lindsey Fitch of the Warrenton Country School, in charge of dramatics, trained the players.

Contestants in Academy Speaking Contest

For the first time June Week at the Naval Academy will include a public speaking contest Thursday in Mahan Hall, the climax to the year's work of the Quarter Deck Society. The executive department's offer of a gold watch to the best public speaker brought out 45 contestants, but elimination reduced the number to five who are, left to right, Midshipmen J. E. Dacey, J. A. Bentley, R. A. Halla, R. G. Colbert and I. G. McCann.

Greer Appears As U. S. Witness In Liquor Trial

Admits Knowledge of 'Collections' Extended Only to 'Private Gain.'

By the Associated Press.

Roanoke, Va., May 27.—From Charles C. Greer, former Franklin County deputy sheriff who was indicted with 33 other individuals in an alleged liquor conspiracy, the defense drew an admission in the trial this afternoon that his knowledge of actual "collection" of money from makers and runners of illicit whisky extended only to "private" gain, and most of that before 1928.

Asked by the defense if "particular officers" did not divide "equally among themselves" what they collected under the guise of protection, Greer said that was "mostly" true. He testified that he never worked under a plan of the late Sheriff J. P. Hodges which would have districted the county and have deputies urge more stilling—the result, he said, of Hodges' ire at ouster proceedings instituted against him in 1928.

Greer's appearance as a Government witness took the defense by surprise, for he had pleaded nolo contendere April 22. While he said he could not name a single person benefiting from Hodges' plan, he asserted Hodges said "he was collecting."

Again, as the prosecution neared its end, the death of the late Deputy Sheriff T. J. (Jeff) Richards, killed in ambush last October was probed, and at the end of the twenty-sixth day of the trial the Government introduced a certificate of T. W. Carper, clerk of the Franklin courts, showing that of 34 individuals and a corporation indicted, no charges of any sort were placed against 27 individuals and the corporation from September, 1928, until February 7, 1935, the time of the alleged conspiracy.

County Treasurer Stabbed at His Desk

Duck Wampled Cut Twice; Assailant Arrested.

By the Associated Press.

Norton, May 27.—J. B. "Duck" Wampler, Wise County treasurer, was in a hospital tonight in a serious condition from two knife wounds, which police said were inflicted by Bird Fulton, of Wise, who was arrested and released under $2,000 bond.

Fulton, who was said to have attacked Wampler as the latter sat at work in his office after being disarmed by spectators, went to the office of another official and asked for a pistol. His arrest followed.

Wampler was expected to recover. No reason was given for the stabbing.

Woman Throws Child From Path of Train

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Clarksburg, W. Va., May 27.—At the risk of her own life, Mrs. Alonzo Glover, of Lumberport, saved George Shahan, small son of Mr. and Mrs. George Shahan, of Laura Lee, from death under a fast-approaching train near the Laura Lee store.

Seeing the child on a trestle, she seized him and threw him off in the cinders at the end of the bridge and then jumped to safety. Both the boy and Mrs. Glover escaped serious injuries.

Slain Intruder's Identity Sought

Police Will Fingerprint Man Shot by Guard.

By the Associated Press.

Richmond, Va., May 27.—Police today arranged to fingerprint a young white man who fell mortally wounded by a watchman's shotgun as he crawled through a window into a service station here last midnight.

The stronger, whose clothing bore a Middletown, N. Y., dealer's label, gasped out the name of "Eddie Hoffman" to a physician before he died at a hospital at 12:25 a. m., but officers who carried him there said he told them "I'm Parker Booker, of New York."

He was fatally wounded by Frank Williams, who had been stationed in the attic of the station each night since the place was burglarized five times last September.

James H. Ellis Elected Annapolis Bank Head

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Annapolis, Md., May 27.—Directors of the Annapolis Banking & Trust Co. today elected James H. Ellis, president of that institution. Ellis became associated with the bank several months ago as executive vice president after several years' service as chairman of the Anne Arundel County Sanitary Commission.

He also was a member of the Annapolis Metropolitan Sewerage Commission.

Seven Taxicab Holdups Laid to Jobless Youth

Baltimore, Md., May 27 (AP).—Charged with the armed robbery of seven taxicab drivers in a holdup series at secluded spots on the old Pimlico road, Henry A. Mattingly, 17-year-old unemployed chauffeur, was held for the grand jury in $35,000 bond at a hearing here yesterday.

Marine Corps Berths Taken By 26 Middies

50 of This Year's Class May Be Dropped Because of Poor Vision.

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Annapolis, Md., May 27.—Twenty-six midshipmen of the class to be graduated from the Naval Academy June 6, have elected to accept commissions as second lieutenants in the Marine Corps, in lieu of becoming ensigns, it was announced today by officials of the Academy.

The class has a roll of 444. It is understood that more than 50 will be compelled to leave the service because of defective vision or other physical reasons.

Midshipman John Nevin Shaffer, Bedford, Pa., member of the graduating class, today was declared winner of the sword offered by the class of 1897 for contribution to the development of naval spirit and loyalty within the regiment. His name will be engraved on the class of 1897 cup, which is retained at the Academy.

Sheffer is commander of the regiment, highest student rank. He also has taken an active part in other academic activities and was substitute guard of the varsity fottball team.

The American Legion prize, a pair of marine binocluars, for the righest rating in the course in government, will be awarded to Gould Hunter, second class, of Fort Covington, N. Y.

Awards will be presented at regimental dress parade on June 5. Rear Admiral William D. Leahy, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, will present the Secretary of the Navy's trophies and other official awards.

Lift Quarantine At Annapolis

By the Associated Press.

Annapolis, May 27.—Quarantine restrictions adopted by the Naval Academy as a precaution against scarlet fever, and which have given Annapolis an Old-World atmosphere since May 10, were lifted today by the academy authorities.

Under the restrictions, the midshipmen were prohibited from entering homes or stores or places of public entertainment in Annapolis. Merchants and restaurateurs rose to the occasion and conducted their business in back yards or front doorways.

The quarantine was instituted to prevent the disease spreading into the academy during the approaching June week ceremonies.

Although the general ban was lifted, it still applies to dwellings where actual cases of scarlet fever exist.

State Rests Case In Binkley's Trial

Former City Councilman Is Charged With Shooting.

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Hagerstown, Md., May 27.—The State completed its case and rested late today in the murder trial of former City Councilman William V. Binkley, charged with fatally shooting David W. Nichols in Binkley's Beer Tavern the night of March 1.

The prosecution sought to show through the testimony of 12 witnesses that Binkley was sober at the time of the shooting and that jealously was the motive.

Defense counsel in the opening statement said it would be shown through witnesses that Binkley was intoxicated at the time of the shooting and that alcoholic insanity was responsible for his action. Two defense witnesses testified that Binkley was intoxicated before the shooting and that he had threatened to shoot Mrs. Binkley.

The trial is before a jury, with Chief Judge D. Lindley Sloan and Associate Judges David A. Robb and Frank G. Wagaman presiding.

'Man-Year' Is Coined as Phrase For Unit of Work-Relief Cost

Expression Applied to Job Under U. S. Grant; Set As Equal to $1,000.

By the Associated Press.

Baltimore, May 27.—A new phrase is being coined for the measurement of money spent in direct work relief. Officials here are beginning to talk about "man-years."

The phrase is to apply to the emergency relief work where the Government makes a direct grant for materials and labor costs. On public works jobs, done under contract on a grant-loan basis, the older appellation of "man-hours" will probably remain.

In planning projects which may—and, because the situation is still nebulous, may not—be undertaken as direct work relief measures, the engineers estimate that a particular project will claim the labor of a certain number of men for a given number of years. For example, a job which will require one year to complete and will employ 500 men is a "500-man-year project."

The still indefinite plan is to allot $1,000 for each man-year. Therefore a 500-man-year project would be a $500,000 job. But relief engineers admit, reluctantly, that they are planning in the dark because they do not know what the final arrangement will be for their class of work. All major work relief projects in Maryland are said to be completed now with the exception of the Fifth Regiment Armory in Baltimore. The structure is being rebuilt after its destruction by fire.

AAA Taxes Up to Judge In Baltimore

Processing Levy Action Waits Decision in U. S. Court.

Pork Packer Claims His Business Is Ruined by Charges.

By the Associated Press.

Baltimore, May 27.—A decision in the suit of John A. Gebelein, Baltimore pork packer, attacking constitutionality of the AAA's hog-processing tax, described by the court as a "very important case," was left with Judge W. Calvin Chesnut today in Federal Court.

Upon completion of arguments, District Attorney Bernard J. Flynn announced the Government would take no action toward exercising a lien on Gebelein's property for approximately $30,000 allegedly due on the tax until the issue finally had been adjudicated.

It was against closing of this lien that Gebelein sued for an injunction, alleging the tax was bringing ruin to him and other pork packers, that the act itself was unconstitutional and was being administered illegally.

The levy was called a "Veritable Sword of Damocles" by former Senator George Wharton Pepper, of Philadelphia, attorney in the suit, who asserted that in Gebelein's case the "single hair" suspending the sword "has parted and it has descended upon his head with the filing of a lien against his real and personal estate by the collector of internal revenue."

Appearing for the Government, John Henry Lewin, attorney in the Department of Agriculture, asserted that "public good" amply justified the levy and that it was fully constitutional and valid. He referred to a statute he said had been on the books since 1857 asserting there was no right to sue for an injunction against the collection of a tax.

There were some exceptions, he addmitted, but affirmed that none applied in the Gebelein case.

Pepper, in arguing the levy was unconstitutional, termed it a "scheme" to regulate production within the State without any principle of interstate commerce involved. He also assailed the act for delegating to the Secretary of Agriculture authority for determining the amount of the processing levy.

Bomber Safely Landed With Propeller Loose

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Winchester, Va., May 27.—A Keystone bomber, with a crew of four, forced down at Admiral Byrd Airport here yesterday because of engine trouble, will probably not be able to complete a flight from Selfridge Field, Detroit, to Langley Field until tomorrow.

The plane, which was piloted by Cadet G. L. Cherymisin, was landed safely after it was discovered the propeller was becoming loose. A new motor was brought from Langley Field today by plane and the flight will be resumed when it is installed.

Col. Ironmonger Quits Virginia National Guard

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Norfolk, Va., May 27.—Lieut. Col. S. W. Ironmonger, 111th Field Artillery, Virginia National Guard, has resigned his command and will be succeeded by Maj. E. Slater Montague, of Hampton.

Col. Ironmonger's resignation and the promotion of Maj. Montague were announced here by Brig. Gen. S. G. Waller, adjutant general of the State, at a dinner marking the end of a two-day encampment of the regiment.

Thelma M. Smith Divorced.

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Lynchburg, Va., May 27.—Judge Don P. Halsey has granted a divorce in the Circuit Court here to Thelma Monger Smith from Nelson J. Smith on grounds of desertion.

Virginia Sees Longer Hours And Pay Cuts

State Labor Chief Looks for Chaos to Come in Industry.

State NRA Enabling Act Will Expire on June 16.

By the Associated Press.

Richmond, Va., May 27.—Confusion in industry as a result of the Supreme Court decision yesterday invalidating NRA codes, was predicted here tonight.

John Hopkins Hall, commissioner of labor, said he looked for "chaotic conditions" in industry, and asserted the inevitable result of the decision would be "increases in hours and decreases in pay among unorganized workers."

"We will continue to enforce the ten-hour day in Virginia," Mr. Hall said.

Wage Cutting Predicted.

"Undoubtedly there will be much confusion," said Gov. George C. Peery. "I haven't read the decision, of course, but it seems to be sweeping. The codes have helped in some industries. It is to be hoped that a lesson has been learned and that fair competition will be carried on voluntarily."

Leaders of organized labor said they felt that the well-organized skilled crafts had little to worry about as a result of the decision, but predicted there would be wage cutting and hour increases among other workers.

Gilbert Greentree, president of the Richmond Retail Merchants Association, expressed fear that some confusion was inevitable, but said he believed every member of the merchants' organization here would stick to the minimum wage scale embodied in the NRA.

State NRA to Expire.

R. T. Bowden, past president of the Virginia State Federation of Labor, said he hoped Congress would co-operate with the President in framing immediately a constitutional substitute for the NRA code section invalidated.

Dan Anderson, chairman of the federation's legislative board, agreed with Bowden, adding that he was confident that the Wagner labor-disputes bill would be enacted into law.

The State laws, enacted in the 1933 special session of the General Assembly to make the NRA codes applicable to intrastate business, automatically expire June 16, and Gov. Perry had said he did not expect to call a special session to provide for their continuance.

West Virginia Garden Clubs Open Meeting

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Clarksburg, W. Va., May 27.—An executive board dinner in the Stonewall Jackson Hotel tonight opened the annual convention of the West Virginia Federation of Garden Clubs, after which delegates visited illuminated gardens of Dr. and Mrs. Harry H. Esker.

Business sessions will be held tomorrow with Mrs. Kemble White, of Clarksburg, president of the federation, presiding, and during intermissions several gardens will be visited. The president's dinner tomorrow night at the Waldo Hotel will be the day's feature.

Holland Places Cost On Conowingo Power

Baltimore, May 27 (AP).—The reproduction cost of the Conowingo Power Co.—a prime factor in determining what rates the company will charge its customers—was set at $1,109,581 today by Paul L. Holland, chief engineer of the Maryland Public Service Commission.

His estimate was larger than the company's original figure, but the Conowingo Power Co. added refinancing costs to its estimate, raising it finally to $1,165,992, or $56,411 higher than the chief engineer's.

Social and Club Notes
Of Towns and Cities in Nearby States

By Elisabeth C. Taylor.

Special Correspondent of The Post.

Easton, Md., will be the scene of the annual spring meeting of the Federated Garden Clubs of Maryland today at Hope House, home of Mrs. W. J. Starr. Representatives are expected from all garden clubs belonging to the federation and a large delegation is anticipated from from the Hagerstown (Md.) Garden Club, of which Mrs. Thomas Hardinge is president.

The Ballenger Women's Club of Frederick, Md., met yesterday for a lecture by Miss Helen Pearson, of Frederick. Miss Mollie Zimmerman was hostess to the club, while Mrs. Wilbur Culler was in charge of the recreation.

Mrs. Gregg Strine will be hostess today to the members of the Woodsboro (Md.) Women's Club. Mrs. Ira Housh will be responsible for the entertainment.

A meeting of the Beverley Manor Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution is scheduled for today in Staunton, Va. The subject of the meeting will be recent social and political developments in the United States with Dr. L. Wilson Jarman as the principal speaker. Mrs. Frank T. Holt has been named as hostess.

Mrs. Frank A. Doll will entertain the members of the Jug Bridge Women's Club of Frederick, Md., tomorrow.

A publicity program will be presented by Mrs. George Arnold at the meeting of the Lewistown (Md.) Women's Club tomorrow. Mrs. Paul Buhrman has been named as hostess and Mrs. Elsie Snook is in charge of the refreshments.

At the regular meeting tomorrow of the Point of Rocks (Md.) Women's Club, Mrs. S. R. Hickman will be hostess to the members of the club.

Homemaker Clubs of Washington County, Md., will stage a garden party tomorrow afternoon at Stafford Hall, home of Mrs. Leo Cohill. The receipts will go to support the scholarship fund used by the Council of Homemakers Clubs to loan 4-H Club girls and daughters of club members for educational purposes. Mrs. Norman McCardell, Williamsport, is general chairman of the party.

Beauty Winner

MISS ELIZABETH GIENGER, who lives near Scottsville, Va., was declared winner of the annual beauty contest staged in Victory Hall, Scottsville, by the James River Post of the American Legion. Sixty young women from various American Legion posts in Albemarle, Buckingham and Fluvanna counties entered the contest.

Wife to Testify In Killing Probe At Hagerstown

Coroner's Jury to Hear Church Worker's Tale of Shooting.

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Hagerstown, Md., May 27.—When the coroner's jury convenes Wednesday to determine the cause of the death of Austin C. Godar, 44, local laundry executive who died Saturday night from a bullet wound in the breast, Mrs. Annabelle Godar, 38, his wife, will take the stand to tell of the shooting, it was learned today. Mrs. Godar is reported to have said she inflicted the wound in self defense.

Pending the outcome of the inquest no formal charge will be made against Mrs. Godar, said State's Attorney Martin L. Ingram. Should the coroner's jury exonerate the woman, she probably will be released, although the grand jury may consider the cahe when it convenes early in July. Mrs. Godar, active church worker, today related to authorities details of the events leading up to the shooting, which, she said, she did only after being attacked by her husband. Photographs of the interior of the Godar home were made today, showing the rooms littered with broken dishes whichc Mrs. Godar told police her husband threw at her prior to the shooting.

She told of several separations from her husband, occasioned by his drinking and attacks upon her. Saturday night he was very intoxicated, she said. Officers found that an employe had purchased three pints of whisky for him on the day of the shooting.

Mrs. Godar said she was reading a Bible in her bedroom when he first entered; that her husband took it from her, threw a pillow at her, and later returned to say he was going to break every bone in her body. As he grabbed her, she clutched a revolver concealed under the pillow and fired once, according to the story she told police. The revolver had recently been borrowed from a relative for protection, she said.

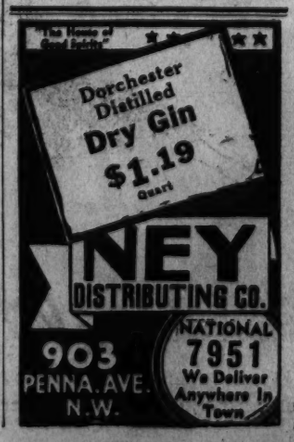
Funeral services were held here this afternoon and Godar's body was taken to Canton, Ohio, his former home, for burial. His mother, Mrs. Jennie Godar, and two brothers and two sisters in Ohio, survive.

Mrs. Mary Blunt Ross.

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Prince Frederick, Md., May 27.—The funeral of Mrs. Mary Blunt Ross, 75, widow of James T. Ross, of Island Creek, Calvert County, who died of heart disease Friday, was held yesterday afternoon at Waters Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church. The service was conducted by Rev. J. T. Bard. Interment was in the church cemetery.

She is survived by three sons, James P. Ross and ex-Sheriff Alan W. Ross, of Calvert County, and John Ross, of Baltimore, and five grandchildren.



Job Holders Are Anxious At Annapolis

Several Kept Over Terms Keeping Eye Out for June 1.

Gov. Nice Is Expected Back Friday With Action Likely.

By the Associated Press.

Baltimore, May 27.—Several "hold-over" officeholders are looking quizzically at the calendar as Gov. Harry W. Nice rests on his fishing trip in Maine.

The executive will return Friday, the last day of the month. He is—or was—expected to announce appointments to certain important posts on June 1. It is a question whether he has arrived at his decisions or if he has decided to wait, possibly another month.

One of the most important posts yet to be filled is that of banking commissioner, now held by John J. Ghingher. Whether the incumbent will be reappointed remains to be seen. Ghingher, as authorized by law, continues to serve as commissioner until some one is appointed in his place.

Swepson Earle, conservation commissioner, was scheduled to leave office May 6, but he, too, continues in charge. A new law sets up a three-man commission effective June 1 instead of the present one-man board. As yet the Governor has definitely named only one of the three commissioners. He is former Judge Robert F. Duer, of Princess Anne, the chairman.

It is known that Nice offered the minority membership to E. Lee LeCompte, State Game Warden, but after a bitter fight by sportsmen of the State concerning restoration of the Game Department's fund LeCompte was said to have graciously declined the offer.

Dr. J. Knox Insley, Commissioner of Labor and Statistics, whose term has expired, has had no word regarding reappointment or replacement, and continues to hold office. His appointment was for two years and expired the first Monday in May.

It was broadly rumored that the Governor would announce appointments to these posts on June 1, and just before leaving for the New England State he named a number of appointees to various offices. These three, however, were not among them.

Gov. Nice to Attend Cumberland Meeting

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Cumberland, Md., May 27.—Gov. Harry W. Nice, past grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias Lodge of Maryland, and a present member of the grand tribunal of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, will be in Cumberland, June 25 to participate in the initiation, in the rank of page, of a class of candidates that will be named in his honor.

After the initiation, which will be from 8 to 9 p. m., Gov. Nice will address a public meeting. The ceremonies will be held at the Knights of Pythias Hall, South Mechanic street. Judge Julius E. Schindler is chairman of the committee in charge.

Miss Erna V. Bishop, Of Warrenton, to Wed

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Warrenton, Va., May 27.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Ernest Bishop, of Warrenton, announce the engagement of their daughter, Erna Virginia, to Mr. Wilbur B. Tubbs, of Michigan and Washington. The wedding will take place in the late summer.

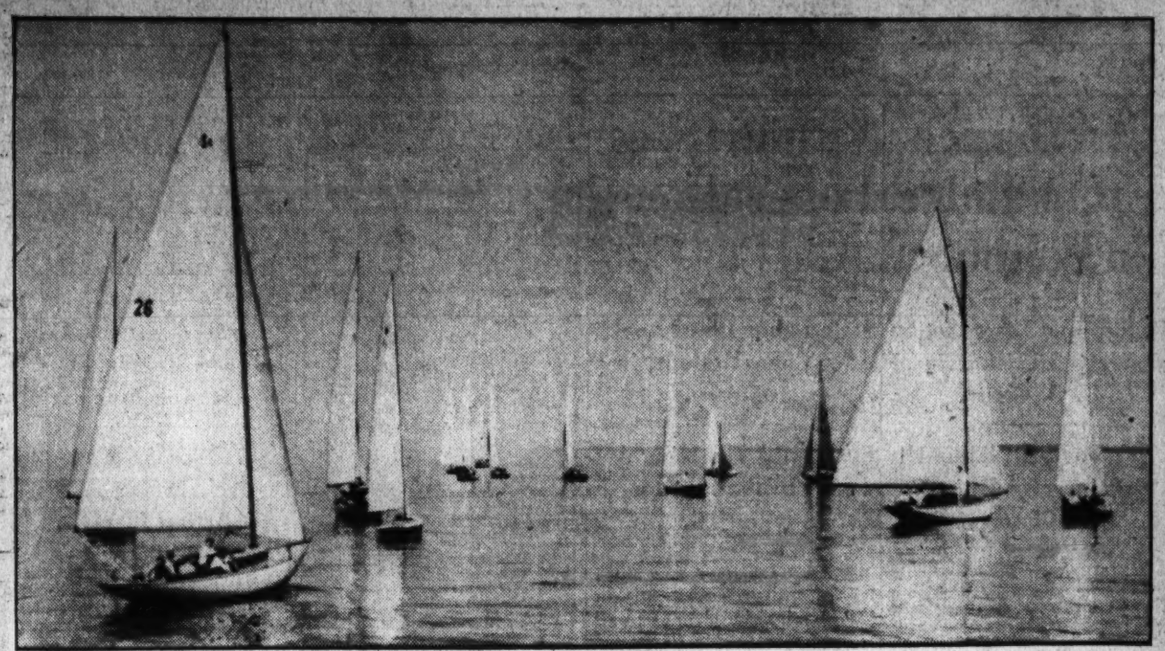
Miss Bishop, a graduate of the Warrenton High School and Hollins College, has been making her home in Washington several years, where she holds a position in the State Department. Mr. Tubbs is a staff accountant of the Bell Telephone System in Washington.

!

Good morning! Form no preconceived ideas about the kind of fabric that ought to go into a hot weather suit. Schloss Brothers have surprised us, even though we expect the unusual of them, with their versatility for adapting fabrics to cool suits. You'll see real variety in Schloss Brothers hot weather clothes.

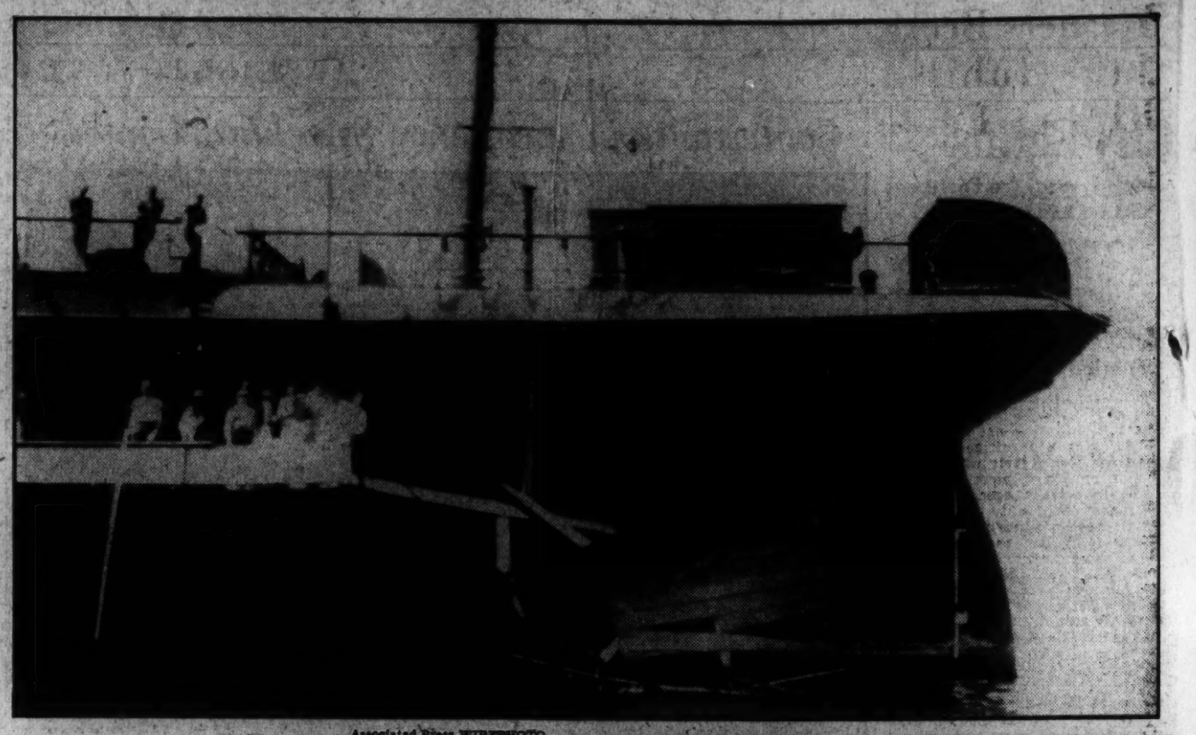
Meyers.
MENS SHOP
1331 F STREET

'Al' Smith Stars in Minstrel; Crash Kills Flying Waitress + **Amelia Earhart Honored** + *Fishing Barge in Tragedy; Ex-Follies Girl Is Married*



Associated Press Photo.

YACHTING SEASON GETS UNDER WAY.—Sailing craft American Yacht Club on the waters of Long Island Sound as the 1935 season opened.



Associated Press WIREPHOTO.

FISHING BOAT IN TRAGEDY.—Thirty-one were thrown into sea off Santa Monica, Calif., when fishing platform collapsed on the 'Star of Sctland,' shown above.

Associated Press Photo.

CRASH IN WHICH "FLYING WAITRESS" DIED.—This shows the wreckage of the hired plane in which Miss Friedel Braun, Los Angeles flier plunged to death in New York. A naval ensign was critically injured.

Associated Press Photo.

"FLYING WAITRESS."—Miss Friedel Braun, who was killed when plane crashed near Westbury, L. I. She saved her tips to become a flier.

Associated Press WIREPHOTO.

BROADWAY DEBUT.—Honora Bruere, 20, daughter of banker, made her stage debut in New York last night.

Associated Press Photo.

EX-FOLLIES GIRL WEDS SURGEON.—Miss Mildred Adam, "Miss Baltimore of 1926," with Dr. Joseph Gottman, wealthy surgeon, to whom she was married in Baltimore Sunday.

Associated Press WIREPHOTO.

SAVED IN FISHING ACCIDENT.—Ernest Richter, drowned in Santa Monica mishap, but his wife and daughter, Beverly, were saved.

Associated Press WIREPHOTO.

GOV. NICE SEES THE SIGHTS.—Gov. Brann of Maine, pointing out the scenery to Gov. Nice of Maryland at Moosehead Lake, Me., where "Governors' Fishing Party" was held.

Associated Press WIREPHOTO.

TELLS MOTHER OF TRIUMPHS.—Jesse Owens, Ohio State track star, who shattered three records Saturday, tells his mother about feat in Cleveland.

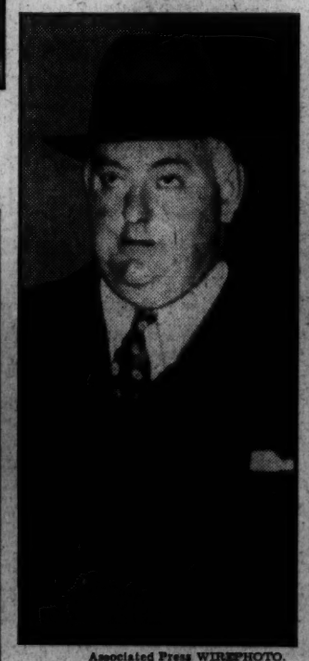
Associated Press WIREPHOTO.

SHE SUED.—Rita Martini, ex-actress, charged Robert Barbour, head of thread company, beat her with whips.

Associated Press WIREPHOTO.

MISS EARHART GETS DEGREE.—President Thornwell Jacobs, of Oglethorpe University, presents degree of doctor of public service to aviatrix. Also shown are Representative Caroline O'Day and Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, given doctor of laws degrees.

MINSTREL MEN.—Al Smith, left, singing the "Sidewalks of New York," and Supreme Court Justice Ferdinand Pecora, right, doing blackface act at New York Elks benefit show.



Associated Press WIREPHOTO.

HE'S SUED.—Robert Barbour, manufacturer, shown on way to New York court yesterday to answer charges of Miss Martini.

Associated Press Photo.

HELPED CHECK ALASKA EPIDEMIC.—Dr. F. B. Gillespie, Fairbanks physician, Miss B. Keaton, Government nurse (next to him) and Mrs. Eugene Brown (kneeling) fought outbreak of influenza at Point Barrow.

An Imposing List of Major Film Releases Ready to Defeat the "Summer Slump"

Warners Break June Jubilee Hits at Earle

Loew HousesAre Fortified; Bills Change Suddenly; Amusement Notes.

By Nelson B. Bell.

Suspicion still lurks in the minds of many that the quality of screen entertainment drops off in Washington during the summer months. This is no doubt a subconscious recrudescence of a condition that did exist back in the days of the silent film in the era before air-conditioning and refrigeration systems had found their way into the motion picture theaters.

All that is changed now. Not only does the quality of screen entertainment not fall off during the heated term, but, because the picture houses offer practically the only relief from the heat of downtown streets when the temperature soars, especial effort is made to provide the best celluloid diversion of the year during what was formerly a season of acute depression in the amusement business. Announcements which have just come to this desk emphasize this fact.

For instance, beginning with "In Caliente," the new musical that comes to the screen on Thursday morning, the Earle Theater will present five weeks of "June Jubilee" attractions, including some of the finest of the season's productions from the Warner Brothers-First National and Columbia studios.

Ace Acts Booked.

In announcing this "Jubilee" program, John J. Payette, general manager of the Warner Brothers interests in the Washington territory, indicated also that special stage attractions comparable in worth to the excellence of the screen features would be booked to add distinction to the Earle's programs.

"In Caliente" is a colorful musical romance, in which the principal roles are taken by Dolores Del Rio, Pat O'Brien, Leo Carillo, Glenda Farrell and Edward Everett Horton. The gorgeous musical numbers, a glimpse of which may be had in the "trailer" now on the Earle screen, are creations of that versatile genius, Busby Berkeley. Four new tunes and dance interludes by the famous De Marcos add to the interest of this subject.

Another feature prominent on the "Jubilee" program will be "Oil for the Lamps of China," based on Alice Tisdale Hobart's novel and directed by Mervyn LeRoy, with Josephine Hutchinson, Pat O'Brien, Lyle Talbot and Jean Muir heading the cast. The story concerns an American couple in the East.

Bette Davis Starred.

Bette Davis will appear on the Earle screen in June in "The Girl from Tenth Avenue," a charming young lady who descends upon the "400" unexpectedly. Ian Hunter is her leading man and Alison Skipworth is prominent in her support.

"Stranded," a Frank Borzage production, presents once again the popular costellar team of "Living on Velvet," Kay Francis and George Brent. In this film Miss Francis abandons her drawing-room manner and strikingly stylized costumes to appear as a worker for the Travelers Aid Society, and Mr. Brent assumes the role of a young engineer engaged in building a bridge.

Those who have awaited impatiently the coming of Grace Moore's second starring vehicle will find it among the Earle's "June Jubilee" attractions. This is Columbia's "Love Me Forever," directed by Victor Schertzinger, who made "One Night of Love." Leo Carillo, Robert Allen and Michael Bartlett are Miss Moore's leading men in the new film.

June and July in the three Loew houses—Loew's Fox, Palace and Columbia—offer attractions also calculated to dispel any fearfulness on the part of the public that quality may sag during the hot months.

The Palace Starts It.

Loew's Palace will usher in June by presenting Will Rogers in "Doubting Thomas" as its first offering of the month of brides and roses. This probably will be followed by "No More Ladies," a screen version of the stage play, in which Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer co-star Robert Montgomery and Joan Crawford.

Loew's has in prospect for the coming two months several pictures that are still in the final stages of production, among them "Broadway Melody of 1935," "Mutiny on the Bounty," and "Public Hero No. 1," a powerful drama of Uncle Sam's war against the hoodlums, with Lionel Barrymore, Chester Morris, Jean Arthur and the new sensation, Joseph Calleia, at the head of a large cast.

Other films on the Loew booking sheets include "Murder in the Fleet," "Calm Yourself," with Robert Young, Madge Evans and Betty Furness; "Manhattan Madness," Garbo in "Anna Karenina," William Powell in "Masquerade," George Raft in "The Glass Key," Shirley Temple in "Curly Top," Noel Coward in "The Scoundrel," by Ben Hecht and Charlie MacArthur; Harold Lloyd and Adolphe Menjou in "The Milky Way," Clark Gable in "The Call of the Wild" and various other subjects not yet definitely penciled in.

All this must be pretty discouraging to our old friend, Summer Slump!

In referring to "In Caliente" as opening on the Earle screen Thursday morning we committed no blunder. While Friday is the normal opening day for new bills at the Earle, the Paul Whiteman engagement is for six days only, thus necessitating a complete change of bill on Thursday morning, one day ahead of the usual bidding good-bye to the old and welcoming the new. It is unfortunate that the Whiteman engagement is curtailed by radio committments and one thing and another, because the revue being presented on the Earle stage by this talented organization is the best Washington has seen in years.

Off Again, On Again.

Speaking of changing bills out of turn—a trick the Capital evidently has learned with surprising thoroughness from the pernicious example set by Manager Hardie Meakin of RKO-Keiths, who yanks 'em off alive—the Metropolitan is causing the dramatic desks vast astonishment by supplanting the revival of "Forty-Second Street" with "G Men" this morning.

"G Men," of course, is not a first-run at the Metropolitan, but it met with such enthusiastic acclaim during its recent week at the Earle that it seems reasonable to suppose that the renewal of its downtown run will attract greater interest than the musical that evidently wore out its welcome about the time of President Roosevelt's inauguration.

"G Men," as should be fresh in the public mind, has James Cagney, Robert Armstrong, Margaret Lindsay, Ann Dvorak, Barton MacLane and William Pawley in its principal roles.

That distinguished actor, Sir Guy Standing, and Alexander Hall, film director, were White House callers last Friday and were received by the President for a brief chat. Mr. Hall, the director who made "Goin' to Town," the Mae West vehicle now on the screen at the Palace, also is directing "Farewell, Annapolis," being made by a Paramount unit at Annapolis, Md. Sir Guy plays an important role in the picture, as does Richard Cromwell. It was for this subject that the local drama desks were asked to select three local beauties each for the Middies' ball scene, soon to be shot. These 15 embryonic stars will be called in a day or two for preliminary tests, and those chosen then will be placed on the pay roll until the shooting of the scene is completed. Reverting for a moment to Sir Guy Standing, there are those still living who remember when he was a member of the old Columbia Players here, in association with Charlotte Walker, Hilda Spong and others of note in the theater. He was not yet knighted, however, but was plain Guy Standing and an excellent actor, even then. Charlotte Walker's daughter is the Sarah Haden so frequently seen on the screen in character parts. Miss Walker hasn't been visible of late.

Concerning "Declasse."

When announcement was made—first in these columns, by the way—that Ethel Barrymore would present a revival of her greatest success among modern plays, "Declasse," as guest star with the National Theater Players next week, many of the regular patrons of the Players requested more particularized information concerning this Zoe Akins drama.

Delving back into his records, Manager Stephen E. Cochran, of the National Theater and Players, ascertained that "Declasse" was produced by Charles Frohman at the Empire Theater in New York on October 6, 1919.

Miss Barrymore was supported by a cast that included Harry Plimmer, Claude King, Vernon Steele, Charles Francis, Julian Royce, Claire Eames, Beatrice Beckley, Katherine Harris, Madeline Delmar, Grabrielle Ravine, Ralf Belmont and Alfred Hesse.

The play ran for 286 performances in New York. On the road and in 36 cities it ran up a total of 433 performances, including a four-month engagement in Chicago. It was first presented on the stage of the National Theater in this city in 1921.

So now you know.

The Sponsors Committee of the President's Cup Regatta Association, Harold Allen Long, chairman, announces that an elaborate floor show has been arranged for the moonlight Show Boat Cruise of the steamer City of Washington, tomorrow night for the benefit of this year's regatta. The bill will be headlined by Brooke Johns and Evelyn Tyner and will include contributions by Susan Hall and Walter Doe, dancers; Kitty Simons, blues singer; Myrtle O'Connor, ballet dancer, and Virginia Howard and Marjorie Mitchell in original tap routines. The boat leaves the dock tomorrow night at 8:45 o'clock.

"Three Short Days."

The ancient city of Kongros, in the Orient, is the scene of the three dramatic episodes which make up the story used by Lord Dunsany in his poetic play, "The Gods of the Mountains," which the Washington Community Players will present, in conjunction with Quinteros' "A Sunny Morning" and Philip Moeller's "Helen's Husband,' tomorrow night at 8:30 oclock in the Roosevelt Auditorium, under the sponsorship of the Community Center Department.

Howard Whitfield has designed the settings and devised the lighting for this play, of which he and Esther Galbraith are co-directors. More than 35 players are required for the proper interpretation of the play, which will be presented as the piece de resistance of the program between the other two.

Tickets for this program of "Three Short Plays" are on sale at the Willard, Washington and A. A. A.

The Publicity and Advertising Department of the local Warner Brothers organization has been awarded fourth prize in the national contest conducted by Paramount Pictures on the exploitation and advertising of "Ruggles of Red Gap." Theaters from all parts of the country entered the contest by submitting scrapbooks of their campaigns. Frank La Falce, head of the local department, assisted by William C. Ewing and Dan S. Terrell, prepared and executed the Earle Theater's prize-winning campaign. The prize of $200 is the second such to be won by this Warner department, the previous one having been for the campaign on "No Greater Glory," which played the Metropolitan a year ago. Congratulations, boys, and remember I'm your partner!

Here-at-Last Note.

A few more days like yesterday and it will be time to break out the white flannel hat and the Panama pants!

Gayety

"KNICK KNACKS." Independent Burlesque Association production in two acts and 25 scenes, with Billy Hagan, Bert Carr, Murray Lewis, Bert Saunders, Tom Fairclough, Dorothy Dayven, Betty Palmer, Chiquita Garcia, Billie Hughes, Sunya Slane, Georgia Sothern and the Dancing Bryanettes. Book by Gus Plaig. Dances routined by Frank Bryant. Staged by James J. Lake. Reviewed Sunday matinee by W. A. Whitney.

According to Mr. Noah Webster, knickknacks are small articles, more for ornament than use, showy trifles, trinkets, or toys. So when the Independent Burlesque Association sent down a show called "Knick Knacks," its composition should have been easily divined.

As it turns out, "Knick Knacks" is just that—showy trifles, with little intrinsic worth or even passing entertainment value. True, the full complement of performers is present: Three comics, two straight men, four revelatory artists, one soubrette, one singer-dancer and a ballet corps. But it takes more than mere personnel to turn out a show—even a burlesque show—and the week's players, however talented, do not have the material with which to work.

Of the entire company, male and female, Dorothy DeHaven stands out in high relief, for her medley of Irish ballads, even more than for her several solo dances.

When last here, Georgia Sothern was decidedly in a class by herself, delivering a unique routine which fulfilled all the requirements for a display artiste as well as presenting an interpretative number of amazing virility. Now, however, Miss Sothern is just another of that army of performers whose sole function is one of physical revelation.

The other female principals—Chiquita Garcia, Billie Hughes, Sunya "Smiles" Slane, Betty Palmer—and the men of the company—Billy Hagan, Bert Carr, Murray Lewis, the comics; Bert Saunders, Tom Fairclough, the straight men—comport themselves as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

She Dies by Gangsters' Guns

That is to say, Jean Morgan, one of the principal feminine characters in the Warner Brothers' production of "G Men," first of the screen plays glorifying the Department of Justice agents, sacrifices her life in the war against crime. Jean is impersonated by the charming and talented Ann Dvorak, in private life, Mrs. Leslie Fenton (he is in "Stolen Harmony" on the Earle screen), whose likeness appears above. "G Men" resumes its downtown run at the Metropolitan, beginning today, supplanting the revival of "Forty-second Street" on short notice.

B. & O. Income Gains a Million

Substantial Increase in First 4 Mouths, but Decline in April.

By the Associated Press.

Baltimore, May 27.—The net railway operating income of the Baltimore & Ohio showed a $167,548 decrease for last month, although the total for the first four months of the year was $1,000,000 ahead of the same period of 1934, the railroad company reported today.

The figure for last month was $988,383 against $1,155,330 for April of 1934, a falling off of 14.4 per cent. The decrease was due to a drop from $10,880,896 to $10,755,777 in revenues and an increase from $8,576,655 to $8,710,485 in operating expenses. Deductions for tax accruals and rents decreased from $1,148,330 to $1,056,929.

The net operating income for the four months of the year was listed at $7,316,846 compared with $6,316,840 for these months of 1934.

Warner-Quinlan Co. and subsidiaries report for 1934 net loss from operations of $1,974,128 after charges, interest, taxes, depletion, ets, compared with loss from operations of $950,592 in 1933.

Local Produce

(Prices paid shippers—F.O.B.Washington.) By the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

POULTRY—Alive, colored, all sizes, 20@21; le premium on occasional lot of fancy quality; Leghorns, 17@19; roosters, 11@13. Spring chickens, Leghorns, 18@21; Plymouth Rocks, under 2½ pounds, 24; over 2½ pounds, 25. Turkeys, hens, 18; toms, 16.

EGGS—Current receipts, 22½@23; henery whites, 24@24½; Government graded and dated white eggs, U. S. extras, large, 30½; U. S. extras, mediums, 26; U. S. standards, large, 27½.

Fruit.

APPLES—Bushels: Virginia, Staymans, U. S. No. 1, 2¼-inch minimum, 1.25@1.35; U. S. No. 1, 2¼-inch minimum, 1.40@1.50; U. S. No. 1, 2¼-inch minimum, 1.65@1.75. Winesaps, U. S. No. 1, 2¼-inch minimum, 1.35@1.50; U. S. No. 1, 2½-inch minimum, 1.50@1.65; Yellow Newtons, U. S. No. 1, 2¼-inch minimum, mostly around 1.25; 2½-inch minimum, U. S. No. 1, mostly around 1.50; Yorks, U. S. No. 1, 2¼-inch minimum, 1.00@1.15; U. S. No. 1, 2¼-inch minimum, 1.25@1.50; Delicious, U. S. No. 1, 2¼-inch minimum, 1.25@1.35; U. S. No. 1, 2½-inch minimum, 1.40@1.85; U. S. No. 1, 2¾-inch minimum, 1.85@1.95; Ben Davis, U. S. No. 1, 2¼-inch minimum, 90; U. S. No. 1, 2¾-inch minimum, 1.25; U. S. No. 1, 2½-inch minimum, 1.15. Bushel boxes Maryland and Virginia, delicious, combination extra fancy and fancy, 1.50@2.00; Stayman's combination, extra fancy and fancy, 1.50@2.00; Jonathans, combination extra fancy and fancy, 1.50; yellow Newtons, combination extra fancy and fancy, 1.90@2.00. Washington, Winesaps, combination extra fancy and fancy, 2.40@2.75.

STRAWBERRIES—Virginia, fair quality, 32-quart crates, various varieties, 3.50@4.50.

ORANGES—California and Florida, boxes, 3.00@4.00.

GRAPEFRUIT—Florida, boxes, 2.00@2.50.

AVOCADOS—California, boxes, 1.50@2.25.

PEACHES—South Carolina, 6-basket crates, Mayflowers, very small sizes, 1.50@2.00.

LEMONS—No carlot arrivals; 1 unbroken car on track.

WATERMELONS—Florida, 32-34 pounds, average, 75@1.00.

Vegetables.

ASPARAGUS—Pyramid crates, dozen bunches, fresh, New Jersey, Colossal, 2.25@2.50; fair condition, 2.00; medium 1.75@2.00; Delaware, large size, 1.50@2.00; small size, 1.00@1.25.

CABBAGE—South Carolina, 1½-bushel hampers, pointed type, mostly around 65.

CAULIFLOWER—California, crates, 2.00.

CELERY — Florida, 10-inch crates, washed, 3-10 dozen, 3.50@4.25.

CUCUMBERS—Florida and South Carolina, bushel baskets, fancy, 1.25@1.50; choice, 75@1.00.

LETTUCE—California, Western crates, Iceberg type, 5-dozen, 4.00@5.00; 6-dozen, most around 3.50; New Jersey, Eastern crates, Big Boston type, 2-dozen, 1.00.

ONIONS—Texas, 50-pound sacks, yellow Bermudas, U. S. commercial, 2.25@2.50; U. S. No. 2, 1.50@1.75.

PEAS—Bu. hampers: North Carolina, fair condition, 85@1.00; Virginia, 1.00@1.25.

POTATOES—Old stock, Maine, 100-lb. sacks, Green Mountains, U. S. Is, 1.00@1.10; new stock, South Carolina, Cobblers, U. S. No. 1, stave bbl., 3.00@3.25; 100-lb. sacks, 1.75.

SWEET POTATOES—North Carolina, bu. baskets, Puerto Ricans and Nancy Halls, U. S. No. 1, 1.00; poorer, 75.

TOMATOES—Florida and Texas, lug boxes, ripes and turning wrapped, 6x6, best, 2.50; poorer, 1.75; 6x7 best, 2.00; poorer, 1.25.

OKRA—Florida, ¾-bu. hampers, 1.25@1.50; bu. hampers, 1.50@2.00.

EGGPLANT — Florida, 1½-bu. crates, 1.50@2.50.

MUSH MELON—North and South Carolina, bu. hampers, yellow, Crooknecks, 75@1.00.

PEPPERS—Florida, 1½-bu. crates, green, fancy, 1.50@2.50; choice, some red, 1.00@1.25; poorer, 50; bu. hampers, green, 1.00@1.50.

CORN—Florida, standard crates, 5-doz., freight receipts, 2.00@2.25; truck receipts, 2.75@3.00.

CANTALOUPES—California, salmon meats, standard 45s, 6.00@6.50; Jumbos, 36s and 45s, 7.00@8.00. Rio type, 54s, 4.50; standard flats, 12s, 2.25@2.50.

CARROTS—California, ½ crates, 1.40@1.50.

LIMA BEANS—Florida, bu. hampers, 2.25@2.50; poorer, 1.50.

GREEN BEANS—Bu. hampers, green flat type, Florida, fair condition, 75; North and South Carolina, 1.00@1.50.

Butter.

One-pound prints (92 score), 30; tub, 29; 1-pound prints (90 score), 29; tub, 28; 1-pound prints (89 score), 27; tub, 26.

Meats.

Beef, 15@23; lamb, 18@20; pork loins, fresh, 26@27; frozen, 24@25; fresh hams, 22@24; smoked hams, 23@24; strip bacon, 29@31; lard, 16½@17; compound, 13@13½.

New York Produce.

New York, May 27 (AP).—EGGS—Receipts, 33,599; irregular. Mixed colors: special packs or selections from fresh receipts, 28½@28½; standards and commercial standards, 26¼@26½; firsts, 25¼@25½; mediums, 40 lbs., 24¼@24¾; dirties No. 1, 42 lbs., 24; average checks, 23; storage packed firsts, 28¾. White eggs, resale of premium marks, 31@31½; nearby special packs including premiums, 29½@30½; nearby and Midwestern henery, exchange specials, 29½; nearby and Midwestern exchange standards, 27@27½; marked mediums, 26; Pacific Coast, fresh, shell treated or liners, fancy, 31½@32; Pacific Coast standards, 30½@31; Pacific Coast, shell treated or liners, mediums, 28½@29; browns, resale of premium marks, 30@30½; nearby and Western special packs, private sales from store, 28@29½; Western standards, 23¾@27.

POULTRY—Live, nominal. No freight quotations owing to the consumers strike. Dressed poultry steady to firm. Fresh. Chickens unquoted: fowls, 20@25½; old roosters, 15½@17½; turkeys, 18@24; ducks, 16@18. Frozen: chickens, 18@29; turkeys, 19@30; fowls, old roosters and ducks unquoted.

BUTTER—Receipts, 10,411, easier. Creamery, higher than extra, 26¼@27; extra (92 score), 26; firsts (88-91 scores), 24¾@25¾; seconds (84-87 scores), 23@24; centralized (90 score), 23½.

CHEESE—Receipts, 98,759, weaker. State, whole milk flats, fresh fancy, 15½@16; held, 1933 specials, 23; 1934, fancy to specials, 16½@19.

COFFEE—Spot steady: Rio No. 7, 6¾@7½; Santos No. 4, 8½@8½. Cost and freight offerings included Santos Bourbon 3s and 4s at 7.75@8.00. Rio futures closed steady, sales, 17,000. July, 5.40; September, 5.52 nominal; December, 5.83 nominal; March, 5.70 bid; Santos futures steady; sales, 44,000; July, 7.85; September, 7.07; December, 6.07 nominal; March, 6.13; May, —.

SUGAR—Raw, was unchanged at 3.38. There was nothing offered in any position below 3.80.

Refined sugar was unchanged at 5.25 for fine granulated.

Naval Stores Firm.

Savannah, May 27 (AP).—TURPENTINE—Firm, 46¾@47; sales, 386; receipts, 487; shipments, 240; stock, 28,944.

ROSIN—Firm: sales, 1,800; receipts, 3,089; shipments, 1,508; stock, 114,707. Quote: B, 3.40; D, 3.50; E, 4.00; F, 4.35; G, H and I, 4.55; K and M, 4.60; N, 4.65; WG, 5.35; WW, 6.30; X, 6.35; new, 4.55; K and M, 4.60; N, 5.06; WG, 5.35; WW, 6.30; X, 6.35.

Local Stocks

(Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co.)

Sales.

Barber & Ross 6½s (flat), $500 at 20½.
Lanston Monotype, 3 at 90.

After Call.

Capital Transit Co., 5 at 15½; 60 at 15⅝; 10 at 15⅜; 10 at 15⅛; 10 at 15¼; 10 at 15⅛; 10 at 15⅛; 15 at 15⅛.
Potomac Elec. 5½% pf., 10 at 113.
Anacostia & Potomac R. R. 5s, $1,000 at 88; $1,000 at 88; $1,000 at 88; $1,000 at 88; $1,000 at 88.

Bonds.

Public Utility.

	Bid	Asked.
Amer Tel & Tel 4½s	103⅛	.....
Amer Tel & Tel Col Tr 5s	108	.....
Anacostia & Pot 5s	87½	90
Ana & Pot Guar 5s	107½	110
C & P Tel of Va 5s	104	.....
Capital Traction R. R 5s	93¼	97¼
City & Suburban 5s	96½	.....
Georgetown Gas 1st 5s	111	.....
Pot Elec Pow Cons 5s	104	.....
Potomac Elec 6s	106¾	.....
Wash Gas 5s, 1958	105	106¼
Wash Gas 5s, 1960	116	.....
Wash Gas 6s, series B	104	.....
Wash Rwy & Elec 4s	106¼	.....

Miscellaneous.

Barber & Ross, Inc 6½s	120	.....
Chevy Chase Club 5½s	102	.....
Col Country Club 5½s	102	.....
D C Paper Storage 5s	116	.....
W M Cold Storage 5s	86	.....

Stocks.

Public Utility.

Amer Tel & Tel (9)	121¼	.....
Capital Transit Co (1)	15½	16
N & W Steamboat (6)	85	.....
Pot Elec Pow 6% pf (6)	*109	.....
Pot El Pw 5½% pf (5.50)	*113	113½
Wash Gas Lt Co (3.60)	50	.....
Wash Ry & Elec Co (12)	*300	.....
Wash Ry & El pf (5)	*104	.....

National Bank.

Capital (4)	94	.....
Liberty (3)	80	100
Lincoln (8)	190	210
Riggs (8)	213	217
Riggs pf (5)	108	111
Washington (6)	100	.....

Trust Company.

Amer Sec & Tr Co (8)	199	205
Natl Sav & Tr	100	110
Wash Loan & Tr (8)	198	.....

Savings Bank.

Com & Savings (6)	175	.....

Fire Insurance.

American (12)	175	.....
Corcoran (2.50)	90	.....
Firemens (1.60)	38	35
National Union (.60)	10¼	.....

Title Insurance.

Columbia (.30)	5	.....
Real Estate (6)	100	.....

Miscellaneous.

Carpel Corp (1.60)	20	.....
D C Paper Mfg pf	1	.....
Emer Br-Sch "A" (1.60)	15½	.....
Lanston Monotype (4)	*80	.....
Merzenthaler Linotype	27½	29½
Peoples Drug S pf (6.50)	113	.....
Real Est M & G pf (.20)	3¼	4
Security Storage (3)	93	.....
Ter Rel & Wh Corp (3)	43	.....
Wdwd & Loth com (1.20)	23½	.....
Wdwd & Loth pf (7)	113	.....

*Ex dividend.
25 cents extra.
‡Plat.

Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore, May 27 (AP).—CATTLE—Receipts, 950. Moderately active. Butcher bulls, 25 cents lower; other slaughter cattle steady. Steers top, 10.60; few small lots, 10.50; bulk of steers, 9.25@10.00. Slaughter steers, 8.50@11.70. Heifers, 4.75@10.00. Cows, 3.50@8.00. Bulls (best), 4.50@7.75.

CALVES—Receipts, 150; steady. Closed slow. Vealers, 5.50@10.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,000. Heavy butcher and sows steady. Light butcher and pigs, 5 to 10 cents higher. Top, 10.30 under quotations. 140-200 lbs., 10.30@10.90; 200-250 lbs., 9.45@10.30; 250-350 lbs., 8.95@9.85. Packing sows, 6.50@8.95. Pigs, 9.00@10.80.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,350. Slow, weak undertone. Best rail lambs, 10.00@10.25; bulk of lambs, 10.00 downward. Shorn steady. Spring lambs, 7.00@10.25. Ewes, 2.00@4.25.

APPLES—Bu. baskets: Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, U. S. Is, 2½-in. minimums, Ben Davis, 1.00@1.25; Winesaps, 1.60@1.85; U. S. Is, 2½-in. minimum, Delicious, 1.75@2.00. Starks and Black Twigs, 1.40@1.60. Unclassified. Various varieties 2½-in. minimum, 1.25@1.50; 2¼-in. minimum, 1.00@1.25.

BLACKBERRIES—South Carolina, 32-qt. crates, 2.50@4.00.

GRAPEFRUIT—Florida, boxes, U. S. Is, 1.75@2.25. U. S. 2s, 1.50@1.75.

ORANGES—Florida, boxes, U. S. Is, 2.50@3.50. U. S. 2s, 2.00@2.50.

STRAWBERRIES—North Carolina, per qt., 7@9; Virginia, Norfolk section, 8@10; Eastern Shore Virginia, 6@10; E. Sh. Md., 6@10; Jersey, 8@13.

WATERMELONS—Florida, Tom Watsons, 32-34 lb. average, 55@60; 36-38 lb. average, 45@50.

ASPARAGUS—Maryland and Virginia, 1.00@2.25.

BEANS—South Carolina, bu. hampers, Bountifuls, 75@90; green round stringless, 75@1.00; North Carolina, bu. hampers, Bountifuls, 90@1.00; round stringless, 1.00@1.15.

BEETS—North Carolina, 5-pack Rangers, 90@1.00; Virginia crates, 75@1.00.

CABBAGE—Virginia, 1½-bu. hampers, pointed type, 50@75; North Carolina, 50@75.

CARROTS—California, lettuce, crates, 2.75@3.25.

CAULIFLOWER—California, pony crates, 1.75.

CELERY—Florida, 10-in. crates, washed and precooled, 2.50@3.50.

CUCUMBERS—South Carolina, bu. baskets, U. S. 1s, 1.00@1.25; ungraded, 75@1.00.

EGGPLANTS—Florida, 1½-bu. crates, U. S. 1s, 1.50@2.50.

KALE—Nearby, blue, 35@50.

LIMA BEANS—Florida, bu. hampers, 1.50@2.00; Georgia, 1.75@2.25.

LETTUCE—California, crates, Icebergs, 4.00@4.75; nearby bu. baskets, Big Boston, 75@1.00.

MUSHROOMS—Maryland and Pennsylvania, 5-lb. baskets, 50@75.

ONIONS—Texas, 50-lb. yellow Bermudas, U. S. commercials, 2.25@2.50; bollers, 1.50@1.75.

PEAS—North Carolina, bu. hampers, large pods, 75@1.00; Virginia, 75@1.15.

PEPPERS—Florida, 1½-bu. crates, U. S. Is, 1.75@2.25; U. S. 2s, 1.00@1.50.

POTATOES—Maryland and Pennsylvania, 100-lb. sacks round whites, U. S. Is, 55@60; ungraded, 45@50; Long Reds, U. S. Is, 55@60; ungraded, 45@50; New York, 100-lb. sacks, round white, U. S. Is, 50@60. Maine, 100-lb. sacks, Mountains, U. S. Is, 70@85; Florida bbl., Spaulding Rose, U. S. Is, 2.00@2.50; South Carolina, bbl., cobblers, U. S. Is, 2.00@2.25; North Carolina, bbl., cobblers, U. S. 2s, 1.50@1.75.

RHUBARB—Nearby, 2@4 bunch.

SPINACH—Nearby bu. basket, 30@50.

SQUASH—Florida and South Carolina, bu. hampers, white wrapped, 50@75.

SWEET POTATOES—Eastern Shore Md., bu. hampers, Jersey type, U. S. Is, 1.25@1.40; ungraded, 1.00@1.15; bu. baskets, Porto Ricans, Nancy Halls and white yams, U. S. Is, 1.25@1.40; ungraded, 1.00@1.15. Eastern Shore Va., bu. hampers, white yams, U. S. Is, 1.15@1.25; ungraded, 90@1.00.

TOMATOES—Fla., lugs, green and turning, wrapped, 6x6 and larger, 2.00@3.00; 6x7, 1.50@2.50.

EGGS—Market steady. Nearby current receipts, 23½; hennery whites, large size, 24½; medium size, 23½. Exchange sales—Nearby current receipts, 23½.

Receipts—Butter, 1,449 tubs; eggs, 1,889 cases.

POULTRY—Live, broilers, Rocks, 25@26; mixed colors, 23@25; Leghorns, as to size, 17@21.

FOWLS—Rocks, 22; mixed colors, 20@22; Leghorns, 16@18; roosters, 12@14.

DUCKS—Young Pekings, 20; Muscovy, 20.

Richmond Markets.

Richmond, Va., May 27 (AP).—The Richmond produce market compiled by the division of markets of the Virginia department of agriculture, cooperating with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Note—All prices quoted for the Richmond market are those received by large dealers and commission merchants for small lots sold to retail merchants, local butchers, hucksters, peddlers and others.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—Receipts, moderate to liberal; market steady; prices practically unchanged. Quoting new potatoes, No. 1 stock, standard barrel packs, 3.00; old potatoes, 1.00 a hundred. Sweets, 1.10@1.25 a std. basket. Cabbage around 1.50 a hundred lbs. Onions, 3.00 a 50-lb. sack pack. Stringbeans, 1.25@1.50 a bu. basket pack. Tomatoes, choice 30-lb. lugs, 2.50. Strawberries, 2.00@2.50 a 32-qt. crate as to quality. Celery, 4.00. Lettuce, 5.00 a crate. Oranges, 3.00@4.00 a box. Grapefruits, 2.75 a box. Va. apples, std. basket packs, No. 1 Saps, 1.50@1.75 a basket. Other varieties, as to quality.

BUTTER—Receipts, moderate; market unchanged. Virginia creamery in lb.-carton packs, 30 lbs. to the case, at 29@30; packing stock buyers paying 13 for good clean packing stock.

EGGS—Receipts, lighter; market steady; average run, nearby farm eggs, mixed colors and sizes at 23; few heavy weights and a few hennery whites at 24.

POULTRY—Receipts, moderate; market fully steady and quotable unchanged. Leghorn hens, 17@18; colored hens mostly 20; few heavy Rocks at 21; broilers, Leghorns mostly 18@20; Reds, 22@23; Rocks, good and choice, 25@26. Guineas, 45@50 each. Turkeys, slow, mostly 18. Ducks, 16@17.

LIVE STOCK—Receipts, fairly heavy; market steady and about unchanged. Practical top at 10.00 for choice 160-260-pounder butcher stock; a few selects at 10.10; cattle, steady, practical veal top at 9.00; cows and bulls, bulk of sales, 3.50@6.50; strictly good slightly above. Heifers quotable 4.00@8.50; common and medium steers quotable 4.00@8.00. Strictly good to 10.00 or slightly above. Sheep, receipts, moderate; spring lambs quotable from 9.00 as extreme top downward, as to quality. Ewes, 2.50@3.50.

Baltimore Securities.

Baltimore, May 27 (Special).—Closing prices:

Stocks.

Arundel Corporation	19¼
Arundel Corp (sellers 7 flt.)	19¾
Cons G E L & P	30½
Cons G & E Lt 6% pf	112¼
Fidelity & Deposit	72
Houston Oil pf vtc new	10
Maryland Casualty pf	1⅛
Merchants & Miners Trans	28
Mono W Pa P S 7% pf	18½
U S Fidelity & Guaranty	9⅝

Bonds.

United Rys & El 1st 4s, ctf	13
United Rys & El 4s, 1949 ctfs	13

Bank Stocks

New York, May 27 (AP). (New York Security Dealers Association).

Bank and Trust.	Bid.	Asked.
Bk of Man (1½)	19¾	21¼
Bankers Trust (3)	58	60
Bklyn Trust (4)	85	90
Cen Han Bk & Tr (6)	101	104
Chase Nat (1.40)	22	23½
Chem Bk & Tr (1.80)	37	39
Commercial (6)	134	140
Com'l Bk & Tr (.80)	11½	13
Corn Ex Bk & Tr (3)	43¼	44½
Empire Tr (1)	15¾	16¾
Fifth Ave (34a)	990	1025
First Boston Corp (½)	43½	45
First Natl (100)	1540	1600
Guaranty Tr (12)	254	259
Irving Trust (1)	13½	14½
Manufacturers Tr (1)	21	22½
Natl City (1)	21¾	22¾
N Y Trust (3)	91	94
Public (1½)	27¾	29¼
Title Gu & Tr (70a)	1635	1680

Insurance.		
Aetna Cas (2½a)	83½	86½
Aetna Fire (1.60)	21½	23½
Aetna Life (.60)	21¼	22¾
Agricultural (3)	90	85
Am Re-Insur (2½)	40¼	41½
Am Surety (1)	36½	38½
Automobile	30	32
Bkly'n Fire	5	6
Carolina (1.20)	23¾	25¼
City of N Y (3)	27½	29½
Conn Fire Ins (1.60)	27½	29½
Fidelity (1.60)	70	73
Firemens (2)	37	39
Franklin Fire	23½	25
Glens Falls (1.40)	23¾	25¼
Globe & Rut	18½	20
Great Amer (1)	23	24½
Halifax (.80)	17¾	19¼
Hanover (1.60)	17½	19¼
Hartford Fire (2)	69	71
Home Fire Sec	½	1
Home Ins (2.10a)	36½	38¼
Lincoln Fire	3¾	4¾
Mass Bond (2)	66	68
Natl Fire	66	68
Natl Liberty (½)	4	5
N Y Fire (.15a)	1½	1⅞
North River (.75a)	24¾	26¼
Phoenix (2½a)	86	88
Prov Wash (1)	36¾	38¾
St Paul Fire (4)	177	182
Springfield (4½)	118	121
Sun Life	350	370
Travelers (16)	464	474
U S Fire (1.50a)	47	49
Westchester (1.20a)	29	30½

(a)—Including extras.
(r)—Declared or paid so far this year.

Baltimore Grain Prices.

Baltimore, May 27 (AP).—WHEAT—Receipts, 1,380 bushels by car; shipments from elevators, 5,400 bushels; stock in elevators, 197,019 bushels. No. 2 red, winter, garlicky, spot domestic, 93¾; May, 93¾.

CORN—Receipts, 7,798 bushels, including 2,000 bushels afloat and 5,798 bushels by car. Shipments from elevators, 2,976 bushels. Stock in elevators, 1,129,000 bushels. No. 2 yellow corn, 93. Western billing at a premium over this price.

OATS—Shipments from elevators, 250 bushels. Stock in elevators, 98,597 bushels. No. 2 white oats, 58@63 per bushel, as to weight and location.

Notice to all sales of oats to the local trade excepting those on track, there is an additional charge of 1½c per bushel for storage and elevator which is paid by the buyer.

RYE—Shipments from elevators, 7,800

Pettit Nips Tribe Rally in 9th, Nats Win, 6-5, to Tie for 4th

This Morning . . .

With Shirley Povich

PROF. BILLY McCARNEY, who owns a well-punched meal ticket in his man, Natie Brown, was telling me yesterday about the queerest character he ever encountered in his 40 years along the fistic highways and byways. The man whom McCarney has singled out for that especial distinction in a racket that abounds with characters is an individual who prides himself on the name of Foul-Proof Jones.

POVICH.

Foul-Proof Jones, it seems, was a mild-mannered corset salesman before he was bitten by the fight bug. Some fellows get punch drunk because they don't know how to duck. Others, unfortunately, cultivate punch-drunkenness, but Foul-Proof Jones got that way with malice aforethought. Anyway, according to McCarney, he was a cuckoo who hung around the New York fight clubs with some kind of a foul-proof cup he claimed to have invented.

There never was any question as to who Jones was when he was about. Emblazoned across the back of his bright green sweater was the six-inch high lettering, "Foul-Proof Jones." He did succeed in selling what he said was a foul-proof affair to small club fighters around Manhattan and then he became ambitious. He invented what he said was a knockout-proof headgear for gymnasium workouts.

There was nothing timid about Foul-Proof Jones. He gave demonstrations of the effectiveness of his knockout-proof headgear by permitting the prospective buyer to sock him over the head with a baseball bat. Of course, he insisted on wearing the headgear during the exhibition, but if the customer shrank at so barbarous a procedure, why, it was all right with Foul-Proof Jones. He'd simply take the bat and perform the operation on his head himself.

WELL, from here on, it's McCarney's story:

"This screwy Foul-Proof Jones would make you shy the minute you saw him. He was a wild-eyed somebody with long, wavy hair and he'd insist on knocking himself over the head with that baseball bat he carried to prove that his headgear could take it. And that foul-proof cup he claimed to have was just as bad. He'd want you to kick him in the stomach just for the fun of it, and there were plenty of guys around the New York gyms who did.

"His whole idea in coming to me was to sell me one of his foul-proof cups for my man Schmeling before the Sharkey fight. This Foul-Proof Jones haunted me so much around New York that I finally told him to come up to Endicott where Max was training and I'd try it out on him. He skipped away as if a rich uncle had just left him a coupla million.

"I had Schmeling in partnership with Joe Jacobs then and I told this Foul-Proof Jones to keep away from Jacobs and see me when he came up to Endicott. I knew Jacobs wouldn't want any part of that screwloose, but if his cup was really foul-proof, why, I'd take a chance on it. Anyway, I tell Foul-Proof Jones to come up to Endicott on a Saturday afternoon.

"Well, Foul-Proof Jones spoils the whole thing for himself. What does he do but show up at Endicott at 7 o'clock in the morning when everybody but the dogs are asleep. This Schmeling had a half a hundred of his damn daschunds around the camp and they began to put the holler on Foul-Proof Jones the minute they see him coming toward the house.

"UP in the house where Schmeling and Jacobs and I are sleeping, we begin to wonder what's happening out there. We look out the window and there's Foul-Proof trying to beat off those pups. Jacobs puts the shout on him and asks him what he wants, and when he says he's Foul-Proof Jones that was enough for Jacobs.

"Joe grabs one of the pistols that the private dicks up there have and he fires the whole load out the window. Foul-Proof Jones figures they don't want him around, and he lights out for the hills with the dogs after him. He just disappeared right into the dawn. It was his own fault. If he'da come a few hours later I'da bought his gadgets.

"'S a matter of fact, the guy did us a good turn by gumming the works for himself, but we didn't know it. You know what happened to Schmeling in that fight. He goes down from a foul in the third round and gets the title from Sharkey. If we'da had one of those Foul-Proof Jones cups on him, he may not have got that title.

"But that doesn't stop Foul-Proof Jones. The last thing I saw of him he was wearing one of those cups and headgears, banging his head against a brick wall, and jumping up and down astraddle a picket fence. He was a card."

'Berger Day' Blasts Tradition As Hero Plays Great Baseball

SHOWING an utter contempt for baseball tradition which calls two figurative strikes against a player on the day set aside by home-town fans to honor him, Louis (Bozie) Berger seized upon yesterday to conduct himself like a full-fledged big league star at Griffith Stadium.

In the presence of Maryland University athletic officials, student leaders and co-eds, and while the student band blared "Maryland, My Maryland," the former Maryland star modestly accepted a traveling bag as a gift in the pre-game ceremony at home plate, and then translated the good wishes of his admirers into a sparkling performance on the ball field.

Berger made an inauspicious start when he struck out on one of Earl Whitehill's curves in his first appearance at the bat, but thereafter he was a menace to Washington pitching. It was his sharp double down the left-field foul line in the fifth inning that paved the way for the Indians' second run, and only a superb catch by Jake Powell in deep center field robbed him of an extra-base hit in the seventh.

He reached the heights in the ninth. With the Indians four runs behind and the stage set for a rally by two singles with none out as yet, young Berger sent Cleveland's hopes soaring with a terrific two-base drive to left center field that scored both base runners.

In the field, he played a flawless game, handling his four chances as if to the manner born.

Praised By Byrd.

H. C. (Curly) Byrd, vice president and athletic director of Maryland University, yesterday characterized Berger as the greatest opportunist in the history of athletics at the College Park school. The tall, handsome, blond-haired Berger, he said, possessed the greatest competitive spirit of any athlete ever to come within his notice.

"His competitive spirit first attracted my notice when he joined my varsity football squad at Maryland as a sophomore in 1929. He was the type of player who, it was easy to see, would rise to the occasion. It was no surprise to me that fall when, before that 40,000 crowd in the Yale bowl, Berger, playing in his first varsity game, scored the two touchdowns that gave us a 13-13 tie with Yale."

From the Omicron Delta Kappa Fraternity, comprised of student leaders, Berger yesterday accepted the Bozie Berger Cup, a huge gold trophy which will be placed in Maryland's trophy room as a permanent tribute to Berger's sensational career. The name of the outstanding athlete at Maryland will be inscribed on the Berger Cup each year.

Allen, Yankees, Whips Rowe And Tigers

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The Yankees today shook off the pitching spell Schoolboy Rowe has held over them for two seasons and scored their second straight victory over the champion Detroit Tigers, 3 to 1.

It took superlative twirling by Johnny Allen, plus the breaks, to gerat the giant Arkansas right-hander, who had registered six consecutive conquests over the New Yorkers. Rowe beat the Yanks five times last year and blanked them with four hits earlier this spring.

Allen held the Bengals to three hits. He lost a shutout in the ninth, when Chester Morgan, pinch hitting for Rowe, doubled, went to third as Tony Lazzeri fumbled Mickey Cochrane's smash and tallied on Charley Gehringer's fly.

This was the first Tiger run off Yankee pitching in three games. Ruffing and Tamulis blanked them in two previous games and Allen ran the scoreless total to 27 innings before yielding.

Detroit	AB	H	O	A	New York.	AB	H	O	A
Fox,rf	3	0	2	0	Combs,lf	3	1	2	0
Chrane,c	4	1	5	1	Rolfe,3b	3	0	1	0
Geh'er,2b	4	0	2	4	Ch'man,cf	3	1	1	0
G'bers,1b	4	0	6	0	Gehrig,1b	4	1	7	1
Goslin,lf	3	0	1	0	Lazzeri,2b	3	1	3	4
Rogell,ss	3	0	2	3	Dickey,c	3	1	4	0
Walker,cf	3	0	5	0	Selkirk,rf	3	0	1	0
Owen,3b	3	0	1	1	Crosetti,ss	3	1	1	1
Rowe,p	2	0	0	0	Allen,p	3	1	1	2
*Morgan	1	1	0	0					
Totals	30	3	24	9	Totals	29	6	27	10

*Batted for Rowe in ninth.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
New York	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	x	—3

Runs—Morgan, Rolfe, Lazzeri, Selkirk. Errors—Gehrig, Lazzeri. Runs batted in—Allen, Chapman, Gehringer, Morgan. Two-base hit—Morgan. Three-base hits—Lazzeri, Chapman. Double plays—Rogell to Greenberg; Gehringer to Rogell to Greenberg; Cochrane to Owen. Left on bases—Detroit, 3; New York, 4. First base on balls—Off Rowe, 2; off Allen, 1. Struck out—By Rowe, 4; by Allen, 4. Balk—Rowe. Umpires—Ormsby and Geisel. Time of game—1 hour 47 minutes.

Cleveland's 3-Run Blast Is Short

Load Bases With 2 Men Out, but Hal Trosky Flies to Stone.

Washington Scores Trio in First; Whitehill Removed Later.

By Shirley L. Povich.

LITTLE Lefty Leon Pettit, out there on the pitching mound at Griffith Stadium yesterday in a ninth inning that invited disaster on each pitched ball, shuttled back and forth between heroism and bumhood, if there is such a word, and then reestablished himself as the conqueror of the Cleveland Indians.

By the score of 6 to 5, the Nats beat the Indians, but that one run that Cleveland lacked was already on first base with only one out in that ninth when little Pettit, grizzled veteran of ten years in the Southern League, shuffled to the mound to relieve the faltering Jack Russell.

By their victory, the Nats moved past Detroit and into a tie with Boston for fourth place.

Four runs behind at the start of the ninth, the Indians had hammered Russell for four straight hits and two runs were already across the plate with Knickerbocker on first when Manager Bucky Harris called the diminutive left-hander from the bull pen. He strode to the mound to face Earl Averill, the big shot in the Indians' batting attack.

Lets in a Run.

Three straight balls he pitched to Averill in a debut that was about as auspicious a start as a plea of guilty. Then he threw two strikes past the Tribe's slugger. Then he struck Averill out on a wide curve, and the 4,000 in the stands marveled as they cheered the little fellow. Now two were out.

But presently the goat's horns sprouted from the brow of Pettit, where the hero's mantle had fallen a moment before. Joe Vosmik smashed a hard liner back into the pitcher's box. Pettit stopped it half with his glove, half with stomach in a desperate defensive measure. But he couldn't pick it up cleanly for the throw to first. When he did pitch it to Kuhel it was a wild heave, a grievous error that saw the Indians score their third run of the inning, while Vosmik galloped to second and Knickerbocker advanced to third.

Thus did Pettit throw away his opportunity to clinch the Nats' victory after his superb strike out of Averill. Manager Bucky Harris permitted him to stay in there. But he ordered that Sammy Hale be walked intentionally to give the Nats a play at any base for the third out. Big Hal Trosky was the last hope of the Indians.

Two balls, both low, Pettit pitched to Trosky as the specter of the tying run being forced across the plate loomed large. And then, with a hitch in his belt, he slipped a called strike past the Cleveland slugger. With his next pitch, he cemented the victory for the Nats. Johnny Stone gathered in Trosky's high fly in short right field and Pettit ambled off the mound, the undisputed hero of the occasion.

Whitehill Yanked.

Bucky Harris gambled with his pitchers yesterday and won. Earl Whitehill he removed from the scene at the end of the seventh inning, despite the fact that the veteran southpaw had permitted the Indians only two runs. But brilliant fielding by Jake Powell in center field and Johnny Stone in right choked off ambitious bids by

Continued on Page 25, Column 1.

Moving Up

CLEVELAND	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Knickerbocker, ss.	5	0	2	0	2	0
Averill, cf	5	0	1	5	0	0
Vosmik, lf	5	1	1	3	0	0
Hale, 3b	3	0	0	2	1	0
Trosky, 1b	4	0	1	7	0	0
Wright, rf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Galaizer, rf	1	1	1	0	0	1
Pytlak, c	4	1	2	5	1	0
Berger, 2b	4	2	2	2	2	0
Pearson, p	3	0	2	0	1	0
L. Brown, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Campbell	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	5	12	24	7	1

*Batted for L. Brown in ninth inning.

WASHINGTON	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Kuhel, 1b	5	0	1	10	0	0
Bluege, ss	3	0	2	3	1	0
Manush, lf	4	1	1	1	0	0
Myer, 2b	4	1	1	1	3	0
Stone, rf	3	2	1	3	1	0
Travis, 3b	4	0	2	0	2	0
Powell, cf	4	1	2	3	0	0
Bolton, c	4	1	1	6	1	0
Whitehill, p	1	0	0	0	1	0
Russell, p	1	0	0	0	1	0
Pettit, p	0	0	0	0	1	1
*Kress	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	6	11	27	10	1

*Batted for Whitehill in seventh inning.

Cleveland	000	110	003—5
WASHINGTON	300	000	21x—6

Runs batted in—Myer, Travis (2), Wright, Averill, Bolton, Kuhel, Powell, Berger (3). Two-base hits—Travis, Vosmick, Berger (2). Three-base hits—Manush, Bolton. Double play—Travis to Myer to Kuhel. Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; Washington, 7. First base on balls — Pearson, 2; Whitehill, 2; Pettit, 1. Strikeouts—Pearson, 3; Whitehill, 3; Russell, 2; Pettit, 1. Hits—Off Pearson, 9 in 6 1-3 innings; off Brown, 2 in 1 2-3 innings; off Whitehill, 8 in 7 innings; off Russell, 4 in 1 1-3 innings; off Pettit, none in 2-3 inning. Hit by pitched ball—By L. Brown (Stone). Winning pitcher — Whitehill; losing pitcher—Pearson. Umpires—Kolls, Donnelly and Pinneen. Time—Two hours.

Upsets Mark Play In French Tennis

By the Associated Press.

Paris, May 27. — Two upsets marked today's play in the French hard courts tennis championship.

The biggest reversal was the defeat of Kay Stammers, third ranking British player, by Suzanne Pannetier, seventh in the French list, in a first round match, 6—3, 6—4. Janne Peyre, nint hranking French player, won from Maria Horn, second ranking German star, 6—4, 6—4.

Jack Crawford, of Australia moved up in the singles by turning back Pierre Geelhand, of Belgium, 6—2, 6—2, 6—0, while Fred Perry, the English champion, advanced with a third-round victory over Enrique Maier, Spanish champion, 6—2, 6—4, 6—2.

Red Sox Get Melillo, of Browns

Give Outfielder Solters and Cash for Veteran Second Baseman.

By the Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, May 27.—"Trader" Rogers Hornsby, skipper of the St. Louis Browns, and the Boston Red Sox finally got together today on the oft-negotiated Oscar Melillo deal, and the little Brownie second baseman went to Boston in exchange for Outfielder Julius Solters and a wad of cash.

Melillo, the oldest man on the St. Louis club in the point of service, was the third Brownie veteran to depart within a week. Boston had sought the 32-year-old player since last fall, and terms finally were agreed upon in the Eastern city shortly before the teams began the second of a three-game series.

Believed $25,000.

Although the amount of money figuring in the transaction was not announced, it was believed that it approximated $25,000. Previously this week Manager Hornsby traded George Blaeholder to the Philadelphia Athletics and sold Buck Newsom to Washington. Both are pitchers.

Mellillo is not expected to contribute anything to Boston's batting punch, but his defensive work, during ten ten years he has been in a St. Louis uniform, has been outstanding. In 1934 he batted .241 in 144 games, but fielded .981 to lead the regular American League second basemen.

Solters came to Boston last year and in 101 games batted .299. He has played irregularly this season.

Need .300 Hitters.

"Of course, we hate to part with Melillo, but we are in greater need of a .300 hitter right now," explained Hornsby.

St. Louis fans, already startled by the departure of two of the most highly regarded pitchers on a poor hurling staff, stoically read reports of the trade of the best defensive man on a mediocre infield.

The cellar-dwelling Brownies admittedly are in need of replacements. Hornsby has made no secret of his intention to attempt by every means to obtain promising youngsters with the approximate $100,000 in cash obtained in recent trade and another earlier transaction that sent Irving "Bump" Hadley, another hurler, to Washington.

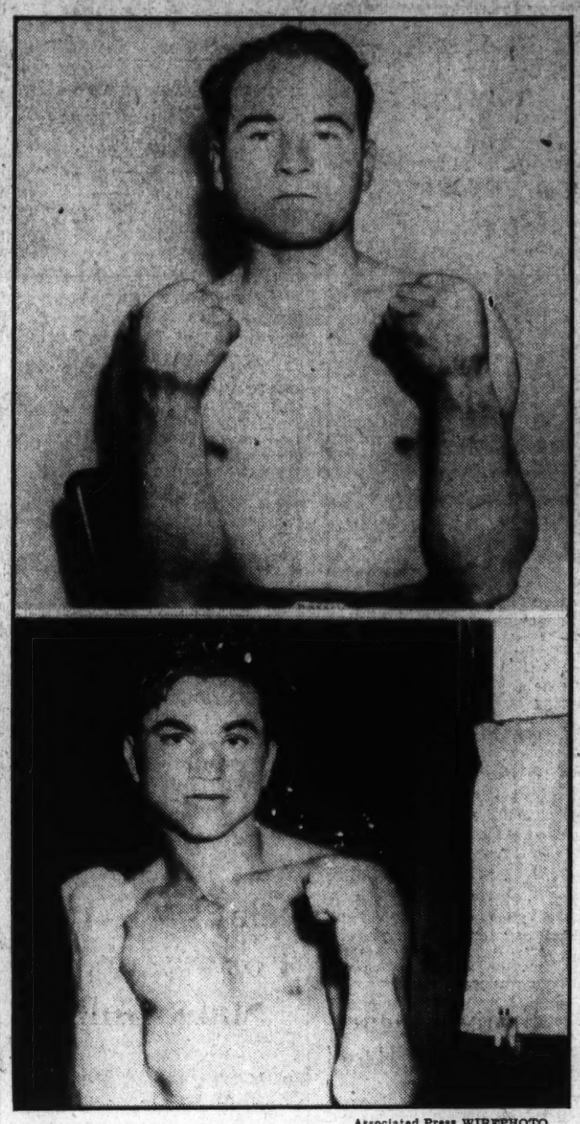
Hancock Retains Lead By Beating Antietam

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Hagerstown, Md., May 27.—Hancock retained its lead in the Washington County Baseball League by virtue of its victory yesterday over the Antietam nine of Hagerstown, 11 to 3. Hancock now holds four victories and no defeats, while the Paramount Cabbies remained in a tie by defeating Mount Briar, 8 to 6, to have three victories and no defeats.

Sharpsburg defeated Boonsboro, 4 to 2. The Woodmen beat the Chevies, 17 to 5, and the Williamsport Wildcats won from the Eagles, 4 to 1, in regular league games.

Demonstrate Fitness of Fists



Associated Press WIREPHOTO.

Jimmy McLarnin (top), welterweight champion, demonstrates that his fists are ready to defend his title tonight at the Polo Grounds, New York City. Barney Ross, challenger, also indicates he is prepared to offer a few hard wallops.

Ross-McLarnin Bout Opens Promising Outdoor Season

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The prize fight business launches another outdoor season, most promising fistically and financially in years, in the Polo Grounds tomorrow night with the veteran walloper of the welterweights, Jimmy McLarnin, defending his championship against the third assault of a bigger, faster, stronger Barney Ross.

Twice these two have met, each winning a close 15-round decision last summer, but the betting tonight was 8 to 5 that Ross, once champion of both the lightweights and welterweights, would make victory decisive this time.

At 25 the experts figure the increased weight that forced Barney to retire from the 135-pound throne has made him a heavier hitter while it has taken nothing from his speed and boxing skill. They insist he has improved considerably over last year while McLarnin, 28 years old and a dozen years of warfare behind him, has at best stood still. Jimmy hasn't fought since he beat Ross last September; Barney has engaged in three tough 10-round matches.

There was only one cloud on the horizon, a cloud the Weather Bureau said contained buckets of rain that might be spilled tomorrow afternoon and evening in the form of showers. In the event of rain the bout will be postponed a day.

Sentiment in McLarnin's favor increased today when he went to his gymnasium for a last workout, undressed, stepped on the scales and found himself well under the welterweight limit of 147 pounds. He would not reveal his poundage, but instead of working he dressed immediately and returned to his hotel.

Ross, confident he will knock McLarnin out this time, speeded through five swift rounds of shadow boxing and bag punching at another gymnasium and seemed on razor edge.

The fight will not be broadcast.

Wright, Moore Take Hagerstown Medals

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Hagerstown, Md., May 27.—W. Randolph Moore and Fred C. Wright tied for medalist honors with scores of 84 in the qualifying rounds for the annual Memorial Day tournament to be held at the Fountain Head Club Thursday. There will be 59 starters.

Ross Victory Would Aid Boxing Is View of Braddock's Manager

By Paul Gallico.

A Special Correspondent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., May 27.—Mr. Joe Gould, who is the manager and booking agent of James J. Braddock, the challenger for the heavyweight championship, recently said that it would be a good thing for boxing if Barney Ross won a decisive victory in the welterweight championship match tomorrow night, and advanced a number of interesting reasons in support of his theory. One of them was that McLarnin's career has been a curious one. He has remained like a great, dangerous spider in his lair in Vancouver waiting for cards to be built up in New York, preferably Jewish cards. When they were ready he would come to town, stroke them once or twice with his left or right, knock them twitching and then retire once more to the Coast. In the meantime the kids that he knocked out would be practically ruined for further service back here. Mr. Gould expressed great surprise that McLarnin never took himself and his title into such key cities as Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia and Detroit, where the resident Irish would have been crazy for a look at one of their greatest fighters.

Ross has been an active little man, and the chances are that as welterweight champion he might lift the title out of the dreadful and even scandalous rut into which it has been run. True, it was Jimmy McLarnin who rescued it from the clique that was handing it around from fighter to fighter like a pair of dice in a craps game. McLarnin and Foster have always been an honest combine. McLarnin after winning the championship was willing to put it on the block, but as usual against a smaller, lighter man. McLarnin has throughout the last years of his career specialized in boxing men in classes of weight below his.

As for the prize fight tomorrow, I expect it to develop pathos and much drama. McLarnin has been a brave and a well-loved ringman and a fine performer. He will not quit, which means that if Ross wins the fight, as he expects to do, Barney will have to slug McLarnin into complete oblivion, or hurt him so badly that emotions of fear and mercy will make themselves felt in the breast of the referee and he will stop the fight.

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Jones' Illness Not To Stop Exhibition

By the Associated Press.

Atlanta, May 27.—Bobby Jones, the retired world champion golfer, has been ill since last Thursday with a slight attack of appendicitis, it was learned today, but intends to leave at noon tomorrow for New York where he will participate in an exhibition.

"Bobby has been in bed since last Thursday but it is not serious," Robert T. Jones, sr., his father, said. "He will leave tomorrow to fulfill the engagement in New York."

The exhibition match, with Jones paired with Joyce Wethered, of England, four-times British women's champion, against Gene Sarazen and Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare, of Philadelphia, five-times United States title holder, is scheduled for Thursday at the Women's Golf and Tennis Club on Long Island.

Griff to Sign Rogers, Star at Virginia

College Southpaw Ace Is Due to Join Nats Upon Graduation.

THE Washington Ball Club has outbid two other major league teams and will sign Orlin Rogers, the University of Virginia's brilliant left-hander, upon his graduation.

Rogers has not yet finally accepted the terms offered by Owner Clark Griffith of the Nats but the difference in their figures is so small as to indicate there will be little difficulty in reaching an agreement.

While the Nats were on their recent Western trip, Griffith personally scouted Rogers in a game at Annapolis, where the Virginia captain pitched against the Middies.

Fanned 17 Middies.

On that occasion, Rogers struck out eight Navy batters in the first three innings. Griffith left the ball game at that point and later learned that Rogers had fanned 17 Middies during the nine innings.

Griffith was high in his praise of Rogers' curve ball, but was not particularly impressed with his speed. A bit tof tutoring on that point, however, is all that is needed to give Rogers an acceptable fast ball, the Nats' owner said.

Rogers will join the Nats immediately upon his graduation and will pitch in batting practice before it is decided whether he will be retained by Manager Bucky Harris or sent to one of the Nats' farms, presumably Chattanooga.

Now at Player Limit.

Should Rogers be retained, Bucky Harris, with his team now exactly at the 23-player limit, will be compelled to release a player.

Rogers, whose home is in Pittsylvania County, not only is the outstanding college pitcher in Virginia, but is the leading performer with the Cavaliers. He has been hitting at an average of .405, has struck out more than 100 men, 45 in three straight games.

Among his outstanding victories were a 4-to-0 triumph over North Carolina, in which he struck out 14 men; the 1-to-0 win over Navy, in which he struck out 17 men and scored the winning run himself, and a 4-to-3 conquest of the State championship Richmond team.

League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Team Standings.

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
Chicago	20	11	.645	....
New York	21	13	.618	½
Cleveland	17	14	.548	3
WASHINGTON	17	15	.531	3½
Boston	17	15	.531	3½
Detroit	17	16	.515	4
Philadelphia	10	20	.333	9½
St. Louis	7	22	.241	12

Yesterday's Results.

WASHINGTON, 6; Cleveland, 5.
New York, 3; Detroit, 1.
Philadelphia, 6; Chicago, 1.
St. Louis, 5; Boston, 3.

Today's Games.

Cleveland at WASHINGTON.
Detroit at New York.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Team Standings.

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
New York	22	9	.710	....
Chicago	17	13	.567	4½
Brooklyn	19	15	.559	4½
St. Louis	18	15	.545	5
Pittsburgh	20	18	.526	5½
Cincinnati	15	16	.484	7
Philadelphia	9	20	.310	12
Boston	8	22	.267	13½

Yesterday's Results.

Philadelphia, 4; Pittsburgh, 2.
Cincinnati 9; Boston, 5.
Brooklyn-Chicago, rain.
New York-St. Louis, rain.

Today's Games.

New York, at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
Boston at Cincinnati.

"Winning or Losing, I Keep Smiling with a Good Cigar!"
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Perfectly Cured Tobacco is Dark in Color; Therefore, MILD.
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BASEBALL TODAY 3:15 P. M.
Washington vs. Cleveland
AMERICAN LEAGUE PARK
Tickets at Park 9 a. m.

Take Care of That Cold at RIGGS TURKISH BATHS
15th & G Sts. N.W.

Cumberland Medalist Wins in First Round

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Cumberland, Md., May 27.—Continuing his fine work of the qualifying round in which he carried off medalist honors by posting a 75, Charles S. Catherman, jr., defeated George Young, jr., 8 and 7, in the first round title flight match of the Cumberland Country Club spring championship tournament.

Everett Beats Brown by Decision

2,000 Fight Fans Watch Savage Encounter at Griffith Stadium.

Jones Beats Bezenah in Eight-Round Semi-final Bouts.

By Bill McCormick.

TWO abysmal brutes were unleashed in the fighting pit at Griffith Stadium last night before 2,000 lovers of larrup. At the end of ten rounds of unadulterated savagery, abysmal brute No. 1—Buck Everett—was retturned the winner over abysmal brute No. 2—Natie Brown.

Fighting as they did last night, either Brown or Everett probably would have torn to pieces the proverbial gorilla which always is being held up as an example of monkey's physical superiority over man. After a brief two rounds of gentlemanly, but furious fisticuffing, both contestants cast aside practically every rule of conduct ever laid down for the government of box fighting. They wrestled, they heeled, they rammed home low punches, while the fight was going on and they indulged in several bits of dogfighting after the final bell.

As the good old Marquis of Queensberry revolved rapidly in his grave, they wound up the finale round in as neat a session of barroom brawling as ever graced a ring. Came the final bell and Brown advanced to Everett's corner, after having his gloves removed. What took place in that corner probably never will be known, but the two gladiators suddenly started battling again. It took the combined efforts of seconds from both corners and a bevy of boxing commission henchmen to pry Everett and Brown apart as the crowd cheered the post-graduate exhibition.

Jones Whips Bezenah.

Jimmy Jones, Baltimore's best welterweight prospect, pounded out a unanimous decision over Elmer Bezenah, of Washington, in a grueling eight-round semifinal. Elmer did all right for himself for the first two or three rounds by impaling the body belter from Baltimore on a left jab and crossing a sharp right to the noggin.

Jones dug in under Elmer's arms after that, however, and played a merry tune of victory on Bezenah's midsection.

Manley Wins Decision.

Roy Manley punched out a unanimous six-round decision over Pete Bevans, of Washington, in an interesting main preliminary. Bevans apparently was not in the best of condition, but he managed to give a good account of himself with frequent flurries against the Arkansas southpaw.

Joe Teems scored a second-round knockout over Ernest Torres, of Mexico, in a one-sided featherweight preliminary scheduled for six rounds. Torres was down four times before Referee Muggsy Morris called a halt at the end of the second round. The Greek from Florida floored Torres twice in the first and once in the second for the final count with rights to the head and he bounced the Mexican to the canvas for a four count with a left hook in the second.

Kirkwood Burke, District amateur heavyweight champion, made an auspicious debut in the professional ranks by knocking out Harry Vestra, of the Eastern Shore, in 1 minute and 20 seconds of an opener scheduled for four rounds. Burke had matters well under control for the brief period the fight lasted and finished the angular Maryland heavyweight with a left hook to the chin.

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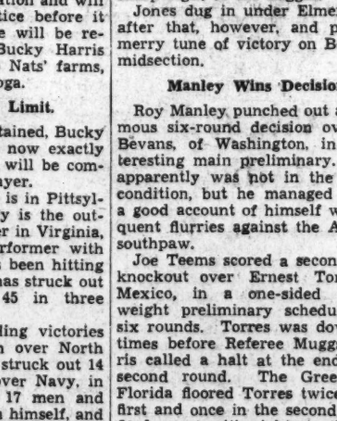

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Mrs. Scott Shoots 80-6-74 to Lead Cup Golf Play at Manor

Mrs. Pray 2d, Two Shots In Rear

Low Handicap Players Set Pace for First Day of Tourney.

By Dave Herman.

STROKING the ball like a champion, Mrs. Jack Scott, Congressional Country Club star, scored an 80-6—74 yesterday to assume a two-stroke lead in the first 18-hole round of the Star Cup tournament at Manor's course.

With the champion to be determined on a low net basis, the former Colorado State titleholder today enters the final round two shots ahead of Mrs. L. G. Pray, of the host club, who registered 82-6—76.

Mrs. Scott's 38-42—80 is one of the lowest scores ever made in competitive golf by a woman golfer at Manor. Her first nine, which showed six pars, was only three over par figures.

Runs Into Trouble.

After starting back nicely, 4-3-4, Mrs. Scott ran into trouble. She took a six on the 403-yard thirteenth, and for the next five holes was one over par on each.

Mrs. Scott neded a par 4 on the home hole to crack 80, but was short in three and two-putted for her 5.

Mrs. Pray covered the two nines in 40-42.

Playing in her first tournament of the year, Miss Winifred Faunce, of Manor, District champion, played up to standard by banging out a brace of 41's for an 82. This, with her five handicap, gave her a 77. Miss Faunce finished 5-4-5—three over on the last three holes.

Mrs. Meckley Has 85.

Mrs. Betty Palmer Meckley, of Indian Spring, shot an 85 with a 41 on the back 9, and finished with a net of 82, while Mrs. Roland Mackenzie, of Congressional, had 88—7—81. Mrs. Leo Walper, of Kenwood, scored 88—3—85, and Miss Elizabeth Houghton, of Chevy Chase, shot 87—5—82.

It isn't often that the low handicap players show the way in a tournament of this type, but yesterday was their day.

Among the high handicap entrants, Miss Nellie Mae Neff, of Manor, did unusually well. She went out in 43 and came home in 50 for a 93. She took a 6 on the last hole. Her net is 78. Mrs. Charlotte S. Stern, of Army and Navy, was in a good position to win with her 93—14—79. Mrs. Tom N. Beavers, of Manor, had 94—16—78; Mrs. Hume Peabody, of Army and Navy, 94—15—79 and Mrs. Chester Morrel, of Kenwood, 94—15—79.

Nats Win, 6-5, Over Indians

Continued from Page 24.

the Indians for hits against the wavering Whitehill in the seventh.

The Nats staked Whitehill to a 3-0 lead in the first inning, when with two out they assaulted Monte Pearson with four straight hits. Heinie Manush began proceedings with a lusty triple into left field and Buddy Myer bashed a single off Pearson's glove into center. Johnny Stone smashed a sharp single into right and when Cecil Travis belted a line double into left, the Nats had their three runs.

Nats' Lead Sliced.

Thereafter Pearson was an enigma to the Nats for five innings, yielding them only two widely separated singles. And the Indians began to solve Whitehill. They wrested a run from him in the fourth when Vosmik led off with a double and eventually scored on a double play with the bases full, and they reduced the Nats' lead to 3-2 in the fifth. Bozie Berger began this session with a double and scored on singles by Pearson and Averill.

Thus the game wore into the seventh, when the Nats finally made further progress against Pearson. After Jake Powell slammed a single to right, Cliff Bolton scored him with a terrific triple against the right-field wall and scored, himself, on Joe Kuhel's single to left to put the Nats in front, 5-2. Lloyd Brown relieved Pearson before it was over.

They got to the left-handed Brown in the eighth for the additional run that was to stand them in such good stead an inning later. The former Washington southpaw hit Johnny Stone on the back and he eventually scored on singles by Travis and Powell to boost the Nats' lead to 6-2.

Jack Russell Goes In.

Thus Jack Russell, who had retired the Indians in order in the eighth, went into the last inning with a four-run lead. He came out of it in disgust. Milt Galatzer beat out a hit to Travis and Pytlak slammed a single into left field. Bozie Berger scored 'em both with a sharp double to right center and the Tribe was trailing only 6-4.

But at this point Russell struck out Pinch Hitter Bruce Campbell to ease the tension, which was promptly restored when Knickerbocker singled off Myer's glove to score Berger with the third run of the inning and represent the tying run himself.

That was the situation as Little Pettit found it when he shuffled into the box. As you know, he left that tying run still very much on base.

Wins Roumanian Golf.

Bucharest, May 27 (AP).—George Wadsworth, of Buffalo, secretary of the American legation here, won the Roumanian national golf championship from a big international field here today.

U. S. Entrant Bows In British Tourney

Grace Amory Is Beaten in Open Golf Play.

By the Associated Press.

Newcastle, County Down, Ireland, May 27.—Grace Amory, of West Palm Beach, Fla., the only American entrant, was eliminated from the British women's open golf championship today by Mlle. F. Tollon, of St. Cloud, France, 3 and 1, in a first-round match.

Diana Fishwick, former British champion, was put out of the running by Clarry Tiernan, an 18-year-old Irish girl, who was so shy and excited over playing in her first big tournament she hid in the dressing room after the match. The score was 2 up.

Miss Wethered Reaches U. S. For Tour

Pairs With Jones Against Sarazen, Mrs. Vare on Thursday.

By the Associated Press.

NEW York, May 27.—Joyce Wethered, who is to golf in England what icing is to your birthday cake, arrived in the United States today for her debut as full-fleged professional.

It is the tall, fair-skinned Briton's first visit here.

Miss Wethered, four times winner of the British women's title and five times winner of the English closed championship, will get into action for the first time Decoration Day at Glen Head, Long Island, when she will team with Bobby Jones against Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare and Gene Sarazen in a benefit exhibition.

Shot 68 Last Year.

Since she became a "business-woman golfer" two years ago, Miss Wethered has played competitive golf only once in a mixed foursome tournament. Despite this lack of actual conflict she's kept her hand in and nine months ago produced a 68—4 under par—over the Woodbridge course in Norfolk County.

"It's awfully difficult for me to say how I'll do in your country," Miss Wethered said. "I feel confident, however, if I'm playing well at all I can go around your championship courses in even rounds or very close to those figures."

Copies Bob Jones.

As a tribute to Bob Jones, who five years ago said she is "the soundest striker of a golf ball the game has ever produced, regardless of sex," Miss Wethered has copied her game after the style of the redoubtable Georgian.

Her favorite shots are with long irons and she hasn't any delusions about outdistancing Jones and Sarazen or any other males she'll encounter in the course of her 40 exhibitions over a ten-week period.

Albemarle Title Taken By Stony Point Team

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Charlottesville, Va., May 27.—By defeating Red Hill this afternoon, 6 to 3, the Stony Point nine won the high school baseball championship of Albemarle County.

Mawyer on the mound for Red Hill struck out 12, but was touched for nine hits, most of them coming in the first two frames.

The contest, staged at Red Hill, attracted a large crowd. Stony Point went through the season undefeated.

Stony Pt.	AB	H	O	A	Red Hill.	AB	H	O	A
Rhodes,3b	5	3	3	0	W'son,3b,2b	5	0	1	0
Flynt,1b	2	0	8	0	Powell,ss	5	2	0	0
Figgins,ss	3	2	4	5	W'lams,c	4	1	14	0
Reis,c	5	0	3	0	Mawyer,p	5	0	0	1
Preddy,rf	4	2	1	0	Farish,lf	4	1	1	0
Pres'y,2b	4	0	2	1	Brush,rf	4	0	1	0
B.Smith,lf	4	1	1	0	Barnett,2b	4	1	2	0
Ho'berg,cf	4	1	3	0	Pleasant,1b	0	0	1	0
Leake,p,2b	4	0	2	3	Johnson,3b	4	1	1	0
					O.Smith,cf	4	1	1	0
Totals.	37	9	27	12	Totals.	36	7	27	1

Stony Point	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—6
Red Hill	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Runs—Rhodes (2). Flynt (2). Figgins. Hornsberg. Williams. Barnett. Pleasant. Errors—Figgins. Reis. Beasley. Pleasant (3). Johnson. Two base hits—Figgins (2). Three-base hits—Rhodes. Preddy. Home run—Barnett. Stolen bases—Flynt. Reis. Struck out—By Leake, 2; by Beasley, 1; by Mawyer, 12. First base on balls—Off Leake, 2; off Beasley, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Mawyer (Flynt, 2); by Beasley (Williams). Hits—Off Leake, 5 in 3 innings; off Beasley, 2 in 6 innings. Balk—Mawyer. Umpire—Johnson.

Carnera to Start Grind.

Auburn, N. Y., May 27 (AP).—Primo Carnera will arrive at Island Park, 2 miles from here, tomorrow to begin training for his late June bout with Joe Lewis, according to word received today from his manager, Billy Duffy.

Richmond Star Will Become 'G-Man'

Leverton, Former Central High Athlete, Gets Federal Job

Special Dispatch to The Post.

ICHMOND, May 27.—Roger Leverton, all-around star at the University of Richmond and winner of 11 Spider letters, today was notified that he has been appointed to a post in the Federal Bureau of Investigation, a division of the Department of Justice. In obtaining his job as a "G-man" the popular Spider athlete fulfilled one of his fondest hopes.

Leverton had been working on an appointment for many weeks. Recently he visited the Department of Justice when the Richmond track team visited Maryland.

Leverton had three avenues open to him for next year, following his graduation here. He could have stayed at Richmond as an assistant coach, pursuing the study of law; he could have attended law school in Washington, his home, or . . . he had hopes for the Federal job, the course he finally adopted.

Coming here from Central High, in Washington, Leverton immediately made good in sports despite the fact that he had previously been known only as a swimmer. He starred in football at fullback, winning several games almost single-handed. He played forward in basketball and captained the undefeated team last winter. In track he was practically a whole team, being proficient in half a dozen events. In baseball he played second base. He wanted to go out for the Spider swimming team last winter, where he could have starred easily, but the authorities banned that, saying he was too busy.

Death Stalks Near Indianapolis Bowl

Indianapolis, May 27.—The roaring speedster that carried Johnny Hannon, of Norristown, Pa., to his death over the wall of the Motor Speedway nearly claimed another victim today, as it was qualified for the annual 500-mile race Thursday by Clay F. Weatherly, of Cincinnati.

Two other drivers, both members of the ten-man team piloting front-drive V-type racers built by Harry Miller, at Detroit, also qualified, bringing the list of starters to 27. The field will be limited to the 33 fastest.

Weatherly, out for a practice spin, ran into trouble on the same turn where H. W. ("Stubby") Stubblefield and Leo Whittaker, of Los Angeles, were killed last Tuesday. The car's accelerator stuck to the floor as he entered the sharp curve and when he was unable to release it Weatherly switched his motor off.

International Golf Tickets Go on Sale

Tickets for the international golf matches between the Middle Atlantic P. G. A. team, captained by Bobby Cruickshank, and the Japanese all-stars, scheduled Sunday at Kenwood Golf and Country Club, went on sale yesterday. They may be procured for $1 at local golf clubs.

Cruickshank, who was in town Sunday night, completed arrangements with Middle Atlantic President Al Treder for the matches. The singles will be played in the morning starting at 9:30 and the doubles at 1:30.

Cruickshank and Benny Loving, Farmington, Vt., pro, will play the No. 1 doubles; Al Houghton, Kenwood, and Bob Barnett, Chevy Chase, make up the No. 2 team, and Leo Walper, driving range pro, and Treder will play as the No. 3 pair.

Minor League Results.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

		R.	H.	E.
Albany	002 800 003—13	8	1	
Newark	300 002 007—12	16	0	

Mulcahy, Chapman, Carlihers and Phillips; Wicker, Larocca, Spittler, White and Baker.

		R.	H.	E.
Rochester	100 020 030 1—7	11	4	
Buffalo	004 000 200 0—6	10	2	

Cross and West; Ash and Crouse. (Only games scheduled.)

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

		R.	H.	E.
Nashville	000 000 000—0	4	0	
Atlanta	102 002 00x—5	14	1	

Eiland, Stafford and Gooch; Lindsey and Palmisano.

Birmingham-Little Rock, night game. (Only games scheduled.)

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE.

No games, teams traveling.

It's 'Berger Day'—but the Nats Defeat Cleveland

Post Staff Photo.

With a great deal of ceremony, Maryland University yesterday honored an alumnus—Bozie Berger—who has made good in the big league. Here's the scene at the presentation of a loving cup and traveling bag at Griffith Stadium. Left to right, Clark Griffith, Pat Gharrity, Berger, Burton Shipley, baseball coach at Maryland; Curley Byrd, athletic director at the university, and Miss Dorothy Allen, a coed.

Deadline Near For Women's State Golf

Saturday Is Last Date for Filing Entries for Maryland Event.

ATTENTION of District golfers is called to the deadline for entering the Maryland women's State championship, scheduled June 4-8, inclusive, at the Rolling Road course, Catonsville, Md.

Entries will close at noon, Saturday, with Mrs. T. E. Schluderberg, 5706 North Charles street, Baltimore. Practice rounds will be held next Friday and Monday.

Owing to graduation exercises the morning of the qualifying round, Helen Dettweiler, of Congressional, defending champion, has been made an automatic qualifier.

Others to Compete.

Among other topnotch Washingtonians who plan to compete are Mrs. Jack Scott, Mrs. Betty Meckley, Mrs. Roland Mackenzie, Miss Louise Claytor, Miss Elizabeth Houghton, Mrs. Leo Walper, Miss Virginia Pope and Mrs. L. G. Pray.

In addition to the tournament, there will be driving, approaching and putting contests.

Washington's first big handicap tournament of the year will take place tomorrow at Indian Spring under sponsorship of the Maryland State Golf Association. Play will be in three classes—1 to 10 handicap, 11 to 21 and 22 to 35.

The District women's first teams, paced by Congressional, will mobilize tomorrow at Beaver Dam. Chevy Chase is one-half point behind Congressional.

Mrs. Theodore Peyser, first-team captain, announces that the postponed matches of May 7 will be played next Monday at Army and Navy.

Tomorrow's matches:

Nine a. m., first tee, Beaver Dam vs. Washington; 9 a. m., tenth tee, Indian Spring vs. Manor; 9:20 a. m., first tee, Congressional vs. Columbia; 9:20 a. m., tenth, Chevy Chase vs. Woodmont; 9:40 a. m., first, Kenwood vs. Army and Navy.

Home Run Standing.

By the Associated Press.

Home Runs Yesterday.

Kampouris, Reds	1
Bejma, Browns	1

The Leaders.

Johnson, Athletics	10
Foxx, Athletics	9
Greenberg, Tigers	9
Ott, Giants	8
Bonura, White Sox	8
Vaughan, Pirates	8
Moore, Giants	8

League Totals.

National	146
American	140

Let's Go Fishing . . .

By M. W. Meier.

YESTERDAY'S warm sun was an answer to fishermen's prayers. Given about three similar days and fishing should start off with a bang all over this section.

Reports from fishermen who "hit" the bay over Sunday, were in the main discouraging. There was little or nothing doing in the favorite spots. Chesapeake Beach and Solomons Island waters were almost total blanks.

Three boats working around Herring Bay brought in small catches of hardheads, averaging 12 to 25 fish to the boat. A week-end party fishing near Sharp Island Light from Friday until late Sunday caught a total of 40.

A number of hardheads were caught off Point Lookout. At least a score of boats, private and otherwise, fishing the lower Potomac off St. Georges Creek seemed to have no luck at all.

The river itself in the neighborhood of Chain Bridge delivered up its usual quota of cats, perch and rocks. Good news is the fact that the rocks are averaging three times as big as they were during the last week or two. There were plenty of 3-pounders caught.

Salt Water Briefs.

WACHAPREAGUE and Chincoteague attracted quite a number of local men. So did Oregon Inlet, Ocean City and various isolated sections of the coast.

Oregon Inlet was jammed with anglers from all points of the compass. No one had any luck on blues apparently, until late Sunday afternoon. Then the fish came in tremendous hordes and furnished blood-tingling sport for the chaps who stuck things out.

One local party, who wishes to remain incognito, managed to catch 75 fish running between 5 and 9 pounds. They caught many under 5 pounds, but returned them to the water. On Saturday night, while trolling, they had great sport on channel bass, saving six beauties of many caught. This party went out with Capt. Ira Shaw and reported they were more than pleased with his boatmanship and efforts to please.

From Wachapreague came splendid reports that quite a few good-sized king fish were landed on Sunday. This place also provides excellent sport on weaks, blues, hardheads and channel bass. The weather was excellent and so was water, sun and wind.

Forris Stevens, good friend of this column, spent the week-end with a friend at Chincoteague. They didn't have much time, but they brought in a few decent-sized blues and a string of big hardheads. Mr. Stevens didn't land any weaks, but said he saw some hauled in that ran better than 5 pounds. He also reported satisfaction with his boatman, Capt. Jefferies, and the accommodations at the Hotel Russell, Chincoteague.

Capt. Floyd Rollins, of Messick, postaled us today that the weather was cold down there and that "The bluefish had stopped striking." So, they must have been striking there recently, as we reported.

We had another report from the owner of a private boat who carefully fished the neighborhood of Southwest Middles with only a few hardhead to show for his efforts.

For Decoration Day.

ALTHOUGH rain is reported for midweek, if the weather stays warm, there should be excellent fishing at most of the ocean beaches from Ocean City south. The havoc caused by last week's nor'easter to feeding schools is apparently a thing of the past and they are "in" again all along a front of some 300 miles.

The bay should be in much better condition by then. Right now the water is entirely too cold, but three good days of sunshine should improve things.

Maryland trout streams were reported in excellent condition Sunday with the water clear and low. A few brooks were taken in the neighborhood of Frederick. We had no returns from Virginia streams.

The Potomac, locally, will draw many black bass fishermen over the holiday. There are plenty of them there and the chance exists of tying into a good-sized rock or two for they are apparently heading up the river now.

If you plan to fish over Decoration Day, don't delay making your reservations today, else you'll be too late. Already many have left for Oregon Inlet.

Annapolis High Wins County Field Day

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 27.—Rolling up 218 points, Annapolis High School snared major laurels in the annual field and track games of Anne Arundel County public schools, held today on the grounds of the local high school. The meet was under the auspices of officials of the Playground Athletic League, and winners will be selected for the State Olympiad in Baltimore in the summer.

With Annapolis leading the senior high school group, Glen Burnie finished in second place with 167 points; Southern High was third with 30, and Arundel High annexed 24.

In the junior high group, Linthicum Heights defeated Brooklyn Park, 138 to 65.

Of the large graded elementary schools, Annapolis Grammar led the field with 59 points, and Linthicum Heights was second with 54. The scores of other schools follow:

Brooklyn Park, 53 1-3; Jacobsville, 41; Glen Burnie, 31; Odenton, 24½; Millersville, 9; Eastport, 7; Germantown, 4.

In the group comprising three, four and five room schools, results were:

Ferndale, 16; Severn, 14; West Annapolis, 11; Davidsonville, 9; Dorsey, 6½; Owensville, 5; Arnold, 3; Traceys Landing, 2.

Deale led the one and two room school group with 10½ points; Annapolis Junction second, with 10, and Holley third, with 7.

W. Va. League Planned.

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Weston, W. Va., May 27.—The Central West Virginia Baseball League is being formed with prospective teams in Weston, Jane Lew, Tanner, Burnsville, Gassaway, Sutton, Salem and Shinnston.

Additional Sports on Page 29

Champion Cup Objective of Show

Fredericksburg Horsemen Turn Attention to Event Tomorrow.

Special Dispatch to The Post.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., May 27.—Enthusiasts of the show ring were turning thier attention toward this section today as plans for the holding of the third annual Fredericksburg Horse Show on Wednesday and Thursday neared completion. The event this year is expected to prove the most attractive of any of the shows held here with the horses entered far above the average, officials of the Fredericksburg Hunt Club, stagers of the event, said.

Competition for the champion hunter cup is expected to prove keen with Sir Greystone, winner of the cup at Hampton, being entered by Edwin Vaughn, of this city, and Silver Moon, winner of the Edge Hill show at Aylett, Va., entered by Mr. and Mrs. George Benoit, of this city, among the group.

Entries total approximately 300, according to C. Archer Smith, secretary of the show. The number of exhibitors from Washington is larger than usual this year. Fredericksburg showmen still lead the list of entrants with the L. R. Colbert and Benoit stables having horses in nearly all of the classes.

The horses and their owners that so far have been entered in the two-day show are as follows:

Repulsion, Mrs. Margo Chewning, Washington; Drill, W. Carlton Eacho, Washington; Dilate, Postal Savings; Meander, Farm, Locust Dale, Va.; Swiftly, Miss Elizabeth Nesbit, Warrenton, Va.; Cathode Ray, Miss Elizabeth Nesbit, Warrenton, Va.; Pal o' Mine, W. D. Jones, Fredericksburg, Va.; Timber Lady, W. D. Jones, Fredericksburg; Comice and Peal, High Acre Farm, The Plains, Va.; Amaret, C. Archer Smith, Fredericksburg; Flying Duce, C. Archer Smith, Fredericksburg; Brown Colt, Chestnut Colt, High Acre Farm, The Plains, Va.; Saito, R. D. McGrath, Warrenton, Va.; Sir Bee, Robert S. Kerns, Warrenton, Va.; Here Is Dawn, Miss Mary Keogh, Sperryville, Va.; Sir Greystone, Fredericksburg; Snowden Pride, Silver Moon, Red Jay, Hats Off, Master April, Skylark, Mr. and Mrs. George Benoit, Fredericksburg, Va.; Prince of Wales, Model Man, Cherry Bird, Miss Patricia Ann Benoit, Fredericksburg, Va.; Gulf Breeze, Miss Marjorie L. McLeod, Bethesda, Md.; Skyrocket, Brownie, Rocky Sea, Little Lisa Jane, Silver Queen, Babe, Two-Step, King Bee, What-a-Day, Mr. Brown, Starlight, Pale Face, Jimmie Trigger, L. R. Colbert, Fredericksburg, Va.; Lovely Lady, Miss Constance Moore, Fredericksburg, Va.; Rocksie, Miss Margaret Cotter, Washington; Shamrock, Bernard I. Driscoll, Fredericksburg; Rock Arden, Bernard I. Driscoll, Fredericksburg; Nesbit Miner Bird, Mrs. D. N. Lee, Middleburg, Va.; Sea Girl, Simon B. Ulman, Fredericksburg; Prairie Sun, W. E. Biscoe, Fredericksburg; Gypsy, W. E. Biscoe, Fredericksburg; Ranger, E. R. Colbert, Fredericksburg; Graystone, E. R. Colbert, Fredericksburg; Claws, Eldorado, Mrs. Allen Potts, Gordonsville; Yourway, Mrs. D. N. Lee, Middleburg, Va.

Shenandoah League Begins Play Sunday

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Woodstock, Va., May 27.—Shenandoah County League will open here Sunday with Woodstock facing the Strasburg nine, and Edinburg crossing bats with Mount Jackson team. J. Grove Knisley, president of the county loop, stated today that special arrangements were being made to seat an overflow of fans for the first tilts. The board of directors of the league will meet here this week to name umpires and officially adopt the schedule of the circuit.

Loudoun Show Will Be Held Saturday

200 Horses Are Entered for 5th Annual Event Near Leesburg.

Special Dispatch to The Post.

LEESBURG, Va., May 27.—Two hundred entries have been listed for the fifth annual Loudoun Hunt Horse Show, which will be held Saturday at Belmont, historic estate of former Secretary of War and Mrs. Patrick J. Hurley, located 5 miles from Leesburg on the Washington pike. With the post entries expected on the day of the show, Secretary W. F. Peach estimates that the list will amount to more than 300.

Among the Washington entries listed are Miss Margaret Cotter's Roxie, Joseph J. Cotter's Golden Glory, W. H. Lipscomb's Calico and Norti and Miss Anne Hedrick's Madrigal Tom. From the fox-hunting colony of northern Virginia come the entries of the Peach brothers at Upperville, Dorothy M., a consistent blue-ribbon winner; Cataract, Prince Carmen, Dorothy N., Recall, Ann Duvall, War Maiden, Tandem and Billy; E. L. Redmond's Going Up, Lucille, Dorothy and Sherwood, winner of three blues in the recent National Capital Horse Show at Washington; Dr. A. C. Randolph's Missing Catty and Frost Anderson's Sir Corley.

Others Are Entered.

Ray S. Shoemaker is bringing from Harrisonburg, Va., his Captain Kidd, winner of three Blues at Warrenton last year; Leap Year and Mitzi. W. T. Carrico, of Annandale, has European Play, and Miss Mary Keogh, of Sperryville, Herod's Dawn.

Entries from local exhibitors include Mrs. P. J. Hurley's Tim, Eleanor Rust's Olebeth, Mrs. E. C. Hempstone's Whiskbroom, Betty E. Honicon's Smoky, Judge J. R. H. Alexander's Mr. Bud and Vagabond King, T. L. Caylor's Over Top, Mrs. John Galleher's Merry Sailing and Stonewall, Murt Legge's Overland and Proper Time, I. H. Dunn's Pegasus and two entries by Saunders & Myers.

17 Classes Slated.

Seventeen classes will be shown, the first to be called at 10 a. m. The ring and the outside course are in excellent condition. Arrangements are being made to accommodate a large crowd.

Judges will be Ray S. Norton, of Washington, and Janon Fisher, of Eccleston, Md. The committee in charge includes Judge J. R. H. Alexander, chairman; A. M. Chichester, manager; William F. Peach, secretary; Mrs. P. J. Hurley, Mrs. Clara S. Frye and Mrs. Lloyd Slack.

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Softball Players Barred From Playground By Teacher's Complaint; Stirs 'Civil War'

By John R. Vosburgh.

A MINIATURE Civil War among neighbors of Southeast Washington over use of the Brent School playground is now awaiting a peace settlement from part of the Board of Education.

One man has already been arrested and been forced to pay a $5 penalty for playing softball there with his son and some other fathers and their sons. Judge Gus Schulte of the Police Court has delivered an oration commending the man and criticizing the arrest.

Neighbors accuse a school teacher of exercising her influence with the Brent School principal and the school supervisor of the vicinity in order to keep the playground vacant. She has complained that the softball game made her nervous. A petition to obtain a permit to play on the lot reveals the school teacher comprises a minority of one in the face of a dozen petition signers. Two families live nearer the playground than the complainant.

Until last summer the playground was always open for softball games among men and boys of the neighborhood in the evening and for the children after school in the day. Suddenly the teacher complained the games were too noisy and nerve-wracking, and equally suddenly it became impossible to get a permit to use the playground.

Recently, Arthur V. Sullivan, Treasury employe, acceded to the request of Arthur, jr., to play a little softball. Some other boys and their dads were gathered together and the game was in full swing when a policeman hove in sight, seized the hapless Sullivan and marched him to the Fifth Precinct Police Station.

Here Sullivan was the target of a battery of questions and accusations, among which was one characterizing him as "the ringleader of children breaking the law." The policeman allegedly tried to sign the name of Principal M. S. Conway of the Brent School as the complainant to book the defendant for "disorderly conduct," but Sullivan prevented him from doing so. He then paid the $5 collateral.

The next day the case was brought up in court. Judge Schulte pierced the testimony of the policeman to such an extent that the cop contradicted himself. He had said the group was composed entirely of men, but admitted "most of them were 14 or 15 years old." Judge Schulte launched into condemnation of such tactics as had brought Sullivan to court.

"If we had more men going out and playing ball with their boys," he said, "we would have less cases in court. The trouble at the bottom of a lot of our cases is that the boys or men never learned to play. This case never should have been brought into court. Case dismissed."

As the result of the court's attitude Sullivan and Rennie Martel, another softball playing father, were able to get a permit for Saturdays and Sundays from 2 to 6 p. m. from Supervisor Elizabeth A. Hummer of Wallach School—but it was revoked by a special delivery letter early last week. The complaining school teacher had renewed her activities, the softball adherents say.

Post Mortems . . .

Jack Dempsey is not being cut in on the forthcoming Max Baer-Jim Braddock championship fight . . . Jack not only took a portion of the gate receipts when Max deprived Primo Carnera of the title, but he took a portion of Baer's purse . . . The Chinese Davis Cuppers who played here Sunday are really two years older than you think . . . because of a difference between our calendar and theirs . . . John Paul Jones made a fortune wrestling . . . but dropped it all in the florist business . . . "Say it with flowers" are fighting words to the big Texan now . . . incidentally, Ed (Strangler) Lewis dropped a sizable fortune on the stock market . . . The Chinese National Athletic Association is the sole governing body of all sports in that country . . . One of the first bicycles was invented by Pierre Lallement in 1865 . . . it was a "high-wheeler" and made only of wood . . . except for the wheels, which were covered with iron . . . the Americans who tried to ride it in those days refused to call it a bicycle . . . their name for it was "bone-shaker" . . . Harry Saunders, who will coach horseshoe pitching on the District playgrounds this summer, is a mighty versatile young man . . . besides being one of the foremost horseshoe pitchers in the country, he is a middle-70 golfer . . . he can hold his own with the best local tennis players . . . he is exceptionally proficient at bridge . . . and chess . . . and, **Just 25 Years Ago Today:** Washington moved into fifth place in the American League, defeating the Yankees, 4 to 3.

DEMPSEY.

Torita, Favorite, Triumphs at Rockingham by Half Length

Filly Applies Pressure in Stretch

Two Bob Runs Second; Esposa Is Victorious at Belmont.

By the Associated Press.

SALEM, N. H., May 27.—Favorites came clattering down the stretch in front all the sun-filled afternoon at Rockingham Park today, so it was no surprise when the Greentree Stable's 2-year-old bay filly, Torita, scampered away with the major part of the $1,500 purse in the Nashua Claiming Purse.

The daughter of Toro, lugging only 97 pounds and with Jockey J. Wagner up, trailed for three of the five furlongs and then turned on the heat to win going away.

C. V. Whitney's Two Bob, with Alfred Robertson up, was half a length behind the winner, stubbornly refusing to crack under Tortita's withering stretch run. Deliberate finished third.

Belmont Park, N. Y., May 27 (AP). Wayne Wright, who has ridden only about a half-dozen winners since the wind-up of the Florida season, drove the well-regarded Esposa, in the Middleburg Stable silks, to a hard-earned triumph in the Calverton, a mile juant for 3-year-olds that featured today's card. The Idaho lad, who dominated the jockey ranks last fall and winter, put up a strong finish to shove Mrs. Zeigler's filly over the wire a neck in front at odds of 5 to 1.

Silvio Coucci was right alongside with Mrs. Payne Whitney's Cheshire, which had a length advantage over A. G. Vanderbilt's Cold Shoulder for the place. The latter and Gum, an entry, ruled favorite. Esposa ran the 8 furlongs in 1:37 4-5 under perfect handling. Wright, who won the Withers Saturday astride Rosement, apparently is regaining his winning habit.

Md. Autumn Race Dates Unchanged

All Tracks Granted Usual Time Quota.

By the Associated Press.

Baltimore, May 27.—Maryland's fall season of major racing, comprising 65 days, will get under way at Havre de Grace on Saturday, September 14, it was announced today by the Maryland Racing Commission, which considered and then granted all requests for dates.

Although representatives of some tracks threatened last winter that unless the Legislature granted requests for tax relief, meetings would be curtailed or canceled, dates were requested by each of the racing associations.

The dates for the fall season line up as follows:

Cumberland—Tuesday, August 13, to Saturday, August 17, and Tuesday, August 20 to Saturday, August 24 (ten days)).

Marlboro—Tuesday, August 27 to Saturday, August 31 (five days).

Timonium—Monday, September 2 and Wednesday, September 4 to Saturday, September 7 (five days).

Havre de Grace—Saturday, September 14 to Saturday, September 28 (13 days).

Laurel—Wednesday, October 2 to Wednesday, October 30 (25 days).

Pimlico—Thursday, October 31 to Thursday, November 14 (13 days).

Bowie—Friday, November 15 to Saturday, November 30 (14 days).

Hagerstown Track To Resume Racing

Last Stages of Meeting to Get Under Way Today.

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Hagerstown, Md., May 27.—The second stage of the ten-day race meeting at the local fair grounds will get under way today and will continue until Saturday. Track officials were particularly pleased with the result of the first week's racing. Both attendance and betting showed a decided increase over last year, and it is felt that continued good weather will allow the track to show a sizeable profit. The usual seven-race program is offered today, featured by the daily double on the first and third races. The fifth race is the day's outstanding event and has drawn a field including several horses which won earlier in the meeting.

Hyattsville High Trims Blair, 8 to 7

Hyattsville High School avenged an early season defeat at the hands of Montgomery Blair High yesterday by pounding the offerings of Canavan and Patton for 13 hits to win over the Blairites, 8 to 7.

Trailing, 7-6, in the eighth, Sheriff of the hosts hit a home run, scoring Norris with the winning runs after two were out. Johnny Orrison, Blair third baseman, hit three singles and a double to boost his stick average to .550 in 12 games.

Hyattsville	AB	H	O	A
Norris, lf	4	1	2	0
Williams, 3b	4	1	2	0
Robertson, 2b	4	1	2	3
Foster, ss	4	1	0	2
Turner, 1b	4	1	9	0
Orrison, p	3	0	2	0
Green, rf	3	0	1	0
Sheriff, 2b	4	2	1	4
McCarthy, cf	4	0	1	0
Clark, cf	1	0	0	0
Wolfe, ss	1	0	0	1
Canavan, p	3	1	0	2
Patton, p	0	0	0	0
Carson, rf	0	0	0	0
Totals	39	8	27	11

Blair	AB	H	O	A
Williams, 3b	4	1	2	0
Robertson, 2b	4	1	2	3
Turner, lb	4	1	9	1
Orrison, p	4	2	0	0
Green, rf	4	0	2	0
McCarthy, cf	4	1	1	0
Clark, cf	0	0	0	0
Wolfe, ss	4	0	1	4
Canavan, p	1	0	0	0
Patton, p	0	0	0	0
Carson, rf	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	6	27	8

Hyattsville ..... 0 0 3 1 0 0 3 1 0—8
Montgomery-Blair .. 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—3

Runs—Williams, Robertson, Turner (2), Orrison, Godfrey, Patton, Canavan, Foster, Morton, Norris, Sheriff, Greer (2), Brewer, Brown-Greer, Wolfe (2), Orrison (2), Williams. Two-base hit—Orrison. Home runs—Sheriff. Sacrifice hits—Orrison (2), Godfrey (2), McCarthy. Double plays—Patton to Williams. Left on bases—Montgomery-Blair, 9; Hyattsville, 11. First base on errors—Hyattsville, 1. Bases on balls—Off Canavan, 2; off Patton, 2. Struck out—By Canavan, 2; by Patton, 1. Passed ball—Norris (2). Losing pitcher—Patton.

Chart of Rockingham Park Races

Monday, May 27, 1935.

(Copyright, 1935, by Daily Racing Form Publishing Co.)

WEATHER, CLEAR; TRACK, FAST.

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs. Purse, $800; claiming. For 3-year-olds and upward. Start good from stall gates. Won ridden out; place, driving. Went to post at 2:20. Off at 2:21. Winner, W. H. Gallagher's b. c. (3), by Zev—Daunt. Trained by J. L. Donovan. Value to winner, $600; second, $125; third, $90; fourth, $25. Time, 0:23 2-5, 0:47 3-5, 1:13 3-5.

Horses.	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys	Straight
PROSECUTOR	98	6	2	1hd	1½	1½	1¹	Watson	$2.80
DE VALERA	108	5	8	4h	2¹	2h	2½	Wagner	4.30
GEN. LEJEUNE	113	9	4	5½	5h	5h	3hd	Critchfield	2.85
ENERGETIC BOY	113	4	9	7hd	9h	8h	4½	Wholey	8.80
FRISCO	108	7	7	6½	4½	6½	5¹	Johnson	8.50
COMING BACK	108	3	3	3¹	7½	7²	6½	Schutte	29.30
WEEDIDIT	103	11	5	10h	10²	9½	7¼	Wimmer	26.55
OLD BALDY	113	10	11	11	10h	11	8½	Allen	18.00
DARK DEVIL	108	8	10	9h	8¹	9²	9¹	Deering	57.85
BOBBY BUXTON	109	1	6	3½	3h	3½	10²	Robertson	29.00
ST. NICK	108	2	1	2h	9½	11	11	Phillips	37.85

Two-dollar mutuels paid—PROSECUTOR, $7.60, $3.60, $2.70; DE VALERA, $5.00, $3.50; GEN. LEJEUNE, $3.10.

PROSECUTOR assumed the lead in the first few strides, disposed of ST. NICK after going the first quarter-mile, drew clear before reaching the stretch, but was ridden out sharply at the end. DE VALERA, under slight restraint while following the pace, closed stoutly leaving the back stretch and continued with good energy to the close. GEN. LEJEUNE, hard hustled throughout, was going fastest of all at end. ENERGETIC BOY improved his position gradually. FRISCO was unable to reach the leaders when called upon.

SECOND RACE—Five and one-half furlongs. Purse, $800; claiming. For 3-year-olds and upward. Start good from stall gates. Won handily; place, same. Went to post at 2:52. Off at 2:53. Winner, A. and B. Davidson's b. g. (3), by Wisdom—Bellicent. Trained by W. N. Hughes. Value to winner, $600; second, $125; third, $50; fourth, $25. Time, 23 3-5, 0:47 3-5, 1:07 4-5.

Horses.	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys	Straight
ON OUR WAY	107	4	1	1h	1½½	1h	1²½	Seabo	$1.10
LOVELOST	102	3	4	4nk	6h	3½½	2²½	Wagner	3.95
JOE MAC	107	9	6	5½	5nk	5½½	3¹	Wholey	10.30
THE BOUNCER	113	7	7	2hd	2½	4h	4h	Hayward	11.00
DOLENTIA	99	10	2	6h	4h	8h	5¼	Faust	52.40
RED HANS	117	9	5	3½½	2½½	2½	6h	Laidley	13.25
NERVY NELLA	97	2	8	8nk	8h	7½	7h	Watson	6.05
TIPPO TIP	102	8	9	7½½	7nk	6nk	8h	Knisley	69.00
BOTTLE	112	5	10	9h	9¹	9h	9¹	Deering	76.30
CHATTERESS	113	1	9	10	10	10	10	Nertney	40.20

Two-dollar mutuels paid—ON OUR WAY, $4.20, $2.50, $2.40; LOVE LOST, $3.30, $3.00; JOE MAC, $5.50.

ON OUR WAY, quickest to begin, drew away into a long lead in the first three-sixteenths, was rated along under slight restraint for remainder of the way, and was never seriously threatened. LOVE LOST, well placed, was not hurried during the first three furlongs, responded gamely to pressure when straightened out for home, and closed with better courage than usual. JOE MAC, under punishment last three furlongs, closed strong. THE BOUNCER, prominently placed early, faltered. RED HANS followed in nearest pursuit of early pace for the first half-mile and weakened badly in last furlong.

THIRD RACE—Five and one-half furlongs. Purse, $800; claiming. For 3-year-olds and upward. Start good from stall gates. Won easily; place, driving. Went to post at 3:22. Off at 3:23. Winner, H. C. Rummage's ch. f. (3), by Canter—Unrulied. Trained by W. M. Emerson. Value to winner, $600; second, $125; third, $50; fourth, $25. Time, 0:23 2-5, 0:47 3-5, 1:07 2-5.

Horses.	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys	Straight
KOW TOW	97	6	4	3nk	3½½	2¹	1²½	Johnson	$1.55
JEAN LEE	107	1	3	1nk	1¹	1½	2¹	Hayward	43.25
MAIDWELL	104	3	1	4h	5²½	3h	3¹	Critchfield	8.60
QUEEN HELEN	107	7	7	5²	4½½	5²½	4½	Wholey	3.30
OTTAWA	107	4	8	6h	6nk	6¹	5²½	Schutte	18.50
BROMIDE	107	5	2	2½½	2½	4½	6½	Wall	2.90
ROB JAY	107	8	5	7½½	7²½	7½	7½	Seabo	20.35
RED LABEL	102	2	6	8	8	8	8	Smith	46.05

Two-dollar mutuels paid—KOW TOW, $5.10, $3.90, $3.00; JEAN LEE, $33.80, $10.50; MAIDWELL, $5.60.

KOW TOW was kept within striking distance of the leaders during the first three furlongs, moved up steadily in the last five-sixteenths, swung to the outside in the stretch, drew out to win easily. JEAN LEE, closely pressed in early pace, responded gamely to drive down JEAN LEE, hustled to the front in the first sixteenth, was rated along under slight restraint, was roused with the whip when the winner moved up and though holding on gamely was unable to keep pace. MAIDWELL finished with good energy in last quarter-mile. QUEEN HELEN, away fast, dropped back and was unable to enter into serious contention. OTTAWA was unable to enter into competition. BROMIDE, away well, faltered in the last three furlongs.

FOURTH RACE—Five furlongs. Purse, $1,500; claiming. The Nashua. For 2-year-olds. Start good from stall gates. Won driving; place, same. Went to post at 3:55. Off at 3:58½. Winner, Greentree Stable's b. f. (2), by Toro—Bignonia. Trained by C. C. Lilly. Value to winner, $1,000; second, $300; third, $150; fourth, $50. Time, 0:23 1-5, 0:46 2-5, 0:59 4-5.

Horses.	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys	Straight
TORITA	97	2	4	6½	4²	3²	1½	Wagner	$1.95
TWO BOB	110	7	3	2nk	2²	2nk	2¹	Robertson	2.65
DELIBERATE	110	4	1	1²	1²	1½½	3¼	Seabo	2.20
WISE KING	101	3	2	3½½	3h	4²	4²½	Johnson	10.55
LADY CARROT	103	6	6	5nk	5nk	5nk	5¼	Stout	13.50
MADAM ZERO	106	1	5	7	7	7	6¹	Finnerty	55.60
SQUARE PLAY	109	5	7	4¹	6½½	6h	7	Knapp	55.00

Two-dollar mutuels paid—TORITA, $5.90, $3.10, $2.30; TWO BOB, $3.90, $2.60; DELIBERATE, $2.30.

TORITA, away well, dropped back steadily in the first three-sixteenths, began moving forward steadily after rounding the back stretch, responded gamely to punishment in last quarter-mile and, closing stoutly, wore down TWO BOB inside the last 70 yards. TWO BOB, in closest pursuit early pace, wore down DELIBERATE passing the latter during the drive, but could not gain enough on courageous TORITA was unable to hold the winner. DELIBERATE, a rapid beginner, opened up a long lead, but faltered through the stretch. WISE KING, well up, was unable to reach the leaders. LADY CARROT, unruly at the post, never could gain a position of eminence.

FIFTH RACE—Five furlongs. Purse, $1,000; claiming. For 4-year-olds and upward. Start good from stall gates. Won easily; place, driving. Went to post at 4:28. Off at 4:29. Winner, H. T. Archibald's br. h. (6), by Westy Hogan—Candy May. Trained by G. L. Arvin. Value to winner, $750; second, $150; third, $75; fourth, $25. Time, 0:23, 0:46 2-5, 1:00.

Horses.	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys	Straight
WESTY'S JUNIOR	106	6	2	1½	1½	1½	1½	Robertson	$4.40
HIGH TORQUE	101	5	3	3²	3nk	2²	2²½	Seabo	3.30
TAKUS	100	4	5	5¹	4nk	4²	3h	Faust	25.40
CHIRAC	110	1	1	2nk	2½½	3¼	4²	Knapp	8.10
SERGEANT JACKET	110	3	4	1½	5²	5h	5h	Johnson	4.80
FLASHING THRU	100	2	6	6	6	6	6	Nertney	40.20

Two-dollar mutuels paid—WESTY'S JUNIOR, $4.40, $2.70, $2.50; HIGH TORQUE, $3.30, $3.00; TAKUS, $4.50.

WESTY'S JUNIOR, away fast, drew clear in the first quarter-mile, was rated along in front, and held HIGH TORQUE safe at the end. The latter, in closest attendance of the pace, moved up stoutly passing the furlong pole, appeared to be going to the front when he lugged in badly, forcing Seabo to take hold of him. He recovered gamely, but was unable to threaten the winner. TAKUS, outpaced early, came gamely in the stretch. CHIRAC displayed good early speed.

SIXTH RACE—Five and one-half furlongs. Purse, $1,000; claiming. For 3-year-olds and upward. Start good from stall gates. Won easily; place, driving. Went to post at 4:59. Off at 5:03. Winner, D. Christmas' ch. g. (5), by Bright Knight—Celebration. Trained by owner. Value to winner, $750; second, $150; third, $75; fourth, $25. Time, 0:23 2-5, 0:46 2-5, 1:06 1-5.

Horses.	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys	Straight
ACCOLADE	113	5	2	3²	1¹	1²	1²½	Faust	$2.85
CHINESE EMPRESS	105	6	1	4¹	4½½	3nk	2²	Deering	3.00
TRULY YOURS	105	4	6	6	5²	4²	3nk	Critchfield	8.95
RED BADGE	110	2	3	1nk	2²	2½	4h	Knapp	3.25
DANCING CLOUD	96	1	5	5¹	6	6nk	5²	Johnson	6.40
LORD TOURNAMENT	114	3	4	2h	3¹	5nk	6	Allen	6.30

Two-dollar mutuels paid—ACCOLADE, $7.70, $3.60, $2.70; CHINESE EMPRESS, $3.80, $3.00; TRULY YOURS, $3.80.

ACCOLADE, forwardly placed from the start and racing on the outside, indulged RED BADGE with right of command for the first quarter-mile, commanded when called upon, and drew out to win with speed to spare. CHINESE EMPRESS, well placed and under restraint early, came around on the outside reaching the stretch and closed willingly. TRULY YOURS, slow to settle into his best stride, moved up on the inside in the last furlong, and saved considerable ground at the stretch. RED BADGE, hustled through on the inside to take command, faltered in the closing three-sixteenths. LORD TOURNAMENT had early speed, but had to take up when CHINESE EMPRESS crossed over in front of him at the stretch turn.

SEVENTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles. Purse, $1,000; claiming. For 4-year-olds and upward. Start good from stall gates. Won easily; place, driving. Went to post at 5:32. Off at 5:37. Winner, A. and B. Davidson's b. g. (4), by Dark Legend—Chansonnette. Trained by J. Burk. Value to winner, $750; second, $150; third, $75; fourth, $25. Time, 0:24, 0:48 2-5, 1:13 4-5, 1:40 2-5, 1:46 4-5.

Horses.	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys	Straight
LEGENDER	109	7	6	1½½	1½½	1½	1²	1²½	Deering	2.10
FOUR SPOT	104	5	5	4h	3½	2nk	2nk	Phillips	4.35
LONG BIT	100	2	4	2½½	2h²	3½½	3²	3²½	Wholey	6.90
OSCILLATION	99	1	1	6²	5½½	4½½	4½	4³	Wagner	4.90
MORALIST	118	4	3	7	7	7	7	5½½	Seabo	8.70
CHRYSMUTE	93	3	2	3²	4h	5½½	6	6¼	Johnson	13.85
VENETIAN	109	6	5	3nk	6²	6²	6nk	7	Robertson	6.90

Two-dollar mutuels paid—LEGENDER, $6.20, $3.70, $2.80; FOUR SPOT, $5.00, $3.50; LONG BIT, $4.30.

LEGENDER took command in the run to the first turn, drew into a good lead and, rated along in front, won with speed in reserve. FOUR SPOT, under restraint early, moved up on the outside in the run down the back stretch, fought it out gamely to the end, but was unable to get the winner. LONG BIT, forced her way through in the run to the first turn, followed the pacemaker closest, and made a bold effort to keep up and closed gamely under hard riding. OSCILLATION suffered some interference at the first turn. MORALIST was practically eliminated.

EIGHTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles. Purse, $800; claiming. For 3-year-olds and upward. Start good from stall gates. Won easily; place, driving. Went to post at 6:10. Off at 6:10½. Winner, Mrs. R. T. Flippen's g. h. (5), by Omar Khayam—Juhan. Trained by T. Flippen. Value to winner, $600; second, $125; third, $50; fourth, $25. Time, 0:24 2-5, 0:48, 1:14 1-5, 1:40 3-5, 1:47 2-5.

Horses.	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys	Straight
THE POTTER	117	6	2	1h	1h	1h	1½	1¹	Laidley	$5.65
WAR TIDE	112	2	1	2½	2½	2½	2h	2¹	Watson	4.65
FOREIGN LADY	100	7	4	4²½	4²	3½	3²½	3¹	Wall	10.55
FAIR VERBENA	95	5	3	5½	6²	5½	4h	4¹	Faust	21.10
ARABY MOONE	107	3	7	7¹	7¹	7¹	7¹	6¹	Deering	10.55
GOLD SWEEP	100	4	6	6nk	5½	6½	6²	7¹	Nicols	13.55
DESERT SANDS	112	2	5	3²	3½	4nk	5½	7¹	Wagner	20.25
OUR PAL	112	6	7	8	8	8	8	8	Hayward	78.10

Two-dollar mutuels paid—THE POTTER, $13.30, $5.90, $2.70; WAR TIDE, $4.70, $2.50; FOREIGN LADY, $2.20.

THE POTTER went to the front in the opening strides, drew away into a long lead, and was never seriously threatened. WAR TIDE, prominently placed all the way, was under punishment in an effort to reach the leader, but was not good enough. FOREIGN LADY, restrained early, closed some ground under urging, though never able to get within striking distance of the first two. FAIR VERBENA closed going gamely. DESERT SANDS went well for the first five furlongs, tiring thereafter.

Detroit Results.

By the Associated Press.

FIRST—Six furlongs; purse, $800; claiming; 3-year-olds and upward.

Briny Deep, 104 (Bryson)..... 14.20 5.40 2.40
Don Vern, 115 (Chestnut)..... 4.80 2.40
Kalola, 104 (Dabson)..... 2.80
Stock Market, Prefer, Jane Ellen, Morning Cry, Courland, Bubbler also ran. Time, 1:14 2-5.

SECOND—Six furlongs; purse, $800; 3-year-olds and upward.

Col. Hatfield, 110 (Stev'n)..... 5.80 3.20 2.60
Oderic, 115 (Carroll)..... 3.80 2.80
Little Heel, 104 (Turk)..... 3.20
Emery, Charming Sir, Proud Princess, Nawab, Tryabit, Windsong also ran. Time, 1:16.

THIRD—One mile; purse, $800; 3 and 4 year olds.

Mannie, 108 (Craig)..... 6.00 2.80 2.40
Park Zini, 108 (Horvath)..... 2.60 2.20
Chilla May, 103 (Dabson)..... 2.40
Demur, Pleasant, Volgadale, Burning Bellows also ran. Time, 1:43.

FOURTH—Five furlongs; purse, $800; claiming; 3-year-olds.

Masked Smile, 107 (Craig) 15.60 5.80 3.40
Blind Pig, 115 (Bozanowski)..... 4.20 3.40
Closing Time, 110 (Fisher)..... 3.80
Tragedian, Matapeake, I King, Perfect One, Madame Tussaud also ran. Time, 1:02 2-5.

FIFTH—Six furlongs; purse, $800; claiming; 3-year-olds and upward.

Stepsoint, 110 (Chestnut)..... 10.60 3.60 3.00
Anna V. L., 110 (Jacobs)..... 2.40 2.20
Donate, 110 (Mojena)..... 4.80
Special Favor, Drastic Delight, Hidden Love, Seymour, Mcany also ran. Time, 1:15.

SIXTH—Six furlongs; purse, $800; 4-year-olds and upward.

Ridgeview, 110 (King)..... 6.40 4.80 3.40
Injustice, 110 (Mojena)..... 4.40 3.60
Amy Cooper, 105 (Thornton)..... 16.80
Toano, Ana X., Moresoris, Gracious Gift, Social Climber, Screen also ran. Time, 1:14 2-5.

SEVENTH—One mile; purse, $800; 3-year-olds and upward; claiming.

Aurebon, 113 (Stev'son)..... 7.60 3.00 2.40
Crowned Head, 118 (Craig)..... 3.60 2.20
Sparkdale, 96 (Calvert)..... 4.80
Blind Hills, Kuvito, Chips, Mira, Prince Han also ran. Time, 1:42 4-5.

EIGHTH—One mile; purse, $800; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward.

Pezzy's Pezzy, 107 (A. Craig)..... 15.00 5.80 4.20
On Leave, 117 (W. Carroll)..... 7.20 4.80
Harky, 109 (Mojena)..... 3.60
Sir Dean, Shasta Broom, Reverberate, Beckville, Lefiore and Donday also ran. Time, 1:43 2-5.

Rockingham Park Entries.

By the Associated Press.

FIRST RACE—Five furlongs; purse, $800; for 2-year-olds.

No.	P. P.	Horse and Jockey.	Wgt.	Odds
7	1	Tugboat Frank (Munden)	116	8-1
6	2	Sea Biscuit (Stout)	116	6-2
9	3	Blonde Jester (Sullivan)	116	4-1
10	4	Flower Show (Knapp)	113	4-1
11	5	Over Yonder (Hanford)	116	6-1
12	6	Sandy Mack (Laidley)	116	6-1
1	7	Princess Alice (Fisher)	113	6-1
3	8	Paul Junior (Pollard)	116	20-1
2	9	Onus (Sullivan)	116	20-1
8	10	Brow Beaten (Wagner)	113	10-1
5	11	In Front (Wall)	116	20-1
4	12	Tugboat (Kacala)	116	20-1

SECOND RACE—Five furlongs; purse, $800; for 2-year-olds.

8	1	Jamboree (Robertson)	116	3-1
1	2	Marble Star (Allen)	116	20-1
4	3	Swashbuckled (Kacala)	116	2-1
5	4	Filo Laidley)	113	20-1
3	5	Prof. Paul (Critchfield)	116	20-1
6	6	Armful (Hughes)	113	8-1
10	7	Stumble (Knapp)	112	15-1
9	8	Jubilee Jim (Longdon)	116	10-1
7	9	Lightweight (Seabo)	116	4-1
11	10	Careless Knight (Wall)	116	10-1

THIRD RACE—Five furlongs; purse, $800; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward.

10	1	Fast Move (Allen)	120	8-1
11	2	*Great Lover (Wagner)	106	8-1
12	3	Slay Boy (Sullivan)	110	15-1
7	4	Starogan (Johnson)	116	3-1
8	5	Step Brother (Knopp)	121	10-1
9	6	*Play Bearer (Hughes)	111	8-1
4	7	Debbie Pela)	111	20-1
5	8	*Friend Whitey (Deering)	111	20-1
6	9	Proteus (Longdon)	120	4-1
1	10	*Mixed Party (Faust)	106	6-1
2	11	*Merovech (Phillips)	115	10-1
3	12	Waspanapp! (Wall)	116	20-1

FOURTH RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $100; claiming; for 3-year-olds.

6	1	Teddy Carl (Wagner)	108	12-1
7	2	*Ray Cart (Johnson)	109	12-1
2	3	Pocket (Knapp)	103	5-2
8	4	*Bound Count (Faust)	103	12-1
1	5	*Amer. Emblem (Johnson)	103	20-1
9	6	Plug Ugly (Deering)	104	8-1
4	7	Ted Husing (Wall)	106	8-1
3	8	Wilan (Seabo)	106	6-1
5	9	*Blackmail (Wagner)	99	2-1

FIFTH RACE—One mile; purse, $1,500; the American Claiming Handicap; for 3-year-olds and upward.

9	1	Jamboree (Robertson)	118	8-1
10	2	Hows Chances (Faust)	95	15-1
11	3	Stocks (Seabo)	106	5-1
6	4	Postscript (Critchfield)	110	10-1
7	5	Speedmore (Pollard)	103	12-1
8	6	Ballos (Wall)	111	20-1
3	7	Hokusa (Deering)	98	10-1
1	8	Don Cussman (Rodriguez)	94	6-1
2	9	Polydorus (Longdon)	114	6-1
5	10	Glyndon Belle (Johnson)	97	15-1
4	11	Boston Brook (Sullivan)	110	4-1
12	12	Pundit (Wagner)	96	4-1

SIXTH RACE—One mile; purse, $1,000; claiming; for 4-year-olds and upward.

7	1	*Pass (Faust)	113	5-2
4	2	*Sea Sweep (Phillips)	103	6-1
5	3	*Cabouse (Deering)	103	6-1
6	4	*Vested Power (Wagner)	103	4-1
1	5	*Luck In (Hayward)	98	20-1
2	6	Adamite (Schutte)	108	8-1
3	7	Atmosphere (Robertson)	108	5-2

SEVENTH RACE—One mile; purse, $800; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward.

9	1	*Tippo Tip (Deering)	101	15-1
6	2	West Star (Critchfield)	106	15-1
8	3	Storm (Schutte)	102	10-1
3	4	*Refitting (Wagner)	96	2-1
4	5	*Trickling (Watson)	96	6-1
5	6	*Cappoquin (Hayward)	112	6-1
11	7	Sky Pilot (Seabo)	106	6-1
2	8	*Rose Hazen (Johnson)	107	6-1
9	9	Stare (Longdon)	106	8-1

EIGHTH RACE—One mile; purse, $800; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward.

7	1	*Rwear (Deering)	108	12-1
4	2	*Salut d'Amour (Wagner)	108	6-1
2	3	*Flower Lady (Watson)	108	4-1
6	4	*Schilling (Robertson)	118	5-1
1	5	*My Boss (Johnson)	103	5-1
3	6	Old Judge (Wholey)	108	8-1
5	7	Parsono (Faust)	113	2-1

*Apprentice allowance claimed.
Weather, clear; track, fast.

Latonia Entries.

By the Associated Press.

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $700; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward.

1 *Excavator ....100 5 Rolanda 107
2 Lady Hazel ....100 8 Sallie Gray 107
3 Lynvete Veil ....100 7 Potterton 107
4 Yantis ....105 8 Earl Baker 112

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $700; the Rosedale; for 3-year-olds and upward, maidens.

1 Blanche C. ....107 10 *Pretty Susan..102
2 Hazy Autumn..107 11 Ripper 112
3 Lady Cotner ....112 12 Saluda 112
4 Reptelle ....112 13 Hilda Martha..107
5 *Don. Bettina..105 14 D. Shamrock..110
6 Flightlette ....107 15 *Miss Hit 107
7 *Mary Lanzer..106 16 Super Natural..107
8 *Slip H. ....110 17 Felawake 112
9 Shadow Song..112 18 White Top 110
Time, 1:00 2-5. Two furlongs; purse, $700; the Morning Glory; for 3-year-olds and upward.

1 Carnelian ....107 10 Roll Home 112
2 Tiger Lily ....112 11 John Marcum..112
3 Pawn Ticket ....112 12 *Pony Up 110
4 Vella's Choice..112 13 Ping 112
5 *Knee Action..107 14 Pacific Coast..112
6 *Miss Rebeck..102 15 Compensatory ..112
7 Mukluk ....112 16 Blazette 110
8 Penmar ....112 17 Aria 107
9 Buddie Treacy..112
Time, 1:00 3-5. Five furlongs; purse, $700; claiming; for 2-year-olds.

1 Prince Danny..107 4 Bustanybody ..107
2 Autumn Leaves..103 5 Miss Sunset 101
3 Mainchance ....109 6 Gasheck 107

FIFTH RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $700; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward.

1 Double Nugget..112 5 Left Wing 110
2 Pete O'Donnell..105 6 Little Connelly..107
3 Ding Bin ....112 7 Billy Jones 112
4 Peacock Blue ....112 8 Miss Jim 110

SIXTH RACE—Five furlongs; purse, $700; claiming; for 2-year-olds.

1 Valley Prince..104 5 *Woodway 99
2 Morituri ....103 6 Miss Susan 104
3 Dora May ....106 7 Chichi 101
4 Norado 107

SEVENTH RACE—One mile and 70 yards; purse, $700; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward.

1 Sport Marvel..112 5 *Princess Ivory..102
2 Ridge View ....110 6 Miss Peter 107
3 Chana ....100 7 Athanette 100
4 *Fair Cynthia..102 8 *Aralay 100

EIGHTH RACE—One and one-eighth miles; purse, $700; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward.

1 Egeon ....105 6 Mountainy Man..112
2 Boom's Pal ....112 7 Almac 112
3 Bathing Girl ....107 8 Grotesque 112
4 Donna Hona ....100 9 Campagna 107
5 *Jessie Dear 102
*

Closing Flurry Rallies Stocks In Dull Session

Light Trade Takes Edge Off New Average High for Year.

By the Associated Press.

New York, May 27.—Wall street traders and investors stood by quietly today as they awaited the Supreme Court's decision on the NRA and further possible repercussions from the French gold standard crisis. Activity dwindled to the smallest proportions in three weeks.

Full knowledge of the court's judgment was not available until the final gong, but shortly before the close a flurry of buying colored the day's rather drab performance and left stocks for the most part a little higher than Saturday's finish.

Turnover in the stock exchange, at 822,255 shares, was the smallest since May 7, when 813,210 shares changed hands. The Associated Press average was .4 of a point higher at 42.6, with the best gains in the rails and industrials, and even the utilities a shade improved.

While the average was at a new high for 1935 most market technicians were in doubt as to the significance of the new peak because of the restricted volume of transactions as compared with recent sessions.

Court Decision Weakens Grain

Wheat, Corn and Oats Make New Lows for the Season.

By the Associated Press.

Chicago, May 27.—Disturbed by announcement the United States Supreme Court had invalidated the farm mortgage moratorium, grain prices weakened late today, but were rallying at the last.

Selling flurries that resulted largely from liquidation of May delivery contracts carried corn down about 2 cents at one stage, and dropped May wheat and all oats futures to new low price records for the season. Mill buying of wheat helped to induce subsequent recoveries of values.

Wheat closed irregular, ¼ lower to ⅛ higher than Saturday's finish; July, 87⅜ to 87½; corn, unchanged to 1⅛ down; July, 77¾ to 77⅞; oats, ⅛ to ⅜ off, and provisions varying from 15 cents setback to a rise of 12 cents.

Word of Supreme Court action nullifying the farm mortgage moratorium came shortly before grain trading was ended, but there was considerable buying on the part of traders who took the ground that recent sharp declines of prices had more than discounted all bearish factors.

Oats were independently weak because of arrival of 297,000 bushels of Argentine oats in Chicago today. Provisions derived steadiness from upturns of hog values.

Futures Price Range.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat—				
May	86⅞	87¼	85¾	86½
July	87¾	88½	86⅞	87⅜
September	88⅜	89½	87½	88½
December	90¾	91½	90¼	90½
Corn—				
May	84½	85¼	81¾	83½
July	78⅝	79½	76⅛	77¾
September	71½	72½	70	71
December	63	63	60⅞	61¾
Oats—				
May	37¾	38⅝	37¼	37½
July	34½	35	33¾	34⅜
September	33⅞	34	32½	33¼
December	35¾	35¾	35	35
Rye—				
May	51	51¼	50¾	50¾
July	51¼	52	50¾	50¾
September	52⅜	53¼	51⅞	52½
December	56¼	56⅞	55½	53½
Barley—				
May	....	....	....	48
July	....	....	....	46
September	....	....	....	46
Lard—				
May	....	....	....	13.52
July	13.52	13.55	13.50	13.50
September	13.62	13.65	13.55	13.55

Cash Grain Prices.

WHEAT—No. 2, mixed, 94@95.

CORN—No. 2, mixed, 84½@85; No. 1, yellow, 86.

OATS—No. 1, white, 39¾.

RYE—No. 2, 57.

BARLEY—Nominal feed, 48@60; malting, 56@1.00.

TIMOTHY SEED—12.00@14.00 cwt.

CLOVER SEED—11.00@16.50 cwt.

Securities Averages.

Stocks.	50 Inds.	20 RRs.	20 Util.	90 Stk.
Yesterday	96.9	34.0	54.3	79.7
Previous day	96.2	33.5	54.3	79.1
Week ago	94.9	33.4	55.1	78.4
Month ago	89.3	33.0	52.6	74.2
Year ago	96.1	43.9	66.7	76.1
Two years ago	80.8	42.2	90.6	76.5
1934 high	105.0	54.3	90.3	93.8
1934 low	76.0	34.1	47.1	66.4
1933 high	102.1	58.0	113.7	96.9
1933 low	42.3	23.5	61.1	43.9

Bonds.	20 Inds.	20 RRs.	20 Util.	20 Bds.
Yesterday	87.2	77.3	97.4	87.3
Previous day	87.3	77.0	97.4	87.2
Week ago	87.2	77.0	97.3	87.2
Month ago	81.7	77.1	96.5	86.9
Year ago	82.3	86.5	88.9	85.8
Two years ago	71.1	73.8	84.2	75.7
1934 high	85.9	90.0	90.6	88.1
1934 low	72.6	74.1	77.2	74.8
1933 high	77.1	84.9	88.5	83.4
1935 low	58.3	57.0	74.1	63.6

(1926 average equals 100.)

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Money Markets

Demand Rates.

Italy	5.22½	Austria	18.80
Belgium	17.00	Hungary	20.80
Germany	40.28	Rumania	1.02
Holland	67.87	*Argentine	33.50
Norway	24.88	Brazil	7.58
Sweden	25.53	Tokyo	20.15
Denmark	22.11	Shanghai	42.15
Finland	2.16½	Hongkong	80.45
Switzerland	32.30	Mexico City (silver peso)	27.90
Spain	13.65	Montreal in New York	100.12½
Portugal	4.51	Montreal in New York	99.87½
Greece	93½		
Poland	18.85		
Czechoslo'kia	4.18		
Yugoslavia	2.28		

*Nominal.

New York.

Call money steady; ½ per cent all day. Time loans steady; 90 to 180 days offered: 4 to 6 months, ¾ offered.

Prime commercial paper, ¾ per cent.

Bankers' acceptances unchanged; 30 days, ⅜@½; 60 to 90 days, ½@⅝; 4 month, ½@⅝; 5 to 6 months, ⅝@¾.

Rediscount rate, New York Reserve Bank, 1½ per cent.

Bar silver, unchanged at 75¼.

London.

Bar gold declined 1 shilling to 141s (U. S. equivalent $34.90.)

Bar silver firmer, ¼ higher at 33⅛d. (U. S. equivalent 75.65 cents.)

Money ½ per cent. Discount rates short bills ⅞; three-month bills, ⅞@⅝ per cent.

Paris.

Three per cent rentes, 76 francs 90 centimes; 4½ per cent rentes, 83.70. Exchange on London, 75.25. The dollar was quoted at 15.19.

Financing Handicaps Abated by the SEC

New York, May 27.—The securities act of 1933, as amended and administered, is not today an excessive handicap to industry, according to a report released by the committee on financial legislation of the National Conference of Business Paper Editors and of the Associated Business Papers, Inc. Findings indicate that although new and refunding financing operations were considerably curtailed as a result of its stringent requirements, recent amendments to the act have so reduced the obstacles and the resultant retarding influences that a marked upswing in financing operations is quite likely to take place in the near future, says the report.

Steel to Insure 220,000 Group

Total Amount, Largest on Record, Will Be $400,000,000.

By the Associated Press.

New York, May 27.—It was reported today that the United States Steel Corporation had completed arrangements with eight life insurance companies for the largest single group insurance transaction ever recorded by which approximately $400,000,000 of group life insurance will be offered to about 220,000 employes.

The insurance will be placed, it was said, with Aetna Life Insurance Co., Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, General-American Life Insurance Co., John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., Prudential Insurance Co. of America, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., the Protective Life Insurance Co. and Travelers Insurance Co.

While officials of the Steel Corporation declined to comment on the report they intimated that a statement would be forthcoming later.

50 N. Y. Stocks .31% Higher Than a Year Ago

New York, May 27.—The market value of 50 representative stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange at the close of business for the week ended May 25 was $12,736,587,250, an increase of $107,876,000, or .89 per cent as compared with the market value of $12,628,711,250 at the close of the preceding week, according to a compilation by Paul H. Davis & Co.

Market Moves Of the Day Seen In Brief Review

What the Stock Market Did.

	Mon.	Sat.
Advances	302	134
Declines	234	317
Unchanged	183	170
Total issues	719	621

Stocks—NRA decision had little effect and stocks rallied moderately at the end of a dull session to reach highest averages of year. All groups were affected; 822,255 shares sold.

Bonds—New Government issues discouraged the Federal list, especially the 3s of 1946 and 1948. Transactions totaled $9,995,000.

Curb—Rallied in late dealings after earlier hesitation. Montgomery Ward A dropped 4 points. Transfers approximated 243,000 shares.

Grains—Supreme Court decision invalidating the farm mortgage moratorium sent grains down to new lows for the season. May wheat closed at 86½.

Cotton—Favorable weather reports precipitated selling and all futures, except July, which lost only 2, were off 14 to 19 points. May, 11.96.

Sugar—Raw sugar was steady at 3.35, while refined was unchanged at 5.25 for the fine granulated.

Coffee—Spot coffee was quiet. Santos No. 4 closed at 8¼, and Rio No. 7, at 6⅞.

Bar silver—Unchanged in New York at 75½ cents per ounce. In London last prices were up 3-16 to 33 15-16. (75.65 cents).

Bar gold—Off 1 shilling to 141 shillings ($34.89).

Packing Production 24½% Lower in Year

Chicago, May 24 (AP).—Although production of packing house commodities in April was 2 per cent greater than in March, the output was sharply lower than in April, 1934, the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank reported today.

The report covered the entire country, and showed the decrease in production in the year to year comparison was 24½ per cent. April production in the year-to-year comparison was the average for the month during the period 1925 to 1934.

U. S. Treasury Receipts.

By the Associated Press.

The position of the Treasury on May 24 was: Receipts, $27,613,931.78; expenditures, $46,922,849.65; balance, $1,626,215,700.96; customs receipts for the month, $24,220,273.29.

Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $3,305,031,056.93; expenditures, $4,403,138,357.55 (including $3,196,877,253.91 of emergency expenditures); excess of expenditures, $3,098,107,300.62; gross debt, $28,617,456,001.46, a decrease of $2,338,813.00 under the previous day; gold assets, $8,782,623,995.74.

Finance, Business, Economics

Oil Industry Turns From Concern About Over Production to Intensive Search for New Domestic Supplies; Output Exceeding Pool Discoveries.

By a Special Correspondent.

New York, May 27.—Concern among far-sighted students of the petroleum industry is now shifting from the problem of overproduction to that of an early threatened shortage of domestic supplies of crude oil. The fact that new oil reserves discovered last year were only about 60 per cent of the national output of 910,000,000 barrels has served to emphasize the problem, and there has been a considerable intensification of activity in exploring and proving up new oil pools.

The United States Geological Survey, in cooperation with the Petroleum Administrative Board, after an exhaustive survey estimated the Nation's known supply of recoverable petroleum at 13,360,000,000 barrels, if present methods of exploitation continue. Years ago, such an estimate would not have deserved much serious attention, in view of the virtual certainty that large additional oil pools would be discovered from time to time, thus enlarging the national supply.

However, during the past decade extensive use has been made of geophysical prospecting methods, whereby the likely presence of oil is detected by equipment moved over the surface of the ground. While by no means of unerring accuracy, 39 petroleum domes have been demarcated by this method in Texas alone. Except in California, it has given a high proportion of positive results. Hence, there is much less reason than formerly to believe that major oil pools are yet to be discovered, since so large a proportion of the Nation's surface has now been studied by geophysical methods.

Dry Holes Reveal Limits of Oil Reserve.

Geophysical exploration has outlined most of the likely oil-bearing areas, and thousands of wells are being drilled in such territory outside of the proven oil pools, to determine whether oil pools actually exist. Last year, 4,325 dry holes were drilled, eliminating additional extensive areas that had been regarded as potential oil lands.

Furthermore, exploration for oil is being carried on to increasing depths beneath the surface. The maximum depth of oil wells is now well over two miles. This factor tends further to reduce the likelihood of bringing in additional large producing areas, such as East Texas, which are not yet suspected to exist.

Geologists thus conclude that we know far more about our potential oil resources than we ever did before. Many of them say further that this knowledge is far from encouraging. At the likely future rate of production of about a billion barrels annually, they believe that a definite shortage will begin to be felt in many producing areas within the next decade, with Oklahoma mentioned as the first major-producing State whose output will decline. This will tend to cause higher prices, and the potential supply of crude will be expanded by economic factors.

The estimate of 13,000,000,000 barrels as the national petroleum reserve assumes that about one-third of the oil known to be in the ground will be recovered. This can be raised to more than 50 per cent, thus raising the total known supply to about 20,000,000,000 barrels, if more expensive methods of extracting the oil can be afforded. In shallow fields, for example, this can be done through removal of the surface and application of mining methods to recover oil which will greatly increase the yield of a pool.

Companies Intensify Search for New Pools.

A number of oil companies are now seeking vigorously to expand their own reserves of crude petroleum within the United States. Whereas proration caused a number of companies to slow down such exploration and development work during the past few years, it is now being intensified. For a time this development will reduce earnings of many companies. The common practice of including drilling and other intangible development costs as current operating expense makes the annual statements of most companies reflect the full burden of such work as it occurs. In the long run, however, if dwindling supplies bring higher crude prices, such outlays may prove highly profitable investments. It is significant that the 1934 annual reports of many oil companies stress their crude oil reserves to a greater extent than was formerly customary.

Higher crude prices and fears of a shortage will probably modify our national policy toward oil imports, which have been rigidly curbed because of domestic overproduction. Also, they will encourage resort to petroleum substitutes in this country, just as happened in Europe. The mixing of grain alcohol with gasoline to make motor fuel, advocated as a farm relief measure, may then receive very serious attention as a conservation move and a means of keeping down motor fuel prices. Also, production of motor fuel through hydrogenation of coal may become commercially practicable on a large scale. Such developments will have a profound effect upon the organization of the petroleum industry in this country as well as the fortunes of individual companies.

B. & O. Income Runs a Million Ahead of 1934

April Net, However, Is 14.4 Per Cent Below Same Month Year Ago.

By R. Karl von Lewinski.

Operations of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad during the initial 4-month period of 1935 produced an increase in net operating income of $1,000,006, or 15 per cent over the same months of 1934, according to the statement of earnings and expenses issued yesterday.

Cumulative figures showed that the road had profited by $7,316,846 during the period, compared with $6,316,840 during the same period of 1934.

Railway operating revenues amounted to $45,024,207 in the four months, as compared with $44,866,748 for the 1934 period, a gain of $157,459, while operating expenses in the same months decreased $936,438, to $33,636,650. Railway tax accruals for the period were $2,617,533, a decrease of $82,819.

During April the accelerated activity of the first four months slackened considerably and fell below both the preceding month and April of 1934, the report stated.

Net railway operating income for the month amounted to $988,363, a decrease of $167,548, or 14.4 per cent below April of the preceding year and $1,736,682 below the previous 30-day period.

Gross revenue of the road during April was $10,755,777, less by $125,000 than aggregate receipts during the previous April and $1,700,000 less than the preceding month's total.

Simplify Income Taxes.

Vastly simplified income tax compilation of stocks and bonds has been achieved by a securities register innovated by Bernard J. Nees, of James M. Johnston & Co., local investment brokers.

Containing sufficient space for the listing of 27 different issues, the folder records the amount held, rate of interest, annual return and changes in holdings by months, as well as the percentage on Federal income tax paid by the company.

Cost of each security, percentage paid, date of purchase, accrued interest received, date and price of sale are tabulated in separate columns and supply a comprehensive and concentrated resume. Folders are obtainable on request.

Lead Advanced Again; Latest Price Is 4.40

New York, May 27 (AP).—The price of lead was advanced $2 a ton today by the American Smelting & Refining Co. and the St. Joseph Lead Co. This revision, continued the rapid upswing in the price since May 13, established the market at the highest level since about a year ago.

American Smelting quoted 4.35 cents a pound, New York, while the St. Joseph Lead Co. named 4.40 cents, New York, and 4.20 cents, St. Louis.

U. S. Sugar Melt Higher.

New York, May 27.—The sugar melt of the 13 United States refiners from January 1 to May 18 totaled 1,610,000 long tons, compared with 1,270,000 during the like period last year. Their deliveries totaled 1,415,000 tons for this period against 1,105,000 a year ago.

Coca Cola Would Buy Outstanding Class A

By the Associated Press.

Atlanta, May 27.—An offer to purchase 72,180 shares of its Class A stock outstanding was announced today by the Coca Cola Co. The callable price of $52.50 share will be paid. There are 672,180 Class A certificates now in the hands of the public. The company reserves the right to purchase any additional certificates offered above the number of 72,180. The stock was issued in 1929. Stockholders who accept the offer before June 12 will receive the dividend of $1.50 a share payable July 1.

$770,000,000 To Be Refunded

Treasury Will Issue Notes to Retire Next Month's Maturities.

By the Associated Press.

Secretary Morgenthau said last evening that he would offer "on or before June 15" an issue of notes to refund about $770,000,000 of maturing Federal indebtedness.

The maturing indebtedness consists of $416,000,000 of 3 per cent notes which mature on June 15 and $354,000,000 of notes bearing an interest coupon of 1⅝ per cent maturing August 1 next.

The secretary denied reports that the Treasury would seek approximately one billion in new money on June 15 next. He said that the Treasury, between now and July 1, would raise its money to take care of all needs by the weekly bill offerings, and possibly by periodic offerings of the new 3 per cent bonds, announced yesterday, which are being sold to the highest bidder, or on an "auction" basis.

These bonds, which supplement a former issue which is now selling at almost a 4 per cent premium, were designated as an experiment to determine to the Treasury the most commercial way of raising new money. No bids for less than par will be considered by the Treasury.

Steel Declines 0.5% to 42.3% Capacity

New York, May 27 (AP).—Another slight decrease in the operating rate of the steel industry is indicated for the current week, according to the estimate of the American Iron & Steel Institute issued today.

Operations are scheduled at an average of 42.3 per cent of capacity, with 42.8 in the previous week, a decrease of one-half of 1 percentage point. Last month the industry was at 43.1 per cent, and in the corresponding week a year ago the rate was 56.1 per cent.

Grain Supplies Decrease.

New York, May 27 (AP).—The visible supply of American grain shows the following changes in bushels: Wheat decreased 1,396,000; corn decreased 971,000; oats decreased 4,000; rye decreased 375,000; barley decreased 80,000.

Spot Egg Market Planned.

New York, May 27 (AP).—The New York Produce Exchange is considering the establishment of a spot market for eggs, Samuel Knighton, president of the organization, announced today.

Federal Issues, Heavy in Tone, Hamper Bonds

New Financing by the Government Reacts on List.

By the Associated Press.

New York, May 27.—An easy tone in U. S. Governments discouraged the corporate bond market today and leaders remained stationary or slipped back a trifle.

Principal news affecting the Government section was the announcement that $100,000,000 would be added to the 3s of 1946-1948 now outstanding and this issue was the worst sufferer, yielding 12-32nds to 103.18; other Treasury loans were 1-32nd to 5-32nds lower with the exception of the 4¼s of 1947, which gained 2-32nds on light demand.

While the Treasury gave no indication that it expected to do this kind of financing again, some apprehension was said to exist in bond circles over the ability to maintain a stable market for a particular issue of bonds when the amount outstanding was subject to increase on such short notice. Bids on the new issue must be in by 3 p. m. Wednesday, the Treasury specified in inviting tenders.

Transfers aggregated $9,995,000, par value, compared with $11,663,000 last Friday. The Associated Press averages were two-tenths of a point higher to two-tenths of a point lower.

Good Weather Drops Cotton

Future Contracts, Except July, Close 14 to 19 Points Lower.

By the Associated Press.

New York, May 27.—Favorable weather reports brought selling into the cotton market today. Contracts generally closed 14 to 19 points lower, except for July where the loss was limited to 2 points.

July again showed little disposition to move away from the 12 cent level and ruled relatively steady on Liverpool buying and trade price fixing. Other months were lower under scattering liquidation in a quiet market.

Futures Prices Range.

	High.	Low.	Close.
July	12.05	11.94	11.99
October	11.45	11.30	11.39
December	11.58	11.71	11.71
January	11.61	11.75	11.75
March	11.84	11.79	11.79
May	11.94	11.90	*11.92

Spot, quiet; middling, 12.30.
*Nominal.

Cottonseed Oil.

Bleachable cottonseed oil closed easy today at 4 to 10 points decline. Total sales were 54 contracts. There was scattered liquidation in the list brought about by the weakness in lard. Crude oil was unchanged at 9½ cents at all points. Bleachable spot nominal; May, 10.73; July, 10.71; September, 10.81; October, 10.78; December, 10.69.

Morocco Lifts Rate to 4½ %.

Rabat, Morocco, May 27 (AP).—The Bank of Morocco today followed the example of the Bank of France by raising its discount rate to 4½ per cent. The previous rate was 3½ per cent.

Transactions on N. Y. Bond Market

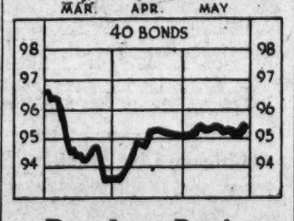
Range of United States Government Issues

By the Associated Press.

(Sales in $1,000. Dollars and 32ds.

1935 High	1935 Low	May 27 Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge.	Bid	Asked	Yield
105.14	100.4	1	Liberty 3½s, 1932-47	100.4	100.4	100.4	.....	100.4	100.4	....
104.4	100.5	4	Liberty 1st 4¼s, 1932-47	100.6	100.5	100.5	— .1	100.5	100.5	....
104.16	102.6	104	Liberty 4th 4¼s, 1933-38	102.7	102.6	102.7	— .1	102.6	102.8	....
116.26	113.6	19	Treasury 4¼s, 1947-52	116.17	116.13	116.17	+ .2	116.13	116.15	2.68
106.20	102.28	777	Treasury 3¼s, 1943-45	106.4	106.30	106.1	— .5	105.31	106.3	2.44
110.10	107	2	Treasury 3¼s, 1946-56	109.27	109.27	109.27	— .2	109.25	109.30	2.68
108.3	104.15	37	Treasury 3¼s, 1943 June	107.30	107.28	107.30	.....	107.29	107.31	1.72
107.12	103.28	1	Treasury 3¼s, 1943-47	106.30	106.30	106.30	— .8	107.1	107.2	2.40
108.6	104.14	30	Treasury 3¼s, 1941-43 March	107.30	107.29	107.29	— .1	107.29	108	1.91
108.11	104.18	1	Treasury 3¼s, 1941	107.29	107.29	107.29	— .1	107.30	108.1	1.92
106.15	102.24	69	Treasury 3¼s, 1944-46	105.31	105.31	105.31	— .4	105.29	105.31	2.50
105.11	101.26	15	Treasury 3¼s, 1946-49	104.23	104.23	104.26	— .7	104.23	104.28	2.62
105.8	101.15	1	Treasury 3¼s, 1949-52	104.18	104.18	104.18	— .8	104.17	104.20	2.74
104.10	100.20	128	Treasury 3s, 1946-48	103.26	103.17	103.18	— 12	103.16	103.20	2.62
104.10	100.20	22	Treasury 3s, 1951-55	103.25	103.20	103.20	— .6	103.17	103.22	2.72
101.25	100.15	435	Treasury 2¾s, 1955-60	101.14	101.12	101.14	— .2	101.12	101.14	2.78
102.15	100.20	51	Federal Farm 3s, 1947	102.2	102	102	— .5	102	102.2	2.66
102.12	99.16	377	Federal Farm Mtg 3s, 1949	102	101.28	101.30	— .4	101.28	101.30	2.75
104	101.14	3	Federal Farm Mtg 3¼s, 1964	103.25	103.24	103.25	— .7	103.21	103.26	2.76
101.16	100.19	67	Home Owners Loan 4s, 1951	100.27	100.26	100.26	— .2	100.26	100.28	....
100.26	100.26	304	Home Owners Loan 4s, 1951 reg	100.26	100.26	100.26	+1.22			
102.14	99.18	113	Home Owners Loan 3s, A, 1952	101.30	101.27	101.30	— .2	101.27	101.30	2.74
100.21	96.20	82	Home Owners Loan 2¾s, 1939-49	100.17	100.13	100.14	— .2	100.13	100.16	2.61

Bond Averages Daily



Dow-Jones Bonds.

By the United Press.

Bonds.

40 bonds	95.42	+0.03
10 first rails	106.42	+0.14
10 second rails	70.72	—0.05
10 utilities	103.59	+0.04
10 industrials	100.92	—0.02

Sales		High	Low	Last
1	Alleghany 5 '50	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
91	Am & F P 5 2030	65	62	65
21	Am I G Ch 5½ '49	109	108¾	109
2	Am Roll M 5 '38	102¾	102¼	102¾
21	Am Smelt 5 '47	102¼	102	102¼
14	Am T&T 5½ '43	112	112	112
33	Am T&T 5 '65	113	112¾	113
10	Am WW & E 5 '44	97	96	97
4	Arm 4½ '39	104	104	104
18	AT&SF cvt 4½ '48	107	106¾	106¾
24	AT&SF 4 '95	109	108½	109
6	A O Line 1st 4 '52	97⅛	97¼	97¼
6	Atl Refin 5 '37	107⅞	107⅛	107⅝
	B			
3	B&O rfg 6 '95	72⅛	72¼	72⅛
12	B&O 1st 5 '48	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
37	B&O cvt 4½ '60	49	47⅞	48
9	B&O 4 '48	102¼	101⅞	102
6	Bell T Pa 5 '48 B	117½	117¼	117½
1	Beth Stl rfg 5 '42	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
9	Boston & Me 5 '67	68⅜	68¾	68⅜
1	Bklyn Ed 5 '52 E	108	108	108
4	Bklyn M Tran 6 '68	107⅝	107¼	107¼
4	Bklyn U Gas 5 '45	118¾	118¾	118¾
2	Buf Gen El 4½ '81	110¼	110¼	110¼
5	Buf R&P 4½ '57	59¾	59¾	59¾
	C			
4	Can Nat Ry 4½ '56	113¾	113	113
47	Can Nat Ry 4½ '68	104⅛	104⅜	104⅜
29	Can Pac 4½ '60	100⅛	99⅞	99⅞
8	Can Pac 4 perp	86⅝	86⅛	86⅜
10	Can Ill E&G 5 '51	91	90⅝	91
13	Can Pac 5 '60	78⅝	78½	78⅝
24	Can Pac 1st 4 '49	101⅜	101⅛	101⅛
11	Certain-td 5½ '48	79⅛	78¾	79⅛
5	Chesap Corp 5 '47	104⅛	104	104
17	Ches Corp cv 5 '44	105⅛	105	105⅛
16	C&O gen 4½ '92	118	117¾	117¾
19	CB&Q gen 4 '58	107	106⅞	107
27	Chi GL&Ok 5 '37	105¼	105	105
21	Chic Gt West 4 '59	20⅝	20	20
54	CMSP & Pac 5 '75	11⅜	11	11⅜
115	CMSP&P adj 5 2000	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛
14	C & N W cv 4¼ '49	14⅜	14	14⅜
14	CRI&P cvt 4½ '60	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛
16	CRI&P rfg 4 '34	12	11⅞	11⅞
23	C & W Ind 4 '52	98¾	98⅛	98⅜
3	Chile Cop 5 '47	94½	94½	94½
8	CCC&StL 4½ '77 E	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
62	Cley Un T 4½ '77 C	88⅛	88¾	88⅝
18	Colon Oil 6 '38	65	62	64
7	Col Indus 5 '34	26¼	26⅛	26¼
7	Col G 5 '52 May	86⅜	86⅛	86⅛
29	Col G 5 '81	88⅛	86⅛	86¼
5	Col R P 4½ '57	106⅞	106⅛	106⅛
3	Com Inv Tr 5½ '49	111	111	111
15	Con G N Y 5½ '43	105¼	104⅞	105¼
5	Con G N Y 4½ '51	106⅛	106¼	106¼
11	Cuba No Ry 5½ '42	54⅛	54¼	54⅛
	D			
6	Del & H rfg 4 '43	80	79¾	79⅞
18	D & R G 4 '36	26⅛	25½	25⅝
2	Det Ed 5 '52	108⅛	108½	108⅝
2	Det Ed 4½ '61	111⅞	111½	111⅞
6	Duque L 4½ '67 A	105½	105⅜	105½
	E			
36	Erie rf 5 '75	81⅛	80½	81
1	Erie gen lien 5 '96	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
	G			
1	Gen Stl C 5½ '49	74½	74½	74½
5	Goodyr T&R 5 '57	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
10	Gr T R Can 6 '36	106⅛	106	106
68	Gt Nor Ry 7 '36	93¼	92⅛	93⅛
27	Gt Nor 4½ '77 E	78⅝	78⅛	78⅝
	H			
12	Hudson Coal 5 '62A	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜
8	Hud&Man rfg 5 '57	84½	84¼	84½
8	Hud&Man inc 5 '57	27½	27	27
	I			
16	Ill Bell Tel 5 '56	106	107½	106
9	Ill Cen 4% '66	52⅝	49⅝	50⅝
13	IC&ExtMO 4 '51A	62⅞	62½	62½
1	Ill Steel 4½ '40	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
9	Inland St 4½ '78A	105	105	105
22	Interb RTr rfg5 '66	90	89⅝	90
18	Int Cement 5 '48	103½	103	103
67	Int Hydro El 6 '44	35⅝	35½	35½
9	Int Paper 5 '47	69½	69½	69½
16	Int T&T 4½ '52	59⅞	59	59
13	Int T&T deb 5 '55	65½	64⅝	65
	K			
2	K C Pow&Lt 4½ '61	112¼	112¼	112¼
2	K C South 5 '50	59½	58¾	58¾
18	K C Term 4 '60	107	106½	107
5	Kans G&E 4½ '80	104½	104½	104½
	L			
9	Lac Gas 5½ '53	67¾	67	67¾
170	Lautaro Nit 6 '54	10	9	10
1	Low's Inc 6 '41	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
3	Louis & N 4 '40	107¼	107	107¼
	M			
14	Manhat Ry 4 '90	39¼	38½	39
8	McKes&Rob 5½ '50	98¾	98½	98¾

Sales		High	Low	Last
31	South Ry con 5 '94	83¾	82½	83
35	South Ry gen 4 '56	41½	40¼	40¾
4	SW Bell Tel 5 '54	108¼	108	108¼
23	St Oil NY 4½ '51	103½	103¼	103½
	T			
11	Ten El Pow 6 '47 A	99	98⅝	99
56	Tex Corp 5 cvt '44	103¾	103	103⅛
24	Tex & Pac 5 '79C	87¼	87	87¼
6	Third Ave adj 5 '60	22	21¾	21¾
	U			
25	Un Pac 4½ '67	104¾	104¾	104¾
14	Un Pac 1st 4 '47	112⅛	111¾	112
1	Unit Bis Am 6 '42	103¾	103¾	103¾
16	Unit Drug 5 '53	92½	92	92
20	U S Rub 5 '47	94⅝	94⅛	94⅛
3	Utah P&L 5 '44	87	87	87
10	Util P&L 5½ '47	37⅝	37¾	37⅝
21	Util P&L 5 '59 ww	35	34⅝	34¾
	V			
1	Vanadium 5 '41	80¼	80½	80¼
	W			
35	Warner Bros 6 '39	64½	63½	64⅛
12	West Md 4 '52	94⅝	94½	94⅝
10	West Pac 1st 5 '46	28	28	28
1	West Union 6½ '36	101¼	101¼	101½
2	West Union 5 '51	92½	92	92
5	West Union 4½ '50	89	89	89
55	West Union 5 '80	91	90⅝	90⅝
16	Wheel St 4½ '53	98⅛	98

Curb Steadies After Wavering

By the Associated Press.

New York, May 27.—The curb market stiffened in the late dealings today following initial hesitation. A number of small declines were recovered, while a scattering of issues pushed up for small net gains. Transfers approximated 243,000 shares, compared with 268,000 last Friday.

Bunker Hill & Sullivan, Hiram Walker and Humble Oil each finished more than a net point higher. Fractional improvement was recorded by Allied Mills, American Cyanamid "B," Creole Petroleum, Wright-Hargreaves and Sherwin Williams. Montgomery Ward "A" reacted 4 points and moderate recessions were shown by Lake Shore, American Gas & Electric, Newmont, and Sunshine Mining.

Steel Quotations.

New York, May 27 (AP).—Steel prices per 100 lbs., f. o. b., Pittsburgh: Blue annealed sheets, hot rolled, 2.00; galvanized sheets, 3.10; black sheets, hot rolled, 2.45; steel bars, 1.80.

Montreal Silver Futures.

Montreal, May 27 (AP).—Silver futures closed steady, unchanged. Sales, 5 contracts. September, open 76.30 bid; high, 76.70; low, 75.35; close, 76.50.

New York Curb Stocks

By the Associated Press.

Total stock sales yesterday, 243,000 shares; year ago, 138,005 shares; total bond sales yesterday, $3,400,000; year ago, $2,377,000.

Sales in hundreds.	High	Low	Close
A			
1 †Aero Sup Mfg B.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2 †Air Invest	1¼	1¼	1¼
12 Allied Mills	18¾	18⅛	18⅛
.50 Alum Co Am	58	57⅛	58
.50 Alum Co pf (1½)	89	88	89
2 Alum Ltd pf	65	64½	65
1 †Am CP&L A (3h)	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞
35 Am Cyan B (.20g)	20⅝	19⅜	20⅝
18 Am G & E (1.40)	25½	24⅝	24⅞
.75 Am G & E pf (6)	101	101	101
1 Am Hard Rub	11	11	11
2 Am Invest	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
4 Am Laun Mch (.40)	15½	15⅛	15⅛
2 Am Lt & T (1.20)	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
1 †Am Maize (¼g)	22½	22½	22½
7 †Am Maracaibo	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
.30 Am Meter	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝
17 Am Sup Power	1⅛	1	1⅛
1 Amsterdam T (.42e)	15¼	15¼	15¼
6 Am Thread pf (¾)	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Anglo Pers Oil	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
1 Angostur Wupp (1½)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1 †Arctur Rad Tube	⅜	⅜	⅜
8 Ark Nat Gas	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
20 Ark Nat Gas A	1⅛	1	1⅛
10 Ark Nat Gas pf	4¼	4¼	4¼
2 Armstrong Ck (1¼g)	21¾	21⅜	21½
1 †Art G & E A	⅜	⅜	⅜
3 †As G & E A	⅜	⅜	⅜
4 †Atl Coast Fish	6	5¾	6
25 Atlas Corp	9⅜	9¼	9⅜
1 Atlas Corp pf A(3)	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
1 Atlas Corp war	3	3	3
.10 †Axton Fis A(3.20)	52½	52½	52½
B			
1 Bab & Wil (.30g)	40	40	40
4 †Bellanca Aire	4¼	4	4¼
9 Bliss E W	7¼	6⅞	6⅞
2 †Blue R cv pf (3h)	43¼	43¼	43¼
1 †Blumenthal (8)	8¼	8¼	8¼
7 B N & E P pf(1.60)	19¼	20	20
7 B N & E P pf (5)	93½	92½	92½
1 Bunk Hill & S	4¾	4¾	4¾
5 Burma Ltd (.047g)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1 Butler Bros	6½	6½	6½
2 Cala'ba S E (2.60b)	22½	22½	22½
9 Can Marc Wire	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3 Carib Syn	3½	3½	3½
1 Carrier Corp	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞
1 †Catalin Am	6¾	6¾	6¾
.25 Celanese pf (7)	104	104	104
1 C Hud G&E (.80)	11	11	11
.25 C P&L pf (.87½k)	33	33	33
6 Cen St E	½	½	½
1 †Charis (1½)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
2 Chi R & M (¾g)	15½	14½	15½
463 Cities Service	2¼	2⅛	2¼
10 Cit Serv pf	21	20½	21
1 Cit Serv B pf	2	2	2
.90 Cit Serv B P pf	20½	20	20
2 Cit Svc P 7 pf	23	21	23
3 Cit Svc P P pf	20	18¼	20
1 Claude Neon Lts	⅜	⅜	⅜
8 Cleve Tract	16¼	15¾	15¾
10 Colon Oil	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1 Colm G & E pf (5)	59	59	59
4 Comwlth Edis (.4)	68½	67	68½
2 Comwlth & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Comm P&L 1 pf	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
13 †Como Mines	2⅜	2¼	2¼
4 †Compo Sh M (1½)	18	17¾	17¾
2 †Cons Aire	7¾	7¾	7¾
58 Cons Cop Min	3⅛	3	3⅛
8 Cons G&E B (3.60)	73¾	70	72
1 Cont G&E p pf (7)	56	56	56
1 †Cooper-Bess	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Cooper Range	3½	3½	3½
1 †Corden Oil Me	⅛	⅛	⅛
2 Crane Co	14¼	14¼	14¼
.25 Crane Co pf (1k)	105	105	105
2 Crane Co	14¼	14¼	14¼
.25 Crane Co pf (1k)	105	105	105
48 Creole Pet	17¾	17¾	17¾
8 †Croft Brewing	1⅛	1	1
1 Crowley Milk	4¼	4¼	4¼
2 Crown C I A (¼k)	10	10	10
12 †Cusi Mex	2	1⅞	2
D			
4 Darby Pet (1½g)	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
38 Dist Corp Seagr	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛
2 †Doehler D Cast	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
.10 Draper C (4.40b)	59¼	59⅛	59⅛
1 †Dubilier Con	¾	¾	¾
1 Duke Power (3)	51	51	51
E			
10 Eagle Pich Lead	6¾	6¼	6½
1 East Gas & F	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
29 El Bond & Sh	7⅛	6⅞	7
6 El Bd & Sh pf (6)	55	54½	54¾
2 El Bd & Sh 5 pf (5)	49½	49½	49½
1 El Pow As (.12)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1 El P&L opt war	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 Emp G&F 8 pf	31⅛	31	31½
.50 Emp G&F 7 pf	29	29	29
.25 Emp G&F 6 pf	26	26	26
7 †Equity Corp	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
1 †Europ El A (.60)	8¾	8¾	8¾
3 Evans Wallo	½	½	½
1 Evans Wallo pf	5½	5½	5½
3 †Ex-cello A & T	8½	8½	8½
F			
17 †Fairchild Av	8½	7¾	8½
1 †Falstaff Brew	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Fansteel	5	5	5
4 †Ferro Enam (.60)	19¼	19	19
2 †Fidelio Brew	⅜	⅜	⅜
.20 Fst Nat St 1 pf (7)	113	113	113
4 Fisk Rub	7¾	7½	7½
18 Flintkote A (1½g)	24¼	22½	24¼
10 Ford M Can A (½g)	27¼	26¾	26¾
1 Ford Mot Ltd(.177g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
2 Foremost Dairy	½	½	½
2 Foremost Dairy pf	½	½	½
G			
1 †Garlock Pkg (1)	27	27	27
12 Gen Alloys	1½	1½	1½
2 Gen Invest	¾	¾	¾
.30 Gen Pub S pf	39¼	39¼	39¼
.50 Gen T & Rub	50½	50¼	50¼
.80 Gen T&R A pf (6)	96	96	96
1 Glen Alden (1½b)	15¾	15¾	15¾
2 Godchaux Sug A	28	27⅞	27⅞
18 Godchaux Sug B	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
1 Gorh Mfg vtc (1g)	16	16	16
18 †Grand Rap V (⅛)	7¾	7½	7¾
.30 Gt Atl&P wv (7b)	130	129¾	129¾
8 Greyhound	47⅜	46	46
7 Gulf Oil Pa	72	70½	71
H			
5 Hand P pf(.146e)	6	5⅞	6
3 Harvard Brew	3¼	3¼	3¼
2 †Hecla Min	11½	11½	11½
2 †Hir Walker	26	25⅞	25⅞
1 Horn (ACO)	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 Holling Gold (⅜b)	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
4.50 Holly Sug	59½	58	59½
.10 Horne&Hard (.7)	107	107	107
2 †Hudson Bay M&S	15⅝	15½	15½
1 Humble Oil (.1)	62	61⅝	62
.80 Hygrade Sylv (2)	34	33½	33½
I			
.80 Ill P&L 6 pf	24¾	24¾	24¾
1 Imp C Ind (.279e)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
.30 Imp Oil Can (½)	22¼	21¾	22¼
2 Imp O Ca ref (½b)	21¾	21¾	21¾
12 Ind Ter Ill B	3	3	3
Sales in hundreds.	High	Low	Close
2 Ins Co N Am (2)	63½	63⅜	63⅜
.25 Int Hyd-El pf	6½	6½	6½
2 Int Mining war	5¼	5¼	5¼
29 Internat Pet (2b)	39⅜	39¼	39½
4 †Irving Air Ch(.10g)	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝
J			
.50 JerCeP&L5½pf(5½)	53	55	55
2.40 Jones & Lau Stl	24	23½	24
K			
3 Kirby Pet (.10g)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
3 †Klein (DE) (1¼b)	21⅞	21¼	21¼
2.50 †Koppers G&Cpf(6)	94	94	94
2 †Krueger Brew	9¾	9¾	9¾
L			
8 Lake Shore M (3b)	53½	51½	52
1 Lakey Fdy & M	⅞	⅞	⅞
4 Lehigh C&N (½)	6½	6½	6½
24 †Leonard Oil	11	11	11
.50 Loblaw Groc A (1)	18¾	18¾	18¾
.30 Long Is L pf (7)	65½	64	64
.75 Long Is L pf B (6)	56	55	55
31 †Louis L & E	9¼	9¼	9¼
M			
2 McWill Dredg(1¼g)	35¼	35	35¼
.10 †Mangel pf ww	55	55	55
1 Marray Oil (1½g)	7½	7½	7½
1 Marion St Show	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 Maryland Cas	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 †Mavis Bott A	⅜	⅜	⅜
2 †Mayflower As (2)	50	48¾	50
2 †Memph N G (.10g)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
5 †Michigan G & O	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
5 Michigan Sug	1¼	1¼	1¼
14 Michigan Sug pf	5⅞	5¾	5¾
17 †Molybenum vtc	11⅛	10¾	10¾
2.10 Monig Wrd A (.40)	141⅞	140	140
5 Mount Prod (.60)	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
1 Murphy Co (1.60)	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
N			
14 †Nat Bellas Hess	1½	1⅜	1⅜
5 Nat Fuel G (1)	17⅞	17½	17½
1 Nat Invest	1⅜	⅜	1⅜
4.50 Nat P&L pf (6)	64½	64¼	64½
12 †Nat Rub Mch	8⅝	8⅜	8½
1 Nat Sug Ref (2)	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
1 Nat Trans (.40g)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
.25 Neisner Bros pf (7)	98	98	98
4.50 N J Zinc (2)	58⅝	58¼	58⅝
1 N Mex & Ariz	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
12 †Newmount M(½g)	51¾	51	51¾
.50 †NY&H Ros (2b)	61¾	61¾	61¾
1.25 NY Tel pf (6½)	119½	118½	119½
36 Niag Hud Pow	4⅜	4¼	4¼
5 Niag Sh Md B	3¼	3¼	3¼
3 Niles-Bem-P	19¼	19	19
1 †Noma Elec	2	2	2
1.25 Nor Amer Lt pf(3)	44½	44	44½
3 †Nor Cent Texas	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
75 †Nor Europ Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜
5 †No West Eng	13¼	13	13¼
5 †Novadel-Ag (2)	21½	20¾	20¾
O			
2 Outbrd Mot A	6¼	6	6¼
2 Outbrd Mot B	⅛	⅛	⅛
P			
2 †Pac Eastern	3	3	3
.75 Pac Lighting pf (6)	90½	90¼	90¼
15 †Pantepec Oil	2¼	2	2
10 Parke Davis (1.70b)	40¾	40	40½
20 Pennroad	2¼	2⅛	2¼
.20 Pepperell (6)	71½	71½	71½
1 †Phoenix Sec pf	2	2	2
8 †Phoen Sec pf	43¼	42	42
2 †Pioneer Gld (.80)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
5 Pitney-Bowes (.20)	6¼	6	6¼
7 Pitts Pl Gl (.20)	64⅜	63¾	64⅜
1 †Potrero Sugar	2	2	2
2 Premier Gld (.12)	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 Prod Roy	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
.50 †Prop Real vtc	15½	15½	15½
1 †Prosper McCall	⅜	⅜	⅜
.25 Pub Ser N J pf (7)	24	24	24
.50 Pug Sd P 6 pf	12⅞	12¾	12¾
2.60 Pure Oil pf	56¾	55	56¼
R			
.25 Rwy & Lt Sec	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1 Raytheon Mfg vtc	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5 Red Bank Oil	1	1	1
6 †Reiter-Post	¼	¼	¼
1 †Reliable Stra	6	6	6
1 †Rellan Indl	1¼	1¼	1¼
2 †Relian Manage	1¼	1¼	1¼
3 Reybarn Inc	2¾	2¾	2¾
12 Reynolds Inv	1	1	1
2 Richmond Rad	2	2	2
2 Richmond Rad cv pf	9¾	9¾	9¾
2 †Royal Type	16¾	16¾	16¾
.25 Ruberoid (1)	55¼	55¼	55¼
S			
3 St Regis Pap	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4 Salt Cr Prod (.80)	7⅛	6⅞	7
2 †Schiff Co (2)	27½	27½	27½
1 †Selected Indus	1	1	1
.50 †SelInd(al ctf)(3½)	58¼	58¼	58¼
2 †Shattuck Denn	2½	2½	2½
2 Shaw W&P (½)	15½	15⅛	15½
2 †Shenandoah	1	1	1
1 †Shenandoah pf	19	19	19
1 Sherwin-Wms (3)	99	98¾	99
2 †Smith A O	58⅛	58	58
2 †Sonotone	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
49 So Am G&P1 (.10g)	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
3 So Penn Oil (1.20)	26	26	26
1 So Cal Ed A pf(1¾)	26	26	26
1 So C Ed pf (5½)	22¾	22⅜	22⅜
7 Southil Roy (¼b)	6½	6	6
3 Square D Co B	17⅞	17½	17⅞
.25 Stand C&Seal (2.40)	32½	32½	32½
9 St Oil Ky (1¼b)	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝
59 †Stand Sil-Lead	1¾	1¾	1¾
3 †Stein & Co (⅝g)	13¼	13¼	13¼
3 †Stutz Mot Am	2½	2½	2½
.25 Sullivan Mach	14	14	14
1 †Sun Invest	3¾	3¾	3¾
8 Sunray Oil	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
38 †Sunshine Mng(.80)	22¾	22	22½
46 Swift & Co (¾b)	16¾	16¼	16½
2 Swift Int (.70g)	34¾	34¾	34¾
3 Swiss Oil Corp(.20g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
T			
1 Tampa El (2.24)	28	28	28
193 Technicolor	23⅜	20¾	23⅜
1 †Teck-Hugh Gl(.30g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
4 †Tex Gulf Prod	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 †Texon Oil (.60)	6½	6½	6½
6 †Trans-Lux (.10g)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1 Tri-Cont war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 †Tung Sol L pf (3)	35¾	35¾	35¾
U			
1 Union Tob	⅛	⅛	⅛
3 †Unit Dry Docks	⅜	⅜	⅜
10 Unit Founders	⅛	⅛	⅛
4 United Gas	2⅛	2	2⅛
2 Unit Gas war	⅛	⅛	⅛
6 Unit Gas pf	58	55	58
10 Unit G&E pf (7)	72	72	72
1 Un Mol Ltd(.066g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1 †U S & Int Sec	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 †U S & I Sec pf	57½	57½	57½
2 †U S Elec Pow	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 U S Foil B (.60)	12½	12½	12½
2 Unit Verde (.40)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1 Univ Insur	14½	14⅜	14½
1 Utah Apex M	1	1	1
3 †Utility Equities	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
V			
46 †Venezuel Pet	1¾	1¾	1¾
W			
2 Waco Aire	4½	4¾	4¾
1 Wenden (.20)	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 †West Va C & C	4	4	4
1 Will Oil-O-Mat	4	4	4
5 †Woodley Pet (.40)	5½	5¼	5¼
6 Wright Harg (.55b)	8¾	8¾	8¾
Y			
8 †Yukon Gold	1	1⅛	1⅛

New York Curb Bonds

By the Associated Press.

Sales	High	Low	Last
A			
37 Am G&E 5 2028	101⅞	101⅜	101⅞
64 Am P&L 6 2016	72⅛	71½	72
1 Appal El Pw 5 '56	106¼	106¼	106¼
4 As G & E 5 '50	22⅜	22	22
9 As G & E 5 '68	22½	22½	22½
11 As G&E 4½ '49 C	20¼	20	20
10 As Tel Ut 5½ '44	19	18¼	19
B			
1 Baldwin Loc 6'36xw	39	39	39
3 Bell T Can 5 '57 B	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
C			
5 Care P&L 5 '56	98½	98½	98½
23 Cen Ill PS 4½ '67F	89¼	88¾	89½
14 Cen P & L 5 '56	77¾	77	77
34 Cen St El 3½ '54	36⅛	35¾	36
9 Chi Dist E 4½ '70	103½	103¼	103⅜
303 Cities Serv 5 '50	49	48	49
33 Cit S Pow 5½ '52	43	42¾	42¾
36 Com Ed 4 '81 F	104	103¾	103⅞
22 Con Pir P b '52	103⅝	103	103¼
2 Con G&L Ba 4 '81	107¼	107¼	107¼
8 Con Gas Ut 6 '43	71¾	71½	71¾
41 Cont G&E 5 '58 A	64⅝	63¾	64
E			
70 Elec P&L 5 2030	51	50	50
18 Emp O&R 5½ '42	68¼	67⅝	68
F			
20 Fla P&L 5 '54	81⅜	80½	81⅜
G			
8 Gen Pub Ut 6 '58	67¼	67¼	67¼
3 Gen W Wk 5 '43 A	71½	70¾	71½
13 Gen Pow 5 '57	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 Gen Ald Coal 6 '65	86⅝	86½	86⅝
19 Gulf Oil Pa 5 '47	105⅝	105⅛	105⅜
6 Gulf St Ut 5 '36 A	103	103	103
H			
22 Ill Pow&L 5 '56 C	85⅝	85⅜	85⅝
11 Ill Pow&L 6 '29	93½	93	93
2 Ind P&L 5 '57 A	104½	104	104½
18 Inters Pow 5 '57	74⅜	74⅛	74⅜
J			
42 Jer Cen P&L4½'61C	101¾	101¾	101¾
K			
3 Kan Gas&C 5 '47	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
L			
9 Lehigh PS 6 2026 A	104	103¾	104
7 Lou P&L 5 '37	97⅞	97⅛	97¾
M			
4 Mass Gas 5 '35	90¼	90¼	90¼
18 Mid P&L Co 5 '57	88¾	88¾	88¾
1 Monong WP 5½ '52	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
N			
10 Nat P&L 5 2030 B	77½	77	77
11 Nevada Cal E 5 '56	78¼	78	78¼
18 N Eng Gas&E 5 '39	60¼	60¼	60¼
O			
4 Ohio Edis 5 '60	105½	105½	105½
6 Ohio Pow 5 '56D	105	105	105
5 Okla G&E 5 '50	104¾	104¾	104¾
P			
8 Pac G&E 4½'60 F	106½	106½	106½
1 Pac G&E 5½ '52C	105	105	105
19 Pac P&L 5 '55	75¾	75¾	75¾
80 Peo Gas L&C6'57 C	99½	99	99½
24 Pub SN Ill 4½ '81F	99	98½	98¾
13 Pur Sd P&L 5½ '49	77¾	77	77¾
19 Pur Sd P&L4½'50D	69	68¾	68½
S			
10 Seattle Lt 5 '49	41¾	41¼	41⅞
7 Shaw W&P 4½ '67A	97⅝	97½	97⅝
7 S E P&L 6 2025 A	92	91¾	92
9 So Cal Ed 5 '51	105¾	105¼	105¼
1 Stand G&E 6 '35	46½	46⅛	46⅛
12 Stand P&L 6 '57	39¼	38¾	39¼
13 Superpwr Ill 4½ '68	100¾	100½	100½
1 Swift & Co 5 '40	102¾	102¾	102¾
T			
25 Tex El S 5 '60	99¾	98¼	98½
10 Tex P&L 5 '56	101¾	101⅝	101¾
4 Toledo Ed 5 '62	107¼	107	107
10 Twin CRT 5½ '52A	55½	55¼	55½
29 Un L & P 6 '75	44	43	43⅜
7 Un L&Ry 5½ '52	56⅞	56½	56⅞
9 W Newsp Un 6 '44	42¼	41	42¼
26 W Tex Ut 5 '57A	75¼	74⅞	75¼

FOREIGN BONDS.

1 B Aire Pr 7½'47stp 66⅛ 66⅛ 66⅛
6 Europ Mg 7 '67 C 40½ 40¼ 40½
3 Ger C Mun 6 '47 25¼ 25⅛ 25¼
†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

XD—Ex dividend. EX—First sale since ex dividend date or dates. XR—Ex rights. (a) Plus extra or extras. (b) Including extra or extras. (d) Payable in scrip. (e) Paid last year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Declared or paid so far this year. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid this year. (m) Also extra cash or stock dividend paid since January 1. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants.

Complete Transactions Yesterday on New York Stock Exchange

By the Associated Press.

Total sales yesterday, 822,255 shares; previous day, 492,000 shares; week ago, 971,570 shares; year ago, 611,870 shares; two years ago, 6,953,740 shares; January 1 to date, 97,850,393 shares; year ago, 197,635,695 shares; two years ago, 209,437,974 shares.

—1935— High	Low	Name and Dividend Rate	Sales—Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge.
		A					
37½	32	Abr & Straus (1½b)	1.30	35⅛	35	35	— 1½
7¼	4	Adams Express	3	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	8	Addressograph	7	11	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	4½	Advance Rume	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
136½	104⅝	Air Reduction (3)	8	136⅛	135½	136	— ⅛
1⅞	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
20⅛	15⅝	Alaska Juneau (.90b)	4	17⅛	17	17⅛	— ⅛
1⅞	¾	Alleghany	10	1	1	1	
7	2¾	Alleghany pf 130 ww	1	3	3	3	— ¼
27	21	Allis Steel (1)	6	27	26¼	26⅝	— ⅛
152¾	125	Al Chem & Dye (6)	18	152¾	149½	151	+ 1½
20⅝	12	Allis-Ch Mfg	7	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Amal Leather	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
70⅝	48½	Amerada (2)	4	68⅞	68¼	68⅞	+ ⅛
57⅜	42	Am Ag Ch Del (2)	5	49	47¼	47¼	— 1⅝
27¾	13½	Am Bank Note	6	24⅜	24½	24½	— ¼
125	119	Am Br Shoe pf (7)	10	122½	122½	122½	
128	110	Am Can (5b)	14	128	127	128	+ 1½
26¼	10	Am Car & Fdy	8	15⅜	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
45⅜	25½	Am Car & F pf	2	38¾	38¼	38¼	— ½
33¼	22¼	Am Comi Alco	3	26	25⅝	26	+ ½
17¼	6½	Am Crystal Sug	168	17¼	15½	17	+ 1⅜
120¾	57¾	Am Crystal Sug pf	2.70	119¾	116	119½	+ 3⅜
3	¾	An Encaus Til	14	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
5⅛	2	Am & For Pow	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
20	12	Am & F P 36 pf	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	— 1½
23¾	14	Am F & P 37 pf	4	18¼	17⅝	18	— 1½
8⅛	3⅞	Am F & P 2d pf	3	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
13	8¼	Am-Hawaii S S (1)	3	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
32½	29½	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅛
4⅞	3½	Am Ice	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
37⅜	28⅛	Am Ice pf (6)	2	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞	+ ⅛
7½	4½	Am Internat	9	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
4	1⅜	Am La Fr pf	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
20¾	9	Am Loco	1	14¼	14	14	
56½	22	Am Loco pf	7	47	46¼	47	+ ⅛
23⅜	18½	Am M & Fdy (.80)	1	23	23	23	+ ⅛
9⅜	4¼	Am M & Met	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
9½	4½	Am Mach & M ctf	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
21⅜	13½	Am Metal	1	20¼	19¾	20¼	+ ⅛
1¾	⅞	Am P & L	11	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
27⅞	10½	Am P & L 36 pf (1½)	7	24½	23	23	— ⅛
23⅝	8⅜	Am P & L 55 pf (1¾)	2	20	19¾	20

DIED.

ALLISON—Suddenly, on Sunday, May 26, 1935, at his residence, 4730 Massachusetts avenue northwest, HENRY ALLISON.
Funeral services at the Oliver B. Jenkins funeral home, 809 Tenth street northwest, on Wednesday, May 29, at 2 p. m. Interment in Cedar Hill Cemetery.

BARKER—On Monday, May 27, 1935, at his residence, the Cecil Apartments, 1026 Fifteenth street northwest, FRANK, beloved husband of Jessie B. Barker.
Funeral services, private, at the above address on Tuesday, May 28, at 5 p. m. Please omit flowers. Interment at Knoxville, Tenn. (Knoxville, Tenn., papers please copy.)

BIGELOW—On Monday, May 27, 1935, at her residence, 1907 N street northwest, SARAH ZANE, widow of Dr. Horatio R. Bigelow.
Services private. Interment at Boston, Mass.

BUCKHOLTZ—On Monday, May 27, 1935, at the National Homeopathic Hospital, WILHELMINA BUCKHOLTZ, of 2838 Myrtle avenue northeast, beloved wife of the late Henry H. Buckholtz and loving mother of Mrs. Lenora A. Brazaw, George O. and Henry H. Buckholtz, aged sixty-seven years.
Funeral from the above address on Wednesday, May 29, at 2:30 p. m. Interment at Fort Lincoln Cemetery.

CARROLL—On Sunday, May 26, 1935, JAMES HENRY CARROLL, beloved brother of Mrs. Alice Gray.
Remains resting at the W. W. Chambers Co. southeast funeral home, 517 Eleventh street, southeast. Notice of funeral later.

CASSIDY—Suddenly, on Sunday, May 26, 1935, at her residence, 1437 Monroe street northwest, Miss CARRIE CASSIDY, sister of the late Ida Cassidy and devoted aunt of Guy A. Durand.
Funeral from her late residence on Tuesday, May 28, at 2 p. m. Interment in Glenwood Cemetery.

COUGHLAN—On Sunday, May 26, 1935, at her residence, 215 Seventh street northeast, MARY M., beloved mother of the late J. Vincent and Joseph (Bud) Coughlan and Amy Coughlan Curtin.
Funeral from the above residence on Wednesday, May 29, at 8:30 a. m.; thence to St. Joseph's Church, Second and C streets northeast, where requiem mass will be offered at 9 a. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment in Mount Olivet Cemetery, Baltimore, Md. (Baltimore papers please copy.)

DAFFER—On Monday, May 27, 1935, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. W. E. Furr, 39 West Wilson boulevard, Clarendon, Va., Mrs. ANN VIRGINIA, beloved wife of the late Hugh Taylor Daffer and mother of Hugh, Fenton, Earle, Rodney and Miss Nellie Daffer, Mrs. W. E. Furr and Mrs. French Trammell, in her eighty-sixth year.
Remains resting at the Ives funeral home, 310 Wilson boulevard, Clarendon, Va., where services will be held on Wednesday, May 29, at 2 p. m. Interment Glenwood Cemetery, Washington, D. C.

ZEREGA—Suddenly, on Monday, May 27, 1935, at 6 a. m., at her home, Aldie Manor, Aldie, Va., FRANCES GASQUET, daughter of the late Capt. Alfred L. B. di Zerega and Alice A. di Zerega (nee Gasquet).
Funeral private. (New York papers please copy.)

GAYHARDT—Suddenly on Monday, May 27, 1935, at her residence, 732 Taylor street northwest, MINNIE, beloved wife of Joseph M. Gayhardt. She is also survived by two sisters, Mrs. Winnie E. Stevens and Mrs. Elizabeth K. Ingles, and three brothers, Harvey, Leonard and Centennial Bahr.
Funeral from H. M. Padgett's funeral home, 131 Eleventh street southeast, on Wednesday, May 29, at 1 p. m. Interment at Western Cemetery, Baltimore, Md. Relatives and friends are invited. (Baltimore papers please copy.)

DIED.

GRAHAM—On Monday, May 27, 1935, MARY CURRY, widow of Mathew Graham, sr., and sister of Mrs. Margaret C. Sheehan.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, the Ponter Apartments, Fifteenth and U streets northwest, on Tuesday, May 28, at 2:30 p. m. Relatives and friends invited. Burial will be in Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Friday, May 31.

GREENIDGE—On Monday, May 27, 1935, at Washington Sanitarium, Takoma Park, Md., RICHARD E. GREENIDGE, missionary in Venezuela for Seventh Day Adventist Church for the last 28 years. He leaves to mourn his departure a devoted wife, Rebecca Greenidge; a son, Louis Greenidge, and other relatives and friends.
Remains resting at the John T. Rhines funeral chapel, Third and I streets southwest. Funeral from Ephesus Seventh Day Adventist Church, Sixth and N streets northwest, on Tuesday, May 28, at 2 p. m. Interment Lincoln Memorial Cemetery.

HAINES—On Saturday, May 25, 1935, at her residence, 1916 Fourteenth street southeast, BERTHA HAINES (nee Buehler), beloved wife of Frank C. Haines and mother of Mrs. Marjorie H. Campbell.
Funeral from her daughter's residence, Mrs. Marjorie H. Campbell, 1501 T street southeast, on Tuesday, May 28, at 1:30 p. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment private.

HAYDN—On Sunday, May 26, 1935, at her residence, 1523 Park road northwest, ANN ESTELLE, beloved daughter of the late William H. and Sally Ann Haydn.
Funeral from W. Warren Taltavull funeral home, Fourteenth street and Spring road northwest, on Tuesday, May 28, at 8:30 a. m.; requiem mass at the Shrine of the Sacred Heart at 9 a. m. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Interment at Rock Creek Cemetery.

HOYLE—Suddenly, on Saturday, May 25, 1935, MARY THERESA, beloved daughter of Harry M. Hoyle and the late Mary A. Hoyle (nee Poschl).
Funeral from the chapel of Thos. F. Murray & Son, 2007 Nichols avenue southeast, on Tuesday, May 28, at 8:30 a. m. Mass at the Church of the Assumption, Congress Heights, at 9 a. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment at St. Mary's Cemetery.

HUNT—On Sunday, May 26, 1935, at his residence, 1708 Sixteenth street northwest, COL. HENRY JU. HUNT, U. S. A.
Services at St. Matthew's Church, Rhode Island avenue, near Connecticut avenue northwest, on Tuesday, May 28, where mass will be offered at 10 a. m. Interment in Arlington National Cemetery.

HYLAND—Suddenly, on Sunday, May 26, 1935, at Sibley Hospital, CATHERINE MARY, widow of Daniel Hyland and beloved mother of Mary Catherine Sloan, Daniel and Henry W. Hyland.
Funeral services at her late residence, 1338 Randolph street northeast, Wednesday, May 29, at 8:30 a. m.; thence to St. Anthony's Catholic Church, Twelfth and Monroe streets northeast, where mass will be offered at 9 a. m., for the repose of her soul. Interment in Mount Olivet Cemetery.

JOHNSON—On Friday, May 24, 1935, at Portsmouth, Va., GEORGE W. JOHNSON, U. S. Navy, retired, beloved husband of Kate E. Johnson and father of Edwin K. Johnson, of Brooklyn, N. Y.
Remains resting at the W. W. Chambers Co. funeral home, 1400 Chapin street northwest. Funeral cortege will leave Fort Myer gate Tuesday, May 28, at 11 a. m. Interment, with full military honors and Masonic services, at Arlington National Cemetery.

KEEFER—On Saturday, May 25, 1935, ANNIE, widow of Alonzo L. Keefer, and mother of Thomas Hayes and grandmother of Joseph L. McCarbey.
Funeral from the W. W. Chambers Co. southeast funeral home, 517 Eleventh street southeast, on Tuesday, May 28, at 10:30 a. m. Relative and friends are invited to attend. Interment Holy Rood Cemetery.

RAY—On Sunday, May 26, 1935, at Sibley Memorial Hospital, FREDERICK A., beloved husband of Ann Ray, aged fifty-three years.
Funeral from his late residence, 1526 Locust road northwest, on Tuesday, May 28, at 2:30 p. m. Services at Emory Methodist Episcopal Church South, Brightwood, D. C., at 3 p. m. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Interment at Glenwood Cemetery.

RYAN—Suddenly, on Sunday, May 26, 1935, at his residence, 741 Twelfth street southeast, JOHN JOSEPH, beloved son of Michael J. Ryan and the late Julia C. Ryan (nee Wrenn).
Funeral will be held from the above residence on Wednesday, May 29, at 8:30 a. m. High requiem mass at St. Peter's Church at 9 a. m. Interment at Mount Olivet Cemetery. Relatives and friends invited.

WEIR—On Monday, May 27, 1935, at her residence, 2842 Twenty-eighth street northwest, LILLIAN HAMMILL, beloved wife of Paul Weir and daughter of the late Edward Hammill and sister of Ralph E. Hammill and Mrs. John L. Sinclair.
Services at the above address on Wednesday, May 29, at 2 p. m. Interment Presbyterian Cemetery, Alexandria, Va.

WIGHT—On Monday, May 27, 1935, at 1 p. m., at Alexandria Hospital, NELLIE WALLER WIGHT.
Services at Aquia Church on Wednesday, May 29, at 2 p. m.

WINTERS—On Monday, May 27, 1935, at the residence of her daughter, 1417 Irving street northwest, ELIZABETH CAMERON WINTERS, of Burlington, Iowa, beloved wife of A. F. Winters and mother of Mary Louise and Dorothy I. Cameron.
Remains resting at the W. W. Chambers funeral home, 1400 Chapin street northwest, until Tuesday, May 28, at 2 p. m. Funeral services and interment at Burlington, Iowa.

XANDER—On Sunday, May 26, 1935, at her residence, 5432 Connecticut avenue northwest, EMILY JEANNE, beloved wife of Ralph A. Xander.
Services at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 Fourteenth street northwest, on Tuesday, May 28, at 2 p. m. Interment in Rock Creek Cemetery.

IN MEMORIAM.

DAVIS—In loving remembrance of our dear husband and father, JOSEPH D. DAVIS, who departed this life one year ago today, May 28, 1935:
It is not the tears at the moment shed,
That tell of the hearts that are broken,
But the silent tears in after years
And remembrance fondly spoken.
LOVING WIFE AND CHILDREN.

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The Probable Pitchers.

American League.

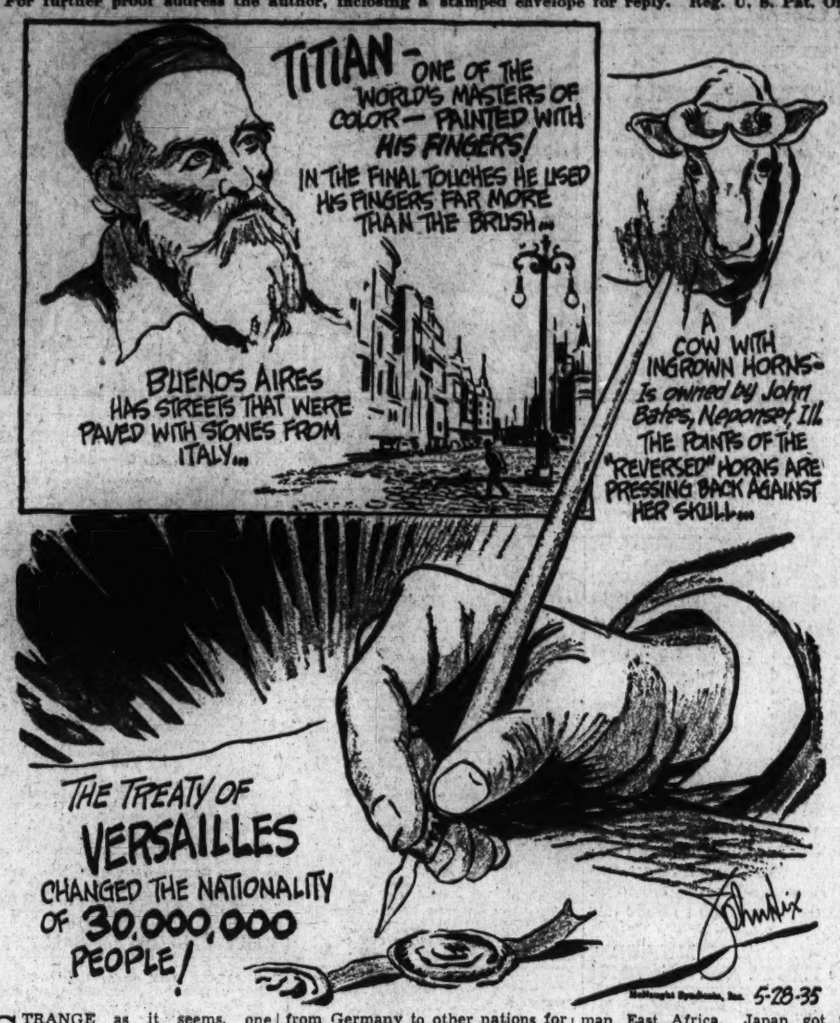
Cleveland at Washington—Harder vs. Newsom.
Chicago at Philadelphia—Lyons vs. Mahaffey.
Detroit at New York—Crowder vs. Gomez.
St. Louis at Boston—Cain vs. Grove.

National League.

Brooklyn at Chicago—Munns vs. Carlton.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh—Bivin vs. Weaver.
New York at St. Louis—Parmelee vs. Walker.
Boston at Cincinnati—Brandt vs. Derringer.

Strange as It Seems —By John Hix

For further proof address the author, inclosing a stamped envelope for reply. Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



STRANGE as it seems, one of the most gigantic shuffings of people that the world has ever known resulted from the signing of the Treaty of Versailles by representatives of warring nations at the close of the World War. Thirty million people found themselves in the hands of new and different governments when their land was transferred from one nation to another.

Belgium, Poland and Lithuania were given an additional population of about 9,500,000 people, while France increased by 2,000,000. Colonial possessions transferred from Germany to other nations for control accounted for 12,000,000 to 13,000,000 people, and in various island possessions, the Shantung Peninsula, and small changes here and there in Europe, another 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 people found themselves owing allegiance to governments heretofore not their own.

Germany, loser in the war, was loser in possessions. Territories taken from her and transferred to other countries either as outright possessions or as mandates were enormous. France, Great Britain, and Belgium took over the African possessions of Cameroons, Togoland; South West Africa and German East Africa. Japan got the Marshall Islands and the Peninsula of Shantung. To New Zealand went Samoa; to Australia, New Guinea; to Great Britain, the Nauru Islands.

Poland, Belgium France and Denmark were the gainers in Europe. To Poland was given the southern part of Upper Silesia, a part of Posen and Bromberg, and the Polish Corridor, opening for her a path to the sea. France took Alsace Loraine. The Saar, taken from Germany and governed by a league commission, was returned to Germany after a vote of the people as provided in that and many other transfers of land after the war.

Reds Beat Braves, 9-5; Fifth Victory in Row

Cincinnati, May 27 (AP).—The Cincinnati Reds annexed their fifth straight victory today, defeating Boston, 9 to 5, as they pounded three pitchers for 14 hits. It also was the Braves' fifth consecutive loss.

Boston.	AB	H	O	A	Cincinnati.	AB	H	O	A
Urbski, as	4	2	2	1	Myers,ss..	5	1	2	7
Malion,2b	4	1	2	4	Riggs,3b...	4	1	0	1
Lee,lf....	4	1	1	1	Good'an,rf	4	2	1	0
Berger,cf.	3	1	1	0	Sullivan,1b	4	1	11	0
Moore,1b	3	0	7	0	Pool,lf...	4	1	1	0
Thom'n,rf	4	0	1	0	Lombardi,c	3	2	2	0
Whit'ey,3b	4	1	1	2	Com'k'y,cf	4	2	3	0
Hogan,c..	1	0	0	0	Kam'ris,2b	4	1	2	3
Spohrer,c.	1	0	0	1	MacFay'n,p	4	1	0	3
Smith,p..	1	0	0	0					
Benton,p.	1	0	0	0	Totals	36	14	27	16
Betts,p..	1	0	0	0					
*Ruth....	0	0	0	0					
†Jordan...	0	0	0	0					
Totals	33	9	24	10					

*Batted for Betts in ninth.
†Ran for Ruth in ninth.

Boston	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	—5
Cincinnati	0	2	4	2	0	0	1	0	x	—9

Runs—Urbanski, Malion (2), Lee, Whitney, Riggs, Goodman (2), Sullivan, Pool, Lombardi (2), Comorosky, Kampouris. Error—Hogan. Runs batted in—Lee, Berger (3), Smith, Myers, Sullivan (2), Pool, Lombardi, Kampouris (2). Two-base hits—Lee, Berger, Goodman, Sullivan, Pool, Lombardi. Three-base hit—Goodman. Home run—Kampouris. Stolen base—Comorosky. Double plays—Whitney to Malion to Moore; Sullivan to Myers to Sullivan; Kampouris to Myers to Sullivan; Myers to Kampouris to Sullivan. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Cincinnati, 7. First base on balls—Off Smith, 3; off Benton, 1; off MacFayden, 3. Struck out—By MacFayden, 2. Hits—Off Smith, 5 in 2 1-3 innings; off Benton, 6 in 2-3 inning (none out in fourth); off Betts, 3 in 3 innings. Losing pitcher—Smith. Umpires—Pfirman, Quigley and Stewart. Time of game—One hour 53 minutes.

Ada MacKenzie Bows.

Newcastle, County Down, Ireland, May 27 (AP).—Ada MacKenzie, of Toronto, four-time winner of the Canadian women's championship, was eliminated from the British Women's Golf championship here today by Lady Eddis, of Aldeburgh, 2 and 1.

OFFICIAL NOTICES

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL Board, Washington, D. C., May 21, 1935. Notice is hereby given that the following persons have applied for licenses under the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, that remonstrants are entitled to be heard before the granting of such licenses, and that hearing will be had on such applications for licenses on June 5, 1935, at 10 a. m., in Room 221, District Building: 1927, Jacob Shapiro, T/A J & J Eat & Drink Shop, Retailers C, 3282 M St. NW.; 2606, Jacob Aaronson, T/A Jack's Eat and Drink Shoppe, Retailers C, 3236 M St. NW. GEORGE W. OFFUTT, AGNES K. MASON, ISAAC GANS, Alcoholic Beverage Control Board.

PROPOSALS

COMMISSIONERS, D. C., WASHINGTON, May 27, 1935. Sealed proposals will be received at Room 320, District Building, until 2 o'clock p. m., June 7, 1935, for Portland cement, slag and screenings, and sand and gravel: June 12, 1935, for vitrified sewer brick, and terra cotta pipe. Specifications and information at Room 320, District Building. 28.29.30

WASHINGTON SUBURBAN SANITARY DISTRICT, Contract No. 86-W Furnishing Cast-iron water pipe. Sealed proposals for furnishing approximately 60,000 feet of 6-inch to 24-inch centrifugal cast-iron water pipe on Contract 86-W will be received at the office of the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission, Tower Building, Fourteenth and K streets northwest, Washington, D. C., until 3 p. m., WEDNESDAY, June 5, 1935, at which time and place they will be publicly opened and read. Specifications obtainable from Robert B. Morse, Chief Engineer of District, Hyattsville, Maryland.
T. HOWARD DUCKETT,
EMORY H. BOGLEY,
J. DONALD CALHOUN,
Commissioners.

COMMISSIONERS, D. C., WASHINGTON, May 28, 1935. Sealed proposals will be received at Room 509, District Building, until 2 o'clock p. m. (E. S. T.), June 26, 1935, and then publicly opened, for construction of Administration Building at site of Sewage Treatment Plant, Blue Plains, D. C. A more complete description of the work and full information for bidders is given in the drawings, specifications, and in other contract papers, which may be obtained at Room 427, District Building, upon deposit of a certified check, payable to the Collector of Taxes, D. C., in the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25), to insure return in good condition. Not more than three complete sets of drawings, specifications and contract papers will be furnished to any one general contractor. No proposal will be accepted unless accompanied by a guaranty of not less than five per cent (5%) of the amount of the bid, in the form of a certified check made payable to the Collector of Taxes, D. C., U. S. bonds, or the bond of an approved surety company. Security for the faithful performance of the work shall be in the form of a surety bond in a penal sum equal to the estimated total contract price. A labor bond in an amount equal to the largest estimated aggregate pay roll for any one month is required. Public liability insurance in the sum of $5,000 and $10,000 is also required. The work called for by this proposal is to be performed in accordance with an agreement dated October 18, 1934, between the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the Federal Emergency Administrator of Public Works, and is subject to the provisions of Title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act and the rules and regulations prescribed by the President and the Federal Emergency Administrator of Public Works. The Director of Reemployment for the District of Columbia is Edgar B. Young, 480 Indiana avenue northwest. No bid will be considered unless accompanied by the bidder's certificate of compliance, properly executed, to the effect that the bidder is complying with and will continue to comply with each applicable code of fair competition or, in the absence of such code or codes, with the President's Reemployment Agreement. This agreement is incorporated in the form of bid. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all proposals and to waive informalities as they deem best for the interest of the District of Columbia. Final award of contract is subject to approval of the Federal Emergency Administrator of Public Works. Attention is called to the fact that not less than the minimum wage rates prescribed by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works must be paid on this project.
EDELYN G. HAZEN, GEORGE E. ALLEN, DAN I. SULTAN, Commissioners, D. C. 26.29.30

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, holding a Bankruptcy Court. In the matter of Abraham Orion, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy No. 3200. Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that his creditors and other persons in interest are required to enter their appearance in opposition, together with specifications in writing of the grounds of such opposition, if any so desire, in the clerk's office of said court, on or before the 27TH DAY OF JUNE, 1935. FRED J. EDEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, holding a Bankruptcy Court. In the matter of Alfred C. Menguilt, trading as Little Falls and River Rd., as far as Congressional Country Club, Phone John Collier, Commission of Indian Affairs, District 2800, branch 1.

PERSONALS 3

AGED and convalescents given best of care by trained nurse in private home; rates reasonable. 1304 Irving st. nw.

BUSINESS PERSONALS 4

CHAMBERS CO.
Complete Funeral as Low as $75.

DINGLE'S DINING ROOM, 1403 L st. nw. has the best special dinner, only 50c; served 3:30 to 8 p. m. ME. 7803.

CHAMBERS CO.
One of the Largest Undertakers in the World

HEMORRHOIDS (piles) eradicated by my own methods; results effective for a lifetime or money back; write for booklet; no drugs or surgery. DR. SOMMERWERCK, 1365 Columbia rd.; AD. 0388.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE 11

BEAUTY OPERATOR, thoroughly experienced; 50-50 basis, or will rent space. LaSalle Apts., 1028 Conn. ave. ME. 3842.

EXPERIENCED WAITRESSES and counter girls; white; ages 18-25. Apply between 8:30 and 11:30, at D. C. Public Employment Center, 456 Indiana ave. nw.

LADIES (2) willing to work for $18 weekly assisting summer sales campaign. No canvassing. Apply Employment Manager, room 603, 1319 F st. nw.

SECRETARY—Experienced, capable, for executive type of work requiring highest degree of accuracy. Must have initiative and be thoroughly trained in handling detail. Shorthand speed required 120 words, typing speed 60 words. Bookkeeping experience valuable. Write giving full details. Former positions held, salary earned, reasons for leaving, references. Address reply Box 160, The Washington Post.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

(Continued.)

AUTOMOBILE SERVICE

BARRY-PATE MOTOR CO.
Chevrolet Sales—Service.
1130 Conn. ave. nw. Dist. 4200.

COLD STORAGE FOR FURS

$5 Cleaning, Glazing, Storing
Free Cleaning and Glazing with All Repairs Over $10.
ZLOTNICK At the Sign of the Bear
Corner of G at 12th NA. 1543.

BEDDING BUSINESS

A ROLLAWAY frame and Rollaga mattress, complete for only $8.95. We sell the best for less. Outlet Bedding Co., 907 7th st. nw. NAt. 8752.

CLUBS

LUNCH at the Grandaore. Washington's newest night club. Special lunch, 25c. Music through lunch hour. Grandacre Club, 1016 14th st. nw.

DAY NURSERY

EMPLOYED mothers: Parris-Evans Day Nursery, approved D. C. Health Dept., permit No. 512. 847 Lexington pl. ne., between D and E sts.; Line. 7636.

DRINKING CUPS

AVOID unnecessary trouble; use our paper cups, dishes, containers and napkins. They serve the purpose. S. Freedman & Sons, 618 K st. nw.; NAt. 7234.

INTERIOR DECORATORS

HOOPER & KLESNER
For 25 Years Leading House Painting and Interior Decorating.
929 H st. nw. NA. 4763.

LEATHER GOODS

Trunks—Luggage—Saddlery—Harness.
All Leather Goods Repaired.
G. W. KING, JR.
511 11th st. nw. NA. 4242.

LUMBER AND MILLWORK

MURPHY & AMES, INC.
Millwork—Lumber—Roofing—Insulating.
Phone WEst 2318, Rosslyn, Va.; Clare 60. Branch yard, Falls Church, Va. FCH. 180.

MACHINISTS

J. E. HURLEY.
Machine and Boiler Works.
Equipped for All Kinds of Machine Work.
1015 Half St. SE. LI. 0452-0695.
Night Phone Wisc. 3558.

MARBLE AND TILE

Standard Art Marble & Tile Co.
Scagliola marble, slate, tile, ceramic, mosaic, terrazzo and artificial travertine stone.
117 D St. N. W. NA. 7413.

MOVING—EXPRESS

BURKHALTER'S EXPRESS.
Local Moving—Long Distance.
Your Property, When Moved By Us, Is In the Hands of Reliable Men.
Expressing—Trunks and Baggage.
1317 E St. S.E. Lincoln 3749

PAPERHANGING

H. A. KERNAN.
Paperhanging done at reasonable prices.
All Work Guaranteed.
Phone GE. 8201. 725 Tewksbury pl. nw.

RADIO SERVICE

RADIO SERVICE CALLS 50c COLUMBIA 6914.

STAMPS

HARRY B. MASON.
Stamp Albums, Stock Books, Catalogs and Hinges
Stamps, Sets, Collections Bought.
918 F St. NW. NA. 5869.

WINDOW SHADES

KLEEBLATT'S
Good quality shades installed, 75c.
38 years of service. 1100 H NE. LI. 0879.

The Washington Post
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING.
LOCAL RATES.
For Washington and Points Within 50 Miles of the District of Columbia

The following rates are for consecutive insertions:

1 time.....17c per line
3 times.....15c " "
6 times.....13c " "
9 times.....12c " "
30 times.....11c " "

Classified Display 2c per line additional.

The one-time rate applies on skip ads or irregular insertions.

OUT-OF-TOWN RATES.

Ads from points more than 50 miles from the District of Columbia are: 1 time, 20c per line; 3 times, 18c per line; 7 times, within 30 days, 16c per line; 30 times, within 60 days, 15c per line. Classified Display, 2c per line additional.

Kindly estimate 5½ average words to a line.

Rates for special classifications and yearly contracts furnished upon request.

The Washington Post reserves the right to edit, revise or reject any Classified Advertising.

Misclassification of ads not permitted.

Situation Wanted ads are cash with order.

The Washington Post will not be responsible for more than one incorrect insertion on any order.

Kill Orders or Corrections before insertions (excepting Death Notices) can not be made unless ordered before 5 p. m. any day.

The Washington Post strives at all times to prevent insertion of fraudulent or misleading advertisements.

Information concerning any ad that proves misleading or fraudulent will be appreciated.

Phone NATIONAL 4200
Ask For An Ad-Writer

LOST 1

BOSTON BULL PUP, seal brown, white marking on face, neck, chest and feet. Answers to "Boss." Vicinity 34th and Newton sts. nw. Reward. 3509 34th st. nw. Phone CLeveland 5709.

BULL TERRIER—Male; black, white markings; answers to name "Bounce"; may be injured. Call CLeve. 4075. Reward.

COCKER SPANIEL—Brown "Penny" WI. 4456 engraved on green collar; reward. Mrs. Wm. H. Sardo, 7106 Chatham rd., Chevy Chase, Md.

DRIVER'S PERMIT—Name, Gertrude Jackson. Finder call COl. 1489. Reward.

EYEGLASSES—Rimless, silver frame; in Perau Optical Co. (Washington, D. C.) case. DEcatur 0300 after 6 p. m. Reward.

WATCH, CHAIN AND CROSS, gold, near Capitol; $5 reward. At. 4149.

WELSH TERRIER—Black and tan; male; resembles airedale, but smaller; answers name "Nipper." Liberal reward. CLeve. 0193.

WRIST WATCH (small diamond), in or about Glen Echo Park. Reward. NOrth 8367 or NOrth 10093.

Shepherd Dog—$50 Reward.
Female, long yellow hair, white breast, black on head and tail. Lost in Virginia between Lincoln Memorial Bridge and Georgetown Bridge or in Maryland, Conduit rd., Little Falls and River rd., as far as Congressional Country Club. Phone John Collier, Commission of Indian Affairs, District 2800, branch 1.

Browns Beat Sox, 5-3; Solters Aids

Triple in Debut Helps Defeat Ex-Mates.

By the Associated Press.

Boston, May 27. — Al Bejma's homer and "Moose" Solters' triple, each with a runner on base, today paved the way for the St. Louis Browns' 5-3 victory over the Red Sox.

Solters, traded by the Red Sox for Oscar Melillo just before gametime, made an impressive debut. His first-inning triple scored Sammy West.

St. Louis.	AB	H	O	A	Bishop,2b.	3	0	0	2
Clift,3b...	5	1	0	0	Werber,3b.	4	0	4	1
West,cf...	3	2	5	0	Almada,cf.	4	0	4	1
Solters,lf.	5	1	2	0	R.J'nson,lf	3	0	3	0
Coleman,rf	3	0	2	0	Cronin,ss.	2	0	1	0
Hemsley,c.	4	0	0	1	R'olds,1b.	3	0	9	0
Burns,1b	4	3	12	1	D'lgren,1b	4	2	11	0
Bejma,2b.	4	1	1	6	Berg,c....	3	1	4	0
Stirnweiss	4	0	1	4	Hockett,p.	1	0	0	0
Thomas,p.	1	0	1	1	H.J'nson,p	1	0	0	0
Andrews,p	3	1	0	1	*Miller...	1	0	0	0
Totals..	36	11	27	14	Totals..	27	3	27	10

Boston.	AB	H	O	A
	0	0	0	0

*Batted for H. Johnson in ninth.

St. Louis	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—5
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3

Runs—West, Coleman, Hemsley, Burns, Bejma, Cronin, Dahlgren, Berg. Errors—Hemsley, Werber, Almada, Bejma. Two-base hits—Bejma (2), Burns, Solters, Werber, Almada, Berg. Three-base hit—Solters. Home run—Bejma. Stolen bases—Werber, Cronin, Dahlgren. Sacrifices—West (2), Werber, Hockette. Double plays—Bejma to Stranze to Burns; Almada to Werber. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Boston, 9. First base on balls—Off Thomas, 6; off Andrews, 3; off Hockette, 1. Strikeouts—By Thomas, 2; by Andrews, 1; by H. Johnson, 3. Hits—Off Thomas, 3 in 3 2-3 innings; off Andrews, 0 in 5 1-3 innings; off Hockett, 7 in 5 1-3 innings; off H. Johnson, 4 in 3 2-3 innings. Hit by pitched ball—By Thomas (Werber). Winning pitcher—Andrews. Losing pitcher—Hockett. Umpires—Summers, Quinn and McGowan. Time of game—Two hours 11 minutes.

Potomac Valley League Still Led by Allegany

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Frostburg, Md., May 27.—Allegany continued to set the pace in the Potomac Valley League by scoring a 3-1 victory over the Mount Savage Junior Order at Allegany, the win being the fourth in five starts for the loop leaders. The Paul Edward club held second place by defeating Ridgeley (W. Va.) A. C., 8-2 at Ridgeley, while at Vale Summit, Pompey won over Cresaptown, 6-4.

Standings of Clubs.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Allegany	4	1	.800
Paul Edward	4	2	.714
Celanese	4	2	.667
Mount Savage	3	3	.500
Cresaptown	3	4	.428
Pompey	2	3	.400
Ridgeley	2	5	.286
Ellerslie	1	4	.200

Keyser Knights Score Third in Row; TopLoop

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Keyser, W. Va., May 27.—The Keyser Golden Knights scored their third straight victory and advanced a half-game ahead of the Cumberland Colts in the Cumberland and Georges Creek League by defeating Eckhart A. A. here yesterday, 11-3. Lonaconing won from Westvaco, 6-3; Midland from Barton, 6-1, and Eckhart from Keyser, 4-1.

Art Scalli hit his third homer for the year for Keyser in the second inning with men on. John Casey, for the winners, four time up, made as many hits.

Glenville College Picks Next Year's Captains

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Glenville, W. Va., May 27.—Thomas Pierce will be captain of football and Paul Jones baseball captain at the Glenville State Teachers College the coming school year. Announcement of their selection was made at an athletic banquet, the first of its kind ever held at the college.

Wilshere, A's Rookie Stops White Sox, 6-1

Philadelphia, May 27 (AP).—With Vernon Wilshere, rookie left-hander, keeping the Chicago White Sox's seven hits well spaced, the Philadelphia Athletics today stopped the American League leaders, 6 to 1.

Except in the eighth when the Sox bunched two singles with a base on balls to score their only run, Wilshere never was in danger.

Chicago.	AB	H	O	A	Phila.	AB	H	O	A
Radcliff,lf.	5	1	3	0	Finney,rf.	4	2	1	0
Dykes,3b.	5	2	1	0	Cramer,cf.	5	1	3	0
Sim'ons,cf.	5	1	2	0	Johnson,lf.	4	2	3	0
Bonura,1b.	2	0	5	0	Foxx,1b...	4	0	8	0
Haas,rf...	3	1	2	0	Higgins,3b.	4	0	0	2
Appling,ss.	3	1	2	4	McNair,ss.	4	2	1	3
Hoyt,p....	0	0	0	0	Hayes,2b.	4	2	2	4
Sewell,c..	4	2	6	0	Berry,c..	4	2	8	1
Tietje,p..	1	0	0	0	Wilshere,p	3	0	1	1
Conlan..	1	0	0	0					
Kennedy,p.	0	0	0	0	Totals.

POST CLASSIFIED ADS TELL AND SELL

In the Morning

A house for rent or sale, an automobile or a radio, has only a potential value until the public is advised of their existence for use. When announcements for disposal are made with Post Classified Ads, the opportunity for response appears bright and early and often brings results the very first day.

Phone National 4200

Napoleon and Uncle Elby — **By Clifford McBride**

POST CLASSIFIED AD ROMANCES

Happen Every Day

Consider the interest that is behind each Classified offer. An article for sale, a house for rent or a position offered cites a change that's made in human affairs. The daily shifting of a city's population is reflected every morning in Post Classified Ads and response benefits both buy and seller.

Phone National 4200

Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

ROOMS—FURNISHED 30

(Continued.)

ONTARIO RD. NW., 2310—Basement apt.; 2 bedrms., kitchen, bath; private entrance. Columbia 4673. Call mornings.

PRIVATE family has double rm.; twin beds; semipriv. b.; also single rm.; walk, dist.; for young ladies. FOL. 0458.

THE WESTMINSTER—1607 17th st. nw. Several large, desirable rooms; single or double; each with bath or running water; reasonable rates.

13TH ST. NW., 733—Downtown; large front room; twin beds; reasonable.

15TH ST. NW., 4317—(bus, cars); large front room; nicely furn.; private bath.

16 ST. NW., 1846—Front rm. near bath; nicely furn.; single or twin beds, cont. h. w.; gentlemen; reasonable.

16TH ST. EXTENDED—(GEorgia 4157); nicely furnished room with private bath.

18TH ST. NW., 2419—Front room, $3.50; bsmt. rm., $2.25; gentlemen. COl. 3907-J.

18TH ST. NW., 1216—2 single and one double room; men only; $20 to $35.

44TH ST. NW., 3000—Most desirable room with private bath; for gentleman; in private home; $20 mo. garage optional.

MERRILL MANSIONS.
1361 Fairmont st. nw.; att. apt.; June 1; 2 rms., kit., bath; sc. pch; also rooms.

HOTEL INN 608 9th st. $1-$1.50 per day; $6 up, wkly.

ROOMS—UNFURNISHED 32

704 THIRD ST. N.W.

Unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping; gas and elec. free; 24-hour elevator service. Apply on premises.

ROOM and BOARD 34

A BOARDING club downtown; excellent for cook, elderly business people; also table board. 1124 12th st. nw.

FOXHALL VILLAGE—Conv. bus cars; light, airy room; in refined family; suitable 2 girls or young couple. EM. 5754.

K NW., 1333—Adjoining Hamilton Hotel, opposite park; continuous hot water; homelike, excellent meals; reasonable.

L ST. NW., 1403—Attractive, modern rooms, adjoining bath; good meals; clean and refined; downtown. MEt. 7803.

MASS AV. NW., 2131—Large room, private bath; spacious closet; excellent meals; for 2 or girls or men. Also single room; reasonable.

NEAR WARDMAN PARK HOTEL. 2616 Garfield st. nw.—Nice, large front rm. for 2 or 3; home privileges; home-cooked meals; rates reasonable. Adams 3250.

N. H. AVE. NW., 1708—Master bedroom; private bath; accommodate 3; elevator and phone; meals under dietitian.

PA. AVE. NW., 2402—Gentile home; lovely single, double; twin beds; home cooking; walk, dist.; unlim. phone; $30 mo.; gents.

VERMONT AVE NW., 1326—Downtown; nicely furn. single, double rms.; excel. meals served at regular hours; $27.50 up.

WISCONSIN AVE., 2702—Lovely, cool room in modern, rest home for convalescent or invalid lady; diet, nursing; beautiful surroundings; $65-$75 monthly. Emerson 2694.

13TH ST. NW., 2903—Attrac. rm.; for 1 or 2; priv. Southern family; refs. CO. 1432.

ONE OR TWO refined young men may find excellent accommodations in apt. as paying guests, by June 1. District 7069.

CLUB SHANNON
2817 CONN. AVE. N.W.
GUEST HOUSE OF HOMELIKE ATMOSPHERE. VACANCIES NOW AVAILABLE. COLUMBIA 2814.

MOVING and STORAGE 44

ANDERSON VAN LINES, 11th & N. Y. ave. NA. 3699. Long distance, local moving; special rates N. Y., Boston, Florida.

APARTMENTS—Furnished 45

A CAR AND GUIDE FURNISHED—Furn. and unfurn. apts. and houses, 927 13th st. nw., Room 307. National 8717.

BELMONT RD. NW., 1824, Apt. 1—Exceptional 4-rm apt.; Oriental rugs; $59.50.

CALIFORNIA ST. NW., 2158—Light, nicely furn. 2 or 3 room apt., kit., dinette, fricid.; also rooms. NO. 9639-J.

CONN. AVE.—Corner apt.; sublet 3 mos.; living rm., bedrm., kitchen, dinette, bath and porch; $75 mo.; refs. Call EMerson 8588.

N. H. AVE. NW., 929—Living rm., kit., porch; elec., gas.; elec. refrigeration; cool and quiet; adults only; $38 month.

Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

APARTMENTS—Furnished 45

(Continued.)

NICELY furnished 2d-floor apt.; 2 rms., kitchen, semiprivate bath; elec. refrig.; $45. Apply 906 Baltimore blvd., Riverdale, Md.

THE NETHERLANDS (1860 Columbia rd. nw., Apt. 403)—Cool, pleasant apartment, nicely furnished; two bedrooms, living room, kitchen, bath; June 15 to Sept 15. Adults; refs.; $75.

TWO ROOMS, kitchen and bath completely furnished on upper Conn. ave.; refined apartment building; $75. Rental Dept. Toledo Guaranty Corp. NAt. 2625 or NAt. 2652. Open evenings.

WYOMING AVE., 1802—Lg. bright rm.; clean, cool, quiet, easy chrs.; l.h.k.; $6.50.

14TH ST. NW., 2544—2 rms., kitch., bath, gas and electricity included. $50.

1 ROOM, kitchen and bath; centrally located; $50. Call DI. 9330. Apt. 508.

1801 16TH ST. NW.—One-room and bath apartment, front, nicely furnished; reference exchanged. Inquire Apt. 105.

London Hall Apt. Hotel
1133 13th st. nw. All outside apts.; bedliving room, kit., bath, dressing closet; Frigidaire; day, $5; week, $17.50; month, $55 and up. NA. 9010.

Francis Scott Key, Apt. Hotel
20th and F sts. nw. 1 room, kitch., bath; completely furn.; linens, silver; Frigidaire; day, week, month. NAtional 5425.

Furnished or Unfurnished 46

DESIRABLE N. W. location. 3-room apt. in new home; gas, elec., cont. h. w. included. Adults. ADams 9437-J.

THE FLEETWOOD—3707 Woodley rd. nw. One or 2 bedrooms, living room, kitchen, dinette and bath; Frigidaire. CL. 0615.

2, 3 AND 4 ROOM APTS.—Heat, lights, gas and refrigeration included; $40-$55-$60. Furnished, $5 extra. Apply 4805 Wisconsin ave. nw.

A First Class Apartment Hotel
If you are thinking of renting a nice apt., either furn. or unfurn. in the near future, it will pay you to inspect The Cavalier now, as from the selection we have at present we are sure we can meet your needs. You will find there are no better values to be found, anywhere.
All Service Optional
Dine in our restaurant
Price range, $50.00 up.
Cavalier Hotel
J. L. TALL, MANAGER
3500 14th St. N.W.
Phone COlumbia 3600.

Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

APARTMENTS—Unfurnished 47

CLEVELAND PARK—Corner apt.; living room, 2 bedrooms, dinette, kitchen, bath; elec. refrigeration; 4 large closets; light and airy; wide lawns around buildings; $65 month. 3020 Porter st. nw. See janitor or call Hunt Warren, National 9453.

COLUMBIA RD., 1858—Redecorated; 2 rooms and bath; electric grill; convenient location.

K ST. NW., 1740—Front apt.; 2 rooms, kitchen and bath; Frigidaire free.

LINCOLN RD. NE., 1613—Two large outside rooms, kitchen, dinette, bath; adults; convenient transporation.

THE WESTMORELAND, 2122 California st. Attractive apartment of 5 rooms and bath, large porch, frigidaire; elec. included in rent; 24-hr. switchboard and elevator service; cafe in bldg.
LINKINS CO.
1733 De Sales St. N.W. Dist. 3522.

DESIRABLE apts in well-located buildings
BLISS PROPERTIES
1811 Columbia Rd. NW ADams 3500.

10TH ST. NE., 704—1 or 2 r., k.; priv. b.; electricity, gas; l. h. k.; reasonable.

DOWNTOWN.
1 room, kitchenette, semiprivate bath; gas and elec. included $25
A. M. COOPER.
820 11th st. nw NAt. 1332.

1323 VERMONT AVE. NW.—APT. 3. 2 rooms, kitchen and bath $37.50
WAGGAMAN-BRAWNER REALTY CORP.
1700 Eye st. nw. MEt. 3860.

14TH & FAIRMONT STS. N.W.
2 rooms, kitchen and bath $52.50
TOLEDO GUARANTY CORP.
1026 Woodward Bldg. NAt. 2652.

Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

APARTMENTS—Unfurnished 47

(Continued.)

4514 CONN. AVE.—3 and 4 rooms, kitchen, bath and porch. Refrigeration on house current. Elevator. Resident manager.

1818 KALORAMA RD. N.W.
4 rooms, bath and porch $55.00
Free electric refrigeration.
3 rooms, bath and porch $42.50
A. S. GARDINER, 1310 K St. NW. NA. 0334.

THE ROSEANNE,
2111 Florida Ave.
Near schools, play grounds, car lines. 3 rooms, kitchen, bath and porch $42.50
PEYSER & DREYFUSS, INC.
1518 K St. N.W. NAt. 0583.

4007 CONN. AVE. N.W.
1 room, dinette-kitchen and bath $47.50
Electric refrigeration, elevator and secretarial switchboard service.
1801 COLUMBIA ROAD N.W.
3 rooms, kitchen and bath $50.00
Electric refrigeration.
2900 CASE AVE. N.W.
2 rooms, kitchen and bath $54.00
Electric refrigeration, switchboard and elevator.
3504 10TH ST. N.W.
6 rooms, kitchen and bath $80.00
Electric refrigeration.
4550 CONN. AVE. N.W.
3 rooms, kitchen, bath and porch $85.00
Electric refrigeration
Elevator and secretarial switchboard.
2900 CONN. AVE. N.W.
4 rooms, kitchen and 2 baths $110.00
Electric refrigeration, elevator and switchboard service.
H. J. SMITHY CO.
811 15th St. N.W. NA. 5904.

THE ALBEMARLE
Very desirable and attractive 4-room, kitchen and bath apt.; elec. refrig. on house current and elevator service; newly dec. Phone DEc. 2931 or WEst 2044.

1413 GIRARD ST. N.W.
2 rooms kitchen and bath. Free Refrigeration $45.00
LEE D. LATIMER CO.
722 Investment Bldg. NAt. 4146.

1474 COLUMBIA ROAD
4 rooms, kitchen and bath, $80.00. Refrigeration on house current. Resident manager. Elevator.
H. L. RUST CO.
1001 15th St. N.W. NAt. 8100.

$52.50 THE HOME, 640 K ST. NW. Apartment 30, 3 rooms, kitchen and bath; Frigidaire; $52.50.

AMERICAN SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
Real Estate Department,
15th and Pa. Ave N.W. NA. 4815.

$50.00 THE MONTGOMERY, 1151 North Capitol St. 4 rooms, kitchen and bath; without electric refrigeration, $50; with electric refrigeration, $52.50.

WASHINGTON LOAN & TRUST CO.
Rental Agent. NA. 3440.
9th & F Sts. N.W.

THE SUSQUEHANNA
1430 W ST. N.W.
3 rooms, kitchen and bath $45

The Chalfonte
1601 Argonne Place N.W.
24-hour elevator and switchboard service, cafe, valet shop and beauty parlor. Near schools, churches, stores, car and bus lines.
Available June 1
One room, dressing room, Murphy bed, kitchen, dinette and bath, $45.
Bedroom, living room, kitchen, dinette and bath, $57.50.
Bedroom, living room (with Murphy bed), dining room, kitchen, bath and porch, $65.
Apply Resident Manager or
PEYSER & DREYFUSS, INC.
1518 K St. N.W. National 0583

COLORED. 1122 Kenyon st. nw.: 3 rooms, kitchen and bath; $50.
C. H. HILLEGEIST CO. NAt. 8500.

For Colored
1715 Oregon Ave. N.W.
2 rooms, kitchen and bath $40.00
2 rooms, kitchen and bath $42.50
National Mortgage & Inv. Corp.
1004 Vermont Ave NAt. 5833.

OFFICES for RENT 50

DESIRABLE OFFICE SPACE—One or more rooms at very reasonable prices in Boas & Phelps Bldg. 1417 K st. nw.

FOR RENT
Desirable Office Space
2,500 FEET
On First Floor, Corner of
17th and H Sts. N.W.
APPLY
Metropolitan Club

BUSINESS PROPERTY—Rent 52

H ST. N.E.
Large store and seven-room and bath apartment; 2-car garage. On one of the best blocks in this desirable business section. CALL MR. MARSHALL WITH BOSS & PHELPS. 1417 K St. NATIONAL 9300.

HOUSES—Rent—Furnished 54

BRICK HOME—Six rooms (3 bedrooms) and bath, located in Mount Pleasant section. Available immediately at a very reasonable rental of $85. Completely furnished. Rental Dept. Toledo Guaranty Corp. Call NAt. 2652 or NAt. 2625. Open evenings.

BURLEITH—Completely equipped 6-rm., June to Nov. 15; $80; electric refrig. and range; handy transp.; adults; references exchanged. EMerson 8854.

CHEVY CHASE, MD.—Attractively furn. 6-room house, elec. refrig., sleeping porch, built-in garage, from June 1-Sept. 15. References required. Wisconsin 1533.

CLEVELAND PARK—Distinctively furnished 8 rooms, sleeping porch, all modern conveniences, shade trees and garden; ideal for summer. Will rent to September 1, $125 month. Call CLeve. 8744.

CLEVELAND PARK—Six-room furnished house (3 bedrooms). Available from June to September. Call Cleveland 6239.

Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

HOUSES—Rent—Furnished 54

(Continued.)

DELIGHTFUL LARGE SUBURBAN HOME from June 1 to October 1. 5418 Edgemoor Lane, Bethesda, Md.

FURNISHED HOUSES in desirable section. Weaver Bros., Inc., Washington Bld., Dist. 9486.

IN GEORGETOWN—6-room corner house, furnished; oil heat, electric refrigeration, screened porch, enclosed garden. Call Miss Harlan, Nat. 4031. Real estate.

SEVERAL attractively furnished houses in the Northwestern section for summer rental from 6 rooms and bath to 8 rooms and baths; priced from $80.00 to $150 per month.
J. C. WEEDON CO.
1727 K St. N. W. MEt. 3011.

18TH ST. NW., 3164—Attrac. furn., cool, 9-rm. house, 2 baths, sleeping porch; elec. refrigeration; from June 1-Oct. 1.

6 r. and bath; semidetached; garage; oil heat, elec. refrig.; nicely furn; $80 per month. 6303 8th st. nw.

For the summer season. Several attractive suburban homes — lovely grounds — to acceptable occupants who appreciate exceptional home advantages and neighborhood. Rentals from $120 to $300 per month.
W. C. & A. N. MILLER
1119 17th St. NW. Dist. 4464

Furnished or Unfurnished 55

EXCELLENT list of summer rentals for your inspection; both apartments and houses from $65 up. Make appointments through Rental Department, Toledo Guar. Corp., NA. 2652 or NA. 2625. Courteous treatment; experienced men.

FOXALL—5 bedrooms, 2 baths, double rear porches; maid's room; built-in garage; gas, heat; fireplace; electric refrigerator, etc. Phone EM. 6768 after 10 a. m. or call for key at 1417 44th st. nw.
WAVERLY TAYLOR, INC.

HOUSES—Rent—Unfurnished 56

CHEVY CHASE, MD.
4203 CURTIS RD. Lovely, detached, 3-bedroom house; fireplace, elec. refrig., gas furnace; garage; beautiful trees and shrubbery; close to schools, stores and transportation; available for lease June 10(1 year or more), $80 mo., or will sell; owner on premises. Go out Wisconsin ave. to Leland st., turn right about 6 blocks to Curtis rd.; right 1 block to house, or call Wis. 2792-W.

KANAWHA ST., 3812—Near Conn. ave. and Military rd. Detached home of 6 rooms, 2 baths; h.-w. h., electricity, open fireplace, inclosed sleeping porch; front and rear porches; servants' bath in basement; 1-car garage; has been redecorated throughout; $110 month.
LINKINS CO.
1733 De Sales st. Dist. 3522.

6TH ST. NW., 2830—6 rooms, tiled bath, screened porches, h.-w. h., built-in gar.; new-house condition; $65. FO. 1918-J.

18TH ST. NW. 2922—Close to Ontario Apts.; 4 bedrooms, 2-story, detached; like new; garage; $80. CARL H. SMITH. National 1046.

CHEVY CHASE MODERN HOMES.
Six rooms and 1 bath to 10 rooms (5 bed rooms) and 2 baths; modern; rentals. Auto service for inspection. LESLIE D. MEASELL. CLev. 4733 or OLev. 3465.

2916 CORTLAND PLACE N.W.
Semidetached home, 6 rooms and 2 baths; 2-car garage; oil heat and electric refrigeration; newly decorated; $115 per month.
H. G. SMITHY CO.
811 15th St. N.W. NA. 5904.

CLEVELAND PARK
3903 Warren st. nw.; detached dwelling, 6 rooms and bath, screened and glassed-in second-floor rear porch; large front porch, flowers, trees, shrubbery and large rear yard. One-car entrance (on street). G. E. refrig.; h.-w. h., oil burner; $85.
LEE D. LATIMER CO.
722 Investment Bldg. NAt. 4146.

SUBURBAN for RENT 58

FURNISHED or unfurnished, 8 rms., 2 baths, first floor lavatory, recreation room, studio room on third floor, oil heat, electric refrigeration, 2-car garage, library on first floor, 30-foot porch; situated on wooded lot in restricted community; 90 days or one year lease; immediate possession. Phone SHepherd 3279.

HANDSOME old brick Colonial, 35 min. from White House; best part Montg. Co.; 9 rooms, bath; fully modernized; large grounds; extended view; old shade, garden, flowers. Lease for 6 mos. or year, option buy. An outstanding property. FARQUHAR, Ashton 161 or NAt. 5567.

NEARBY VA.—Modern bungalow, 5 rms. and bath; garage; large yard; $50 mo. LESLIE D. MEASELL, CLev. 3465.

SHORE—Waterfront—Rent 61

NORTH BEACH—Completely furn.; accom. 8; by week or week-end. AT. 1433.

WANTED—TO RENT 62

DOWNTOWN house from owner, 12 to 30 rooms. Will rent or buy. Address Box 150, Washington Post.

I HAVE TENANTS for houses, stores and business properties; prompt attention given your listings.
EDWARD D. COLEMAN.
919 N. Y. Ave. NW National 6562.

WE NEED DWELLINGS FOR RENT—Chiefly small and medium sizes; would appreciate your listings.
LOUIS P SHOEMAKER.
1719 K st. nw. NAt. 1166.

INVESTMENT Property Sale 65

IN established business section; with 3-story brick building; first floor store with apartments above; rented to one tenant; excellent investment.
STORY & CO.
804 17th St. ME. 4100.

HOUSES FOR SALE 66

BUILDER, with wide experience, will build, finance and help design the home you want on your lot or any you select. NAtional 6056 or WIsconsin 3753.

CHEVY CHASE, D. C.—7 rooms, 2-bath semidetached brick; $8,750. Excellent buy. DIst. 6410.

DESIRABLE HOUSES in the best Northwest section. Wm. H. Saunders Co., Inc., DIst. 1015.

7TH ST. NE., 1112—7 rooms and bath; garage; now reconditioned throughout. Open daily for inspection.
EDWARD M. WILLIS.
Investment Bldg. NAt'l 7479.

$3,000—4-ROOM and bath, 2-story brick; h.-w. h., elec; alley; rented at $33.50; home or investment; near 14th and C sts. ne. John Lipscomb. FO. 6339.

Post Classified Ads.—National 4200.

HOUSES FOR SALE 66

(Continued.)

NEARBY Va.; brand-new brick houses; bargain prices. McGOLRICK, Glebe rd., near Garrison rd., Clarendon.

ON THE Lee Memorial Boulevard near Falls Church, Va. Attractive new home of brick construction; 6 rooms and bath with shower, large living room, open fireplace, side porch, oak floors throughout, hot-water heat; modern kitchen equipment, including electric refrigerator and inlaid linoleum and tiled-in lavatory, recreation room in basement, attached garage, attic; lot, 60 by 154. Purchaser may select wallpaper and electric fixtures. Will be ready for occupancy within 3 weeks. Price only $7,950. THE TOLEDO GUARANTY CORP.
1026 Woodward Building. NAt. 2626.

40 MILMARSON PLACE NW., ½ block east of 1st and Madison sts. nw., new detached brick, 4 rooms, hall and lavatory on 1st floor; 3 bedrooms and bath; 2nd floor reception room, yard and garage; to block from fast bus service; will take clear lots or small house in trade. Open for inspection; price $8,950. Phone ADams 4443.

4128 MILITARY ROAD N.W.
Chevy Chase Modern semidetached brick; 8 rooms, bath and lavatory; nicely landscaped lot; $9,950. Terms.
J. C. WEEDON CO.
1727 K St. N.W. MEt. 3011.

1310 FLORAL ST. NW. (Shepherd Park)—8 rooms, bath, h.-w. h., electricity, Frigidaire, screens; garage. L. T. Gravatte, 729 15th st. nw. NAt. 0753.

$5,950—Detached brick, in high, convenient Northwest section; 6 rooms, tile bath; h.-w. h.; newly renovated; immediate.
WASHINGTON REALTY CO., INC.
718 5th St. N.W. NAt. 3365.

APARTMENT BUNGALOWS.
CHEAPER THAN RENT.
PHONE METROPOLITAN 7500.

IN CHEVY CHASE, D. C.
Near Conn. ave.: 3 bedroom house, hardwood floors, hot-water heat; good lot; convenient to churches, schools, stores and transportation. Cost owner $13,500. Will sacrifice for $9,500.
THE TOLEDO GUARANTY CORP.
1026 Woodward Bldg. NAt. 2626.

A MASTERCRAFT HOME
Built to order by Master Craftsmen on your lot or any lot you select. Small cash payment. Will also accept your old home in trade. We furnish services of registered architect, design, build and finance completely.
CUSTOM BUILT HOMES, INC.
416 5th st. nw. National 1028.

COLORED—Fully detached; 7 rms., h.-w. h., elec.; porches; shrubs, lawns, shrubbery, etc. An elegant home with refined environment; exceptionally low priced and terms. DEc 1160.

SALE or EXCHANGE 68

BRAND-NEW, solid brick house, 6 rooms, colored tile bath, brass plumbing, elaborate kitchen cabinets. Will take your old house or farm in trade. Owner, P. O. Box 4875, Clarendon, Va.

LOTS for SALE 69

ATTRACTIVE, level lot, 150 by 150; located near Kensington, Md. On a high elevation, with commanding view for miles around. This is a real home site and will be sacrificed for cash.
THE TOLEDO GUARANTY CORP.
1026 Woodward Building. NAt. 2626.

LOTS AT reasonable prices in Silver Hills, Md.; Potomac Heights, 52; C. S. Cabin Johns, Md. Wisconsin 1552.

$395 Wooded lots, including sewers, water, gas, elec.; easy terms; built-up section; on bus line. Write Owner, P. O. Box 4875, Clarendon, Va.

SUBURBAN for SALE 70

ATTRACTIVE 8-room house; 2 baths, elec., hot-water heat; large lot; 1-car garage. Real bargain at $4,500. 45 Columbia ave., Hyattsville, Md. Take farm in trade. Owner, 314 8th st. nw., Washington D. C. NAt. 6514.

CLARENDON AND VICINITY: select list of homes at reduced price; terms. Call and be convinced. Loans, trades. Misses Weir, Clar. 1250; Res. 11, or N. E. RYON CO., 1004 Wilson Blvd.

GLEN ECHO, MD.—6-room house, 2 lots; h.-w. ht. and a. m.; good condition; $3,250. CLeve. 1364 or CLeve. 5003.

NEARBY VA.—7 rooms, bath, 2-story house, large lot, garage, shade, h.-w. h.; $6,750; $750 cash, $60 month until paid. Immediate possession. Clarendon 322.

NEW BRICK—$7,250. 5 rooms, bath, built-in garage; nr. bus, stores, schools and churches; best section; built right. SHep. 2063. B. F. Stiffler, 8527 Ga. ave., Silver Spring, Md.

NEW BRICK dwelling; large, wooded lot; 5 large rooms, tiled bath; fireplace; oil burner; convenient to school; bargain at $7,250. G. T. REEVES, Falls Church, Va. Phone Falls Church 223.

TAKOMA PARK—18 Sherman ave. 7 rms., 2 baths; double lot; shade; shrubbery; condition and location excellent; open.
THREE BARGAINS.
ONE AT $3,750. ONE AT $5,500.
ONE AT $7,250. Call SHep. 2063.
B. F. STIFFLER
8527 Georgia Ave., Silver Spring, Md.

FARMS—LAND for SALE 73

BOOKLET of prices and acreage of Montg. Co. farms mailed on request. Lee Counselman, Tom S. O'Brien, 6825 Wisc. ave.

FOR FARMS, homes and business property Call Herndon 69 or 51-J.
R. C. PRINTZ, HERNDON, VA.

40 ACRES—On hard surface rd.; 15 miles from Washington, 30 acres under cultivation; balance in timber, good 6-rm. house, barn and outbuildings; elec. available. Price, $5,000; $1,250 cash, balance reas. Buell Farm Agency, Herndon, Fairfax Co., Va.

$50 DOWN—17 acres; on State rd., 19 miles D. C., ½ mile high school; $625. Nat. 3753 or ATl. 5205-J.

FOR SALE—OUT of TOWN 74

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY
We are offering very reasonably two of the most beautiful estates in Maryland, both within easy distance of Washington, in restricted neighborhoods. One water front, the other a bit of England transplanted in Maryland. Nothing like it. If interested send for beautifully illustrated booklet.
Philip S. Morgan & Co., Inc.
514 St. Paul Place
Phone Vernon 6906
Baltimore, Md.

SHORE—Waterfront—Sale 75

WOODED LOT in summer colony on Potomac. 100x125. Sacrifice; only $150. Terms. Box 145, The Washington Post.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE 76

FOR QUICK results, list your property for sale or rent, with us.
JOHN F. DONOHOE & SONS
314 Penna. Ave. S.E.

I PAY CASH for Wash., D. C., real estate; brick or frame; white or colored. E. J. Lee, 1136 Vermont ave.; Dist. 4808.

LIST YOUR PROPERTY FOR SALE OR RENT with H. HUMPHREYS, realtor, 808 North Capitol st. NAtional 6732.

WANTED sales listings. We have buyers for reasonably priced homes and business properties.
HARRY B. PITTS CO.
1015 15th St. N.W. MEt. 0100.

We have a purchaser for several apartment house sites, located in different sections in the D. C. The price must be reasonable.
WALTER A. BROWN.
1400 H St. NAtl. 1652.

WE PAY CASH for small houses. Immediate settlement.
HARRY B. PITTS CO.
1015 15th St. N.W. MEt. 0100.

60 TO 80 FEET front; vicinity Mass. ave., N. W., between Fulton and Macomb sts. or 17th & Argyle ter. For cash purchaser.
THE TOLEDO GUARANTY CORP.
1026 Woodward Building. NAt. 2626.

MISCELLANEOUS for SALE 83

DEALERS' ADS under this heading contain a firm name or a business address or state the word "Dealer." Other ads are presumed to be from private individuals. Readers who find dealers masquerading in this column as private individuals are urged to report the matter to The Washington Post.

AMPLIFIERS for speeches, music, sport events, etc. Reproduce highest and lowest notes without distortion. Easy to operate. Complete with speakers, mike and stand. Weighs 42 lbs. in case. One year guarantee. Nat. 4730. Kitt's, 1330 G st.

ARMY officer, retired, has the following Philippine Bilibid furniture: Piece orentive set, 1 fan (peacock) chair, 1 settee, 1 library table (Narra top), 1 rocker and 2 straight chairs; must be seen to be appreciated at 210 N. Fairfax st., Alexandria, Va.

BEDROOM SUITE, solid peg maple; dresser, chest & bed; was $69.50, close out $39.50. Ideal Bedding Co., 622 E st. nw.

CAMERAS—We buy, sell, trade used cameras. Cine Kodaks and projectors. Bargains daily. Robbins, 529 14th st. nw.

CASH REGISTERS, bookkeeping machines; new and rebuilt. NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., NAt. 1376. 1208 H st. nw.

DISPLAY CASE—Reconditioned 12-ft. full disp.; plate glass front; set platters; refrig. plant; 1445. 1731 14th st. nw.

ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR—If you have an old piano you're not using, why not trade it in on or exchange it for a new electric refrigerator We'll give you a liberal allowance. NAt. 4730. Kitt's, 1330 G st.

FURNITURE, household goods, all kinds; highest prices paid; don't sell until you phone NO. 6040. Eves. & Sun., CO. 7065-J.

MARCHANT CALCULATING MACHINE—See the new, silent, automatic, high-speed Marchant. Call NA. 9063 for demonstration. Sales, Service & Operator's School, 1108 16th st. nw.

MEN'S SUITS, $1 up; linen, wool; odd coats; tan uniform sizes, 37 to 40. 1338 G st. nw. (trunk store).

PAINT—Washable gloss, $1.45 gal.; white and green, $1.65. 1119 9th st. nw. or Phone NA. 4174 for service.

PERSIAN KITTENS—Black; 8 weeks old. Apply 9-4 p. m., 3219 Mt. Pleasant st. nw., Apt. 4.

PIANO—Bargains in grand and upright pianos. Pianos for rent for all occasions. Hugo Worch, 1110 G st. nw. Est. 1879.

PIANO—We have a colonial model baby grand only 3 months old, one of the latest and moms popular styles, that is for sale at a very low price for this type instrument; $288 on erms of $2 weekly. In absolutely new condition. It's by far the outstanding value in our store today. Pay $10 monthly. Kitt's, 1330 G st.

PIANO—Used artist's grand in very good condition, $385. This is a quality instrument with a deep, rich one. Slightly larger than the usual baby grand, but a much better built piano than the average. Pay $10 monthly. Kitt's, 1330 G st.

PIANO—We have a splendid late model baby grand for sale at $245; the case design is the modern straight-line style that is so popular; the finish a satin mahogany. It has been thoroughly rebuilt and is a real value at this price. Pay 15 down, $2 weekly. Kitt's, 1330 G st.

PIANOS—For rent, $3.50-$4 mo. up. Finest rental stock in Washington. NA. 3659. W. W. KIMBALL CO., 721 11th st. nw.

REFRIGERATORS, in perfect condition; as low as $49; guaranteed perfect. F. S. Harris Co., 2900 14th st. nw. CO. 0100.

SEWING MACHINES—New and used; renting, repairing. SEWING MACHINE EXCHANGE, 2412 18th st. nw.; COl. 3245.

TYPEWRITERS—Rebuilt; rusr, one year; $12.50 up; we rent, repair, exchange. Standard Typewriter Co., 723 10th nw.

TYPEWRITERS—Reconditioned standards and portables, lowest prices. All makes sold, rented repaired. Typewriter Sales and Service, 1701 Pa. nw. NAt. 5666.

TYPEWRITERS—Portables a specialty; lower prices; open evenings; ample parking. 1431 East Capitol st. LI. 0082.

TYPEWRITERS—Current model Coronas and L. C. Smiths for rent. Bargains in rebuilt and reconditioned machines. The L. C. Smith and Corona Typewriters, Inc., 1018 15th st. nw. NA. 0411.

TYPEWRITER—Rebuilt Remington, standard No. 10, $17.50; guaranteed. "United," 813 14th st. nw. NAt. 6063.

WALL PAPER—We now have an unlimited selection of new wall paper styles, including the latest washable patterns; also some close-out pattern at greatly reduced prices. Walter Morgan Company, Inc., 421 10th st. nw.

WESTINGHOUSE REFRIGERATORS.
RUDOLPH & WEST CO.
1332 New York ave. NAt. 4870.

MERCHANTS' SPECIALS 84

ALL SHOES HALF SOLED 45c
BLUE FLAME VALET SHOPS
940 F ST. NW 415 7TH ST. SW.

HALF SOLES, 50c
Liberty Valet, 1412 H St. NW.

SEEDS—PLANTS—FLOWERS 85

PEONIES, 75c a dozen, fresh from the garden. Order now for Memorial Day. Mrs. H. A. Morrison, 428 Flower ave., Takoma Park. SHepherd 2699.

Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

WANTED—TO BUY 87

ALL KINDS of furniture, bric-a-brac, vases and china wanted; will pay highest cash prices. Call NAtional 1706.

ANTIQUE JEWELRY, watches, diamonds, coins sold; teeth silver, mus. inst.; full prices. Schiller's, 444 9th st. nw.; E nw.

AUTOGRAPHS, stamps, coins; bought sold HOBBY SHOP, 716 17th st. nw.; DI. 1272.

BOOKS—All kinds, highest prices paid; any quantity. Bargain Book Shop, 808 9th st. nw.; DI. 9007. Open eves & Sun.

BOOKS—All kinds, any number; highest cash prices paid. Metro. 5413. Pearlman's Big Book Shop, 933 G st. nw.

CASH FOR GOLD, silver, watches, rings, chains, bracelets, diamond trinkets get you money. Schiller Bros., 922 F st. nw.

DISCARDED and broken old gold, jewelry, antiques, silver, gold teeth, watches, mus. ins. Spot cash pd. Milsam's, 436 9th nw.

FURNITURE—Best cash prices for all kinds. Call any time. LIncoln 2807. We also do moving and hauling.

FURNITURE—Household and office furniture wanted at once; highest cash prices Call A. Margolis Furniture Co., MEt 9533

GOLD OR PLATINUM JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE AND GOLD TEETH ANY CONDITION WE HAVE U. S. GOVT. LICENSE TO BUY GOLD AND PAY CASH. A. KAHN, INC., 43 YEARS AT 935 F ST. NW.

OLD GOLD, silver platinum, diamonds bought by oldest estab. Wash. dealer Louis Abrahams, 711 G st. nw.

OFFICE FURNITURE TOP CASH Prices Paid.
Call H. BAUM & SON. NA. 9136.

SPOT CASH PAID IMMEDIATELY.
OLD GOLD, SILVER, WATCHES, DIAMONDS
Discarded Jewelry, Gold Teeth. U. S. Government License to Buy and Sell.
SELINGER'S, 818 F St. N.W.

WANTED—AUTOMOTIVE 88

CASH FOR YOUR CAR
Repossessed Auto Sales Corp.
1317 14th St. NOrth 9080

CASH IN 5 MINUTES!
PHONE DECATUR 2390.
Whether Car Is Paid For or Not.
SEE MR. BARNES, 1729 14th St.

Norris, Inc., 2018 14th st.; North 3949.
SEE US BEFORE SELLING.

AUTO REPAIRING 91

SCIENTIFIC BRAKE RELINING.
BRAKES RELINED AS LOW AS $4.45.
W. S. PRATT, 1017 17TH ST. N.W.

AUTO ACCESSORIES 94

The Place to Buy QUALITY Merchandise at the Lowest Prices Is
MANHATTAN AUTO & RADIO CO.
1706 7th St. NW.

C. DICK ENGLISH
For that used car.
213 Pa. ave. se.

Fords—new and used.
NORTHEAST MOTOR CO.
920 Bladensburg Rd. N.E. AT. 0200.

OURISMAN CHEVROLET
625 H St. N.E. LIncoln 10200.

GOLD STAR CARS
Hill & Tibbitts. 1114 Vt. Ave. N.W.

L. P. STEUART, Inc.
1325 14th St. N.W. Dec. 4803.

NOL-AN-ALYZED CARS
NOLAN MOTOR CO., 1111 18th st. DI. 4100.

BARGAINS
150 used cars repaired in our own shop. We can fit your style and pocketbook. $25 to $550.
ANACOSTIA MOTOR CO.
1325 Good Hope Rd. S.E. LI. 2077.
1800 Nichols Ave. S.E.

AUTO TRUCKS—TRACTORS 97

Trucks! Trucks! Trucks!
STOHLMAN CHEVROLET, 3307 M St. NW.

TRUCKS! TRUCKS!
CLEARANCE SALE!
Dumps—light deliveries—stakes—vans—1½-ton panels, duals and singles.
FROM $65 UP.
Robert Herson Auto Ex.
72 FLA. AVE. NE. NO. 6730. NO. 10408.

AUTOMOBILES for SALE 98

BUICK '31 Sedan, car No. 756; $24 cash, $26.36 a month.
Leo Rocca, Inc., 7 N. Y. Ave. N.E. NA. 7322.

BUICK 1932 Sedan, Model 67; 5 wire wheels; original black finish. Overhauled in our shop. $525
EMERSON & ORME.
17th and M Sts. N.W. Dist. 8100.

BUICK 1928 Sedan, 4-door, good running condition, clean upholstery; this car represents real value at $100. Terms arranged to suit you.
BILLHIMER & PALMER

BENNY — Doom Hovers — By J. Carver Pusey

THAT GUY AIN'T GONNA PAY NO RANSOM FOR THAT CAT AN' IT LIKE TO SCRATCHED ME NOSE OFF AGIN TODAY
AN' I AIN'T GONNA STICK WIDJA IF DAT WILD ANIMAL KEEPS ON BUSTIN' TINGS AN' BITIN' AN' SCRATCHIN' EVERY-BODY
LET'S GIVE BENNY FIVE BUCKS TO COME AN' GIT IT!
NEVER MIND - I'LL GET IT MESELF!

"Cap" Stubbs — Mom Always Wins — By Edwina

AW, JES' A LI'L WHILE — I WON'T PLAY OUT LONG —
YOU WON'T PLAY OUT AT ALL — YOU'RE GOING TO STUDY FOR YOUR EXAM-INATIONS!
YOU DON'T SEE SAMMY TEASING TO PLAY WHEN HE KNOWS HE HAS TO STUDY —
HE ISN'T STUDYIN' AT ALL TONIGHT — HE'S GOIN' TO A MOVIE — HE TOLD ME SO —
WELL, THEN HE STUDIES DURING TH' YEAR AND DOESN'T HAVE TO, NOW —
EDWINA
5-28
The George Matthew Adams Service, Inc.

Today's Crossword Puzzle.

ACROSS

1 Pertaining to the administration of government
10 Slender finial
13 Loathe
14 Number
15 Roll of tobacco for smoking
16 Philippine native
17 Depiction of the beautiful
18 Leave
19 Fall back into a former state
21 Medicinal plant
24 Distress call
25 Nerve: comb. form
26 Dance formerly common in England
28 Familiar appellation of a former President
30 Type of electric current: abbr.
31 Sounds uttered by a mule
32 Separate
35 Football position: abbr.
36 Myself
38 Entertained
39 At one time
42 Rodent
44 Flower
45 Divisions of the year
47 Out of: prefix
48 Pronoun
49 Large tub
50 Balance
54 Consumed
55 Inducts into a secret society
57 Guided
58 Officers of a corporation

DOWN

1 Moccasin
2 Japanese sash
3 Record of a ship's voyage
4 Figures of speech collectively
5 Beginner: variant
6 At home
7 City in Egypt
8 Bear witness
9 Loyal: poetic
10 Day's march
11 Induces
12 Mediate
20 Article
21 Delicious
22 Eyeglasses with a long handle
23 Anglo-Saxon money of account
24 Steamship: abbr.
27 Doctrine
29 Male sheep
33 Knight's cloak
34 Equal: prefix
37 Opera by Verdi
38 Near
40 Enclosed in a container
41 Plural ending
43 Moving
46 Roman poet
47 Long narrative poem

Once Overs

By H. I. Phillips.

TELEVISION PHONE.

The television telephone
Is very near, they say;
'Twill let me see the person
Whom I talk to far away,
But I've a fear that it will leave
Me sad and quite dejected
When central says, "That face you called
Has just been disconnected!"

II

All credit to those engineers—
Their wonders never cease!
Soon people on the telephone
Will be discerned with ease.
I give a cheer for progress, but
I know I'll be confused
To hear a hello girl assert,
"That face is being used!"

III

We owe a lot to Mr. Bell,
Who gave the world the phone,
And let us talk from coast to coast
In just a normal tone,
Development, I like to see,
But I shall feel so dizzy
When central pipes, "Please call again—
The face you want is busy!"

IV

I marvel at the way a voice
Can travel far by wire,
Supplanting messages once sent
By smoke from brushwood fire;
Hooray for television, boys!
But I shall have a fit
To hear, "I cannot get that face—
There's something wrong with it!"

V

I know it will seem wonderful
To telephone to Pearl
And know that when I'm talking I
Can see the darling girl;
But when there is a mixup, well,
I know my face will freeze
If when she sees it Central says,
"Will you excuse it, please?"

* * * *

An Interpretation.

All the radio reformers, you may have noticed, emphasize that they do not want to upset the American Government any more than they want to upset the American Government.

The Changing Times.

Do you remember away back when a man could put on a straw hat in this country on May 15 without having it fur-lined?

The burlesque number of the Magazine of Wall Street announces that a Stock Exchange member gave up his seat to a lady the other day. But would she take it?

And it reports a man ordering some baby bonds of either sex.

51 Japanese statesman
52 East Indian weight
53 English consonant
56 Symbol for tellurium

YESTERDAY'S ANSWER

S	H	A	D		P	L	A	N	S		S	E	E	D
P	A	L	E		L	I	M	I	T		E	L	S	E
A	R	A	M		A	L	I	N	E		L	A	T	E
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Copyright, 1935.

JOE PALOOKA

DICK TRACY — A Racy Lady

I'LL BE RUNNING ALONG, MARY. I'VE GOT A MEETING WITH CHIEF BRANDON IN AN HOUR! IT'S GREAT TO SEE YOU'RE SET UP IN BUSINESS THIS WAY! LOTS OF LUCK!
THANK YOU, DICK.
A REAL RESTAURANT! AND A CLEVER ONE, TOO. WELL, SHE DESERVES SUCCESS, AND EVERYTHING THAT GOES WITH IT... YOU'VE GOT A GREAT MOTHER, JUNIOR.
YOU BET I HAVE, TRACY.
BYE, BYE, HONEY! I'LL BE BUSY ALL EVENING DOWN AT HEADQUARTERS, BUT I'LL SEE YOU TWO TOMORROW.
ISN'T HE THRILLING! OH BOY! I'D PUT MY MONEY ON HIS NOSE TO COME HOME IN THE STRETCH - ANYDAY. ER - I MEAN..
WHAT'S THAT??? MONEY ON HIS NOSE? OH YES, I GET IT. YOU MEAN HE'S A WINNER. HA! HA! WELL, YOU'RE RIGHT, TOBY! HE IS A WINNER.
MARY STEELE'S LITTLE CASHIER, TOBY, EVIDENTLY SAYS EXACTLY WHAT'S ON HER MIND, ANYWAY.....

WINNIE WINKLE, the Breadwinner — The Indoor Sport.

HULLO, WINNIE! I AIN'T SEEN YA FOR A COUPLE OF DAYS, SO I JUST T'OUGHT I'D DROP IN SO'S YA WOULDN'T FORGET ALL ABOUT ME!
H'M!
YOU DON'T GIVE ME A CHANCE TO FORGET YOU, MARTY!
OH-ER-JUST A MINUTE, MISS WINKLE!!
YOU'LL HAVE TO EXCUSE ME, MARTY!!
SURE - HOP TO IT, BABE! BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE!
SAY, JUST BECAUSE THAT PUNK BOXER IS FIGHTING THE CHAMP NEXT WEEK IT DOESN'T MEAN HE CAN HANG AROUND HERE! I ONLY HANDLE TOP-NOTCHERS LIKE STEVE STRONG, THE CHAMP!!
YEAH, AN' STEVE IS COMIN' UP HERE TODAY-
-AN' IF MARTY STAYS HERE, FIRST THING Y'KNOW, THEM TWO MIGHT GET INTO A FIGHT!!
BRANNER

APPLE MARY — By Martha Orr

OUT OF A JOB! GEE WHIZ, IT SURE MAKES A GUY FEEL UNNECESSARY.
WELL, THERE AIN'T NOTHIN' T'DO BUT LOOK FOR ANOTHER. IT WON'T COME LOOKIN' FOR ME.
THE FOREMAN SAID MY WORK HAD BEEN O.K., SO WHY SHOULD THEY LAY ME OFF? SOMEBODY'S BEHIND ALL THIS I BET.
I KEEP THINKIN' OF SPROCKETT, BUT HOW COULD HE HAVE ANYTHING TO DO WITH ME LOSIN' MY JOB? GEE, I WISH HE HAD. THAT'D GIVE ME A SWELL EXCUSE FOR PUNCHIN' HIS NOSE.
MARTHA ORR

DIXIE DUGAN — Saved. — By J. P. McEvoy and J. H. Striebel

FOR A FRACTION OF A SECOND HANK'S EYES GO FROM ONE FRANTIC GIRL TO ANOTHER..... "SWEETHEART"—AND "PAL"... ...STRUGGLING IN THE "DEVIL'S CAULDRON" ...THEN, WHERE HIS MIND MIGHT HAVE FALTERED AT THE CHOICE... HIS INSTINCT DECIDES.....
BATTLING THROUGH THE SEETHING WATERS HE REACHES DIXIE JUST AS SHE IS DISAPPEARING BENEATH THE SURFACE.
...IN THE MEANTIME, A GUARD HAS SUDDENLY APPEARED WITH A NET FOR JUST SUCH EMERGENCIES....WITH DEXTEROUS AIM HE HURTLES IT TOWARD GERTA AS SHE SWEEPS PERILOUSLY NEAR THE GAPING BLACK CAVERN...
-AND AS HANK, WITH ALMOST SUPERHUMAN EFFORT, BRINGS DIXIE TO SAFETY, HE SEES THAT GERTA, TOO, IS SAVED —
HOORAY! HOORAY!

JOE PALOOKA — Injured Feelings. — By Ham Fisher

BLAWSTED BOTHAHSOME, THESE ADMIRERS. COME ALONG YOU CHAPS.
TH' CHIEF SEZ 'OP IT.' GET ALONG!
GULP
MISTAH KNOBBY! MISTAH KNOBBY!!
WELL - LET'S GO. DID YA MEET TH' GUY?
MISTAH KNOBBY. HE R'FUSED T'MEET ME. HE WUN'T EVEN SHAKE HAN'S SUH. AH'M - AH'M GONNA GIT DAT NIGHTMARE. GIT ME A MATCH WID 'IM SUH --- PLEASE SUH.
HOT DOG! IT'S A NATURAL! DRIVE ME TO JESS HICKSON'S OFFICE!
JESS, I'M TELLIN' YA IT'LL PACK 'EM IN. THIS SMOKEY'S A WORLD BEATER. AN' THY FACT THAT HE'S PALOOKA'S SPARRIN' PARDNER'LL BE ALL YA NEED.
I'M INCLINED TO BELIEVE YOU'RE RIGHT. COULD YOU HAVE HIM IN SHAPE FOR A BOUT IN ALBERT HALL IN TWO WEEKS?
HE'S IN SHAPE RIGHT NOW --- START YER BALLYHOO!!
HAM FISHER
5-28
McNaught Syndicate, Inc., N. Y.

THE GUMPS — *Now on the Radio—Post Comics—WMAL, Sundays, 8:45 a. m.* — Where There's a Will There's a Way

TRY TO KEEP ME OUT, WILL SHE! I KNOW HER GAME — SHE THINKS SHE'LL JUST KEEP EVERYBODY AWAY FROM BIM WHILE SHE WORKS ON HIM TO CHANGE HIS WILL IN HER FAVOR —
WELL - I'LL PUT A STOP TO THAT LITTLE SCHEME - I'LL WARN BIM BEFORE IT'S TOO LATE — RENTING THIS DISGUISE WAS A REAL INSPIRATION - MY OWN MOTHER WOULDN'T KNOW ME —
I'VE COME TO SHUT THE WATER OFF, LADY - WE'RE PUTTING IN A NEW MAIN DOWN THE STREET -
OH - COME IN - WON'T YOU -
YOU'D BETTER GO OUT IN THE KITCHEN AND SEE THAT NONE OF THE FAUCETS ARE OPEN - I'LL CHECK THE REST OF THE PLUMBING -
JUST BE CAREFUL THAT YOU DON'T MESS EVERYTHING UP!
HA! NOW FOR BIM'S ROOM -
SIDNEY SMITH
TO BE CONTINUED TOMORROW -

THE BUNGLE FAMILY — Rich Tears — By Harry J. Tuthill

Yes, Ches old man, I hate to leave here so suddenly but...
Ah how I wish that I could forget my slavery to wealth and fly with you to the simple joys of the plain people.
But no! Each morn with a forced smile I must take up my heavy burden of riches and struggle on.... on to what? What?
If there's any way I can help...
It's too late. I am in a quicksand of gold. Every day strengthens its clutches on me. I cry aloud.... and hear only.... hark...
...an echo!
How I curse the hour when my youthful steps were started on the path to wealth. Look at me.... a bird in a gilded cage!
Ah George, how lightly men like yourself value your freedom.

On the Air Today

By Katherine Smith.

Two best bits of news today—the Dionnes, all five of them, make their radio debut on National, Columbia and Mutual networks, and the National Spelling Bee finals are heard on Columbia, via WJSV.

Hours of each: The Dionnes on WMAL and WJSV at 5 p. m., the Spelling Bee at 11:45 a. m.

The five famous babies will have an opportunity to thank the world for the various celebrations of their first birthday, and to jeer a trifle at those pessimists who believed they wouldn't live to be a year old. In addition to their offerings, Dr. Dafoe and Judge J. A. Valin, one of their guardians, will be heard.

The champion spellers from all over the country will be put through their rounds by Dean C. E. Hill, of G. W. U. Judges are Belmont Farley, assistant director of publications for the National Education Association, and the Rev. James S. Montgomery, chaplain of the House.

The winner will be heard tonight on Godfrey's Gazette, 9:30 o'clock, WJSV. In fact, the whole Gazette outfit will be participants in a spelling bee—and almost anything might happen.

Other good dial twists:

NBC Light Opera Co. present "The Mascot," WMAL, 1:30 p. m.

NBC Music Guild presents the Gordon String Quartet in a Beethoven program, WRC, 12:45 p. m.

Delores Del Rio guests with Ben Birnie, WRC, 8 p. m.

Gen. Johnson is on the Salvation Army program, WRC, 12:30 p. m.

Sylvia Brema, 16-year-old soprano, sings the title role in "Jenny Lind," on WRC, 9 p. m.

Andy Devine, comedian known as "Gravel-Throat," is guest on Bing Crosby's program, WJSV, 8 p. m.

Walter O'Keefe introduces five prize-winning (for one reason or another) taxi drivers, WJSV, 9 p. m.

Alumni Groups to Go On Moonlight Cruise

Two college alumni associations will be among the groups taking advantage of the moonlight boat trip tonight which is being sponsored by the President's Cup Regatta Association.

They are the Dartmouth Association, of which D. E. McCoy is president, and the Worcester Polytechnic Association, of which John A. Remon is president and E. A. Cartrell is secretary. Members will board the City of Washington at the Wilson Line wharf at 8:45 for a specially planned showboat cruise down the Potomac.

The GAME *of* LIFE

By Priscilla Wayne

(Continued From Yesterday.)

THE newspapers made a great fuss about Ellen's victory. There had been a picture or two before the start of the tournament. Dozens after the start. Pictures of Ellen in her tennis clothes and smiling straight into the camera and saying that she hoped she would win and she'd most certainly try to win.

Pictures of Miss Mallory (she had entered under the name she had already made famous) shaking hands with her opponent.

And now it was all over. The evening paper had carried a great streaming headline, "Ellen Mallory Trounces Edith Jacobsen to Win National Tennis Singles Crown."

It was all very thrilling. Now the tennis trophy would be hers—for one year. Three consecutive times she must win it to retire the trophy. Tennis Queen. Tennis Queen. Tennis Queen. The words sang themselves over and over in her brain. This was the hour she had longed for. This was the honor and the fame she had coveted.

Now there were more pictures. And more news stories.

A Wire From Home.

She sat in her hotel suite that minute holding two new telegrams in her hand. There had been a dozen or more during the first hour after her return from the courts.

Here were two more. She opened the first one idly. C. C. Pelton, a sports promoter, begged for an interview "looking toward a professional engagement." She dropped the telegram on the table before her. Time enough to decide such things one at a time, she thought.

She opened the second telegram. Sat up quickly as its awful words pierced into her brain like sharp knives of horror. The telegram was from Dr. John. "Please start home immediately. By plane. Michael Junior very ill. Hopeful. But taking no chances. Come at once."

Seemed an Eternity.

The stewardess was very kind and attentive to Ellen. "Just lie back and rest as much as you can, Miss Mallory" she said. "You'll need every bit of your strength. To help the baby. Something tells me that he'll be all right. He's just got to be all right. You just pray—pray like you never prayed before."

And Ellen prayed. The mountains and the woods and the streams below her melted into one dreary haze through the tears that filled her eyes as Ellen prayed that baby Michael might be better.

Only a few hours winging her way home—but the hours seemed an eternity.

Baby No Better.

A marked contrast—this arrival—from the time she had arrived home after her earlier victory. But Ellen was not thinking of victory. She had forgotten all about tennis tournaments when the great plane came to earth and she was seeing only her husband's eyes as he came to meet her. There was no need for words. Michael's eyes told the story. The baby was not any better.

Michael put his arm around Ellen, to steady her.

"Dad is with the baby. He's taking it awful hard."

Ellen's voice was only a whisper. "Has he—has he given up—hope?"

"No. He says that we can't be sure—for hours yet. It's infantile paralysis."

"Oh, no, no," Ellen sobbed, "not little Mike—not infantile paralysis."

"Yes."

Specialist Coming.

"Nobody knows. There isn't a case in miles and miles. But that's the way it comes. Father's sent for the specialist from Mayos who knows as much as anyone living about the disease. He has a serum. He's flying down."

They came to Mama's little house. It seemed today more like a hospital than a home. In the few short hours in which an army of folks who loved him had been mobilized to fight for the life of little Michael Dale the whole house had been quickly transformed into an emergency hospital.

There was the smell of disinfectant. A strange, white clad professional appearing woman sat by the closed dining room door.

"They have his bed in the dining room," Michael told Ellen. "Father thought it would be better. Closer to the kitchen for hot water, sterilization and so on."

No News Yet.

The professional appearing woman at the desk just in front of that fearful closed door looked up as they entered.

"You're Mrs. Dale?" she said in that quiet voice of those who watch over life and death and have found the bittter commonplaceness of the great adventures. "Doctor Dale wanted me to tell him the minute you came in." She turned, went softly into the closed room.

Ellen held tremblingly to Michael, "Michael, do you — do you suppose——"

"Not yet," Michael told her. "Hours until we know, father said. But he's conscious sometimes. Father doesn't want him to waste his strength. I went in—this morning. Oh, Ellen—he reached out his little arms—he knew me—he said 'daddy'——"

Mike turned away—to hide the sobs that shook his great frame. Of a sudden Ellen knew what she had done to her husband—she had taken the child away from him, and Michael loved Baby Mike better than he had ever loved anything in all his life.

Doctor John came in. He looked older, grayer, and his face was lined with exhaustion. "He's coming on, Ellen—he's just as strong as he could be—at this stage of the game."

"And we won't know——"

"Not for hours, dear. The man who knows more about the disease than any man in the country is on his way. Michael is a strong, well developed child. We'll use every resource in our power——"

"And then," Ellen said, the shadow of tragedy that was to come casting its bleakness about her, "and then——"

"Then we'll rest our case. Then we'll ask—God—to come in and help when we have failed."

And outside the closed room Michael and Ellen waited.

Taken Ill Suddenly.

The great man from Mayos came. He was a kindly fellow, professional in appearance and Ellen knew as she gazed into his eyes and heard him say to her, gently as one would say to a beloved child—"We'll do everything we can, my dear," that his heart was as tender as Dr. John's own.

At midnight Dr. John persuaded Ellen to go up to her room for a little rest.

So Ellen allowed herself to be led away by trembling old Aunt Ellen, so glad to be of a little service in this crisis that she almost cried.

"He was all right one minute," Aunt Ellen sobbed, "and the next minute, the very next minute, Miss Compton noticed that he was sick—awfully sick. Dr. John says there isn't a case in hundreds of miles from here that they know anything about. It's a judgment, Ellen—a judgment. Little Michael was too sweet and too pure—to stay. It's a judgment of the Lord upon us all."

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To Be Continued Tomorrow.

Limerick, Bank Robber, Held In Kansas City

Notorious Bandit Held by Government Agents Following Brawl.

A street fight with colored hoodlums has resulted in the capture and confession of Thomas B. Limerick, bank robber and kidnaper, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Justice Department's Bureau of Investigation, announced yesterday.

Limerick is held in Kansas City by the bureau. Hoover announced that he had confessed to five major bank raids. He was captured in St. Louis by local police when he started a brawl with the colored toughs.

Machine-gun robberies of banks in Nebraska, Kansas, South Dakota and Minnesota were confessed by Limerick, Hoover said, adding:

"He was one of the worst offenders against the national bank robbery acts."

Most of his accomplices in the bank raids already have met with ill luck. Earl Keeling was slain in a gun fight with officers at Kinney, Nebr.; Virgil Harper is serving 15 years in Leavenworth Penitentiary for his confessed part in the robbery of the Superior (Nebr.) National Bank last November, when he, Limerick, Harper and Maurice Denning escaped with $8,500, taking three bank employes along as hostages.

Georgetown Nurses Graduate Tomorrow

Graduation exercises for Georgetown University Hospital School of Nursing will be held tomorrow at 4 p. m. in Gaston Hall, Georgetown.

A class of 15 nurses will receive their diplomas from Dr. Coleman Nevils, S. J., president of the university, who will also make the commencement address. The nurses yesterday afternoon gave a tea dance at the hospital and will give their annual class dance the night of graduation.

Eleven young women who have completed the course in dental hygiene at the Georgetown School of Dentistry, will receive their diplomas at the same exercises tomorrow. Both classes will attend mass at Dahlgren Chapel tomorrow morning.

WJEJ

1210 Kilocycles

TUESDAY

TODAY'S HIGHLIGHTS.

8:45 a. m.—Post News Flashes.
12:15 p. m.—Dorothy Melton.
5:15 p. m.—Gus Arnheim.
6:45 p. m.—Poets' Corner.
8:00 p. m.—Golden Crown Minstrels.

MORNING.

7:15 Crazy Crystals.
7:30 Voice of Evangelism.
8:00 Smile Club.
8:15 Piano Moods.
8:30 Strolling Singer.
8:45 Post News Flashes.
9:00 Morning Devotions.
9:30 Martinsburg Program.
10:00 Today's Tunes.
10:30 Organ Melodies.
11:00 Moments Musicale.
11:15 Housekeepers' Chat. U. S. Department of Agriculture.
11:30 Shoppers' Guide.

AFTERNOON.

12:15 Dorothy Melton.
12:30 Fun Fest.
1:00 Martinsburg Programs.
3:30 Tea Time Tunes.
4:15 Quarter Hour With the Ladies.
4:30 Homer, Happy and Oscar.
4:45 Buyers' Previews.
5:15 Gus Arnheim Orchestra.
5:30 To be announced.
5:45 Poets' Corner.

EVENING.

6:15 Fireside Melodies.
6:30 Sports Flashes.
6:45 Students of Roy McMichael.
7:00 Martinsburg Program.
8:00 Margaret Fox.
8:15 Old Timers.
8:30 Minstrels.
9:00 Musical Moments.
9:15 To be announced.
9:30 Sketch Book Players.
10:00 Dixie Ramblers.
10:15 Request Melodies.
11:00 Sign Off.

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Post Classified Ads Bring Results

The Post Radio Time-Table

Tuesday, May 28 — Washington — Eastern Standard Time.

	WRC 316M—950KC	WMAL 476M—630KC	WOL 229M—1,310KC	WJSV 206M—1,460KC	
6:30					6:30
6:45					6:45
7:00	Timekeeper	Morning Devotions	Musical Clock	Sun Dial	7:00
7:15	"	Don Hall Trio	" "	" "	7:15
7:30	"	Cheerio	" "	" "	7:30
7:45	Govt. Standards	"	News Flashes	" "	7:45
8:00	Timekeeper	Breakfast Club	Musical Clock	" "	8:00
8:15	"	" "	News Flashes	" "	8:15
8:30	"	" "	Musical Clock	" "	8:30
8:45	"	" "	" "	" "	8:45
9:00	Press News	Press News	Art Egan	" "	9:00
9:15	Clara, Lu & Em	Hazel Arth	" "	Rolling Stones	9:15
9:30	Doctor of Blues	Today's Children	Police Flashes	Betty Hudson	9:30
9:45	Morning Parade	News	Variety and Value	McCravy Trio	9:45
10:00	" "	Honeymooners	Mario Renzi	Blue Boys	10:00
10:15	"Your Child"	Tony Wons	Variety and Value	Mary Marlin	10:15
10:30	Shades of Blue	Bavarian	Top 'o the Mornin'	Milky Way	10:30
10:45	Al & Lee Reiser	Orchestra	Paggy Mann	Serenade	10:45
11:00	Masquerade	Francis Adair	Beauty Talk	Buckaroos	11:00
11:15	Honeyboy, S'fras	The Doctor Says	Morning Concert	The Gumps	11:15
11:30	Arthur Johnston	Words and Music	" "	Red Cross	11:30
11:45	" "	Mrs. Wm. Fribley	Singing Organist	Spelling Bee	11:45
	AFTERNOON PROGRAMS				
12:00	Merry-Go-Round	Listening Post	Lost and Found	Spelling Bee	12:00
12:15	Duffy's Orch	Virginia Lee	News	POST Program	12:15
12:30	Salvation Army	Farm, Home Hour	Luncheon Concert	Rhythms	12:30
12:45	Music Guild	" " "	Church of the Air	Woman's Hour	12:45
1:00	" "	" " "	Motion Picture	Marie	1:00
1:15	" "	" " "	Luncheon	Helen Trent	1:15
1:30	Al Pearce and	NBC Light Opera	String Trio	Between B'ends	1:30
1:45	His Gang	Company	Radio Romeos	Happy Hollow	1:45
2:00	Home Sw't Home	" " "	Alcie Brooks	Columbia	2:00
2:15	Vic and Sade	" " "	Lee Montair	Variety	2:15
2:30	Ma Perkins	Nellie Revell	Witek Quintet	Hour	2:30
2:45	True Dreams	Morin Sisters	Popular Hits	" "	2:45
3:00	Woman's Radio	Betty and Bob	Today's Winners	Poetic Strings	3:00
3:15	Review	Contract Bridge	" "	" "	3:15
3:30	Song Garden	Temple of Song	" "	Science Service	3:30
3:45	K. Arthur Land	" " "	" "	Betty Barthell	3:45
4:00	Ross Graham	Your Health	Joan Adair	Merrymakers	4:00
4:15	Pan-Americana	Girl Scout Program	News	"	4:15
4:30	Program	Singing Lady	Dance Music	American Legion	4:30
4:45	Supdown Revue	Orphan Annie	Classified Directory	Dick Tracy	4:45
5:00	Dionne Birthday	News	One Time	Dionnes Birthday	5:00
5:15	" "	Tea Time	Opportunities	" "	5:15
5:30	Press News	" "	Radio Voices	Jack Armstrong	5:30
5:45	Chasin' the Blues	Lowell Thomas	Kitt's Program	St'pnagle, Budd	5:45
	NIGHT PROGRAMS				
6:00	Baseball Scores	Amos 'n' Andy	News Flashes	Arch McDonald	6:00
6:15	Jimmy Allen	Tony and Gus	Today in Sports	Plain Bill	6:15
6:30	Easy Aces	Bill Coyle	King Tut	Singin' Sam	6:30
6:45	Your Government	Evening Album	Govt. Family	Boake Carter	6:45
7:00	Leo Reisman's	Crime Clues	Stamp Club	Lavender and	7:00
7:15	Orchestra	" "	Dinner Concert	Old Lace	7:15
7:30	Lady Esther	"Welcome Valley"	News Spot'ight	Melodiana	7:30
7:45	Serenade	" "	Orchestral Music	"	7:45
8:00	Ben Bernie's	Red Trails	Amateur Night	Bing Crosby	8:00
8:15	Orchestra	" "	" "	" "	8:15
8:30	Ed Wynn	Voice of the Needy	" "	Hour of Charm	8:30
8:45	" "	Hands Across Bor.	" "	" "	8:45
9:00	Beauty Box	Fibber McGee	Spotlight Varieties	Camel Caravan	9:00
9:15	Theater	and Molly	" "	" "	9:15
9:30	" "	Board of Trade	One-Man Minstrel	Godfrey's	9:30
9:45	" "	Dixie Harmonies	News	Gazette	9:45
10:00	Phil Lampkin's	POSTILION	Bucklebusters	E. Barrymore	10:00
10:15	Pacemakers	Child's Orchestra	"	Colt	10:15
10:30	Musical Cocktail	Dorsey Bros.	"	Musicale	10:30
10:45	The Hoofinghams	Orchestra	"	3 Little Words	10:45
11:00	Night Owl	Lotus Orchestra	"	Herbeck's	11:00
11:15	News	" "	"	Orchestra	11:15
11:30	Billy Bissett's	Slumber Hour	Sports Flashes	Don Bestor's	11:30
11:45	Orchestra	" "	Intercity Dance Music	Orchestra	11:45
12:00	Sign off	Sign off	Sign off	Sign off	12:00

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Discussing

MARKETS and MENUS

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TODAY

★

WJSV

12:15 p.m.

★

Hear It TODAY!

★

National Spelling Bee

★

WJSV

And a Columbia Network

11:45 a.m to 12:15 p.m.

★

Rachael Musetter, of Gaithersburg, Maryland-Virginia Champion, will compete against 18 other champions of the East and Middle West. First prize, $500; second prize, $300; third prize, $100, and other cash awards totaling $1,750.

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Above—No. 866 Packard Kent New White Grenele Sport Oxford: cool and dressy; leather soles; attached rubber heels $5
$5
Below—No. 822 Packard Kent White Nu-Buck Oxford "Barclay" last; leather soles, attached rubber heels $5
Above—No. 900. Packard Kent, white Nu-buck wing-tip oxford; leather soles, leather heels $5
Left—No. 806 Packard Kent White Nu-Buck Plain Toe Oxford; leather soles, attached rubber heels $5
Left Above—No. 864. Packard Kent White Nu-Buck Wing Tip Oxford. "Barclay" last; leather soles, attached rubber heels $5

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